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REC'D NOV 26 1919

To Dr. Strong

The First Big Meeting and Chung I Hui
of the Ching Chao (Peking Tungchow)
Station

On Wednesday, October 15th, 1919, the delegates began to arrive for the first big meeting and Chung I Hui of the Ching Chao Station. That evening, on her way to the station Miss Smith met a long file of men; when she reached them the leader stuck out his chest and announced, "We are twenty-one persons." This was the delegation from Ch'ü K'ou - four women and seventeen men, including the evangelist - a town which is said to have a total church membership of fifteen. Other stations sent as many as eighteen and twenty-seven, and the total attendance when all had reached Tunghsien was 140. You see, the Tunghsien country folk had had a taste of the good things of "big meetings" and they wanted more. The former Peking field sent fewer delegates from the various stations, but there were representative men and women among them. Some of those in attendance were women who had come to a station class which begins immediately after this meeting closes and continues for two months.

It was a tired and travel-worn crowd that gathered in the church just within the city walls for the first meeting of the session that night, but a happy, interested one, too. The benches were arranged in appropriate "tea meeting" fashion, with over one hundred men on one side and half as many women on the other. Mr. Ts'ui Yüeh presided and opened the meeting with a very happy speech, recalling to the minds of those present the significance of the meeting. This meeting was also made the occasion of congratulation to Mrs. Sheffield, who this fall completes her fiftieth year in China. Mr. Kung was called upon to relate the story of her years of service and of what they have meant to Tunghsien, and was followed by Pastor Li Pen Yuan, Mrs. Stelle and Mr. Kuan. Mrs. Sheffield made a graceful reply, with much to remember with profit. The meeting was made an occasion for a social good time, also.

Thursday morning at half past nine a short devotional service was held. Mrs. Sheffield addressed the meeting, taking as her subject, "The Inter-church World Movement, its beginnings, its inspiration and its meaning for the Chinese Church. She emphasized certain lessons to be ~~xxxx~~ learned - the value of unity of program, of a purpose to win, of self-control and sacrifice, willingly given.

The remainder of the morning was devoted to the consideration of the church surveys which have been conducted in Peking this past year and the general ways in which a church may become a center of social service to the community,-"every church a hut." Mr. Wilder discussed these surveys in some deatil, using the charts which have been prepared to show the results. He discussed first the aims of social betterment and the importance of an investigation of the conditions in the district in which one might wish to work. You should have seen those folks sitting so near the edges of the benches that one feared there would be a general crash almost any moment.

Mr. Burgess followed with suggestions as to ways in which each church might become a power in the community, not only for religious influence, but also in such matters as are known as social service. He spoke of the difficulty of translating the term " every church a hut" in such a way as to convey to the Chinese the church's possibilities as a social center. He told something of what the huts in France had been made to mean to the Chinese laborers and interpreters - supplying for them not only pleasures but the things that meant home. He spoke of the

the criticism of the church as merely a preaching place which had nothing to do with men's pleasures and daily living conditions, and urged that the church assume as part of its program not only religion, but social questions. He had charts to illustrate his points; the first showing one man and the things in his environment which contribute to make him what he is; the second representing men grouped together in a church, strength in unity; the third representing the activities of the church as directed almost wholly toward religion; the fourth the ideal relation of the church to society, receiving strength from prayer, worship and Bible study that it might be expended in a program looking toward the promotion of education, the improvement of the general environment, customs, health conditions and government.

He then turned to a map of the square in which the American Board compound in Peking is located and described some of the conditions which had been brought out in a survey of that district, indicating some of the ways in which the church might carry out a program of social service - the use of disused temples and other centers for schools, the use of drill grounds for recreation and social games. There are hundreds of students in the schools there who may give their services for this project, having first received special instruction for the carrying on of various activities. Church members also will find an opportunity in the relieving of poverty among some 230 poor people in this district. They may assist the police in a campaign of clearning up the lanes. Lectures on questions of public health and other timely subjects may be given. And we must enlist the entire community in this plan, encouraging them to accept their share of responsibility, perhaps by the establishment of a Social Service Club. The problem, he declared, was neither men nor money, but a well-thought-out, working plan.

In the afternoon Pastor Liu Fang of the Methodist Mission, Peking, gave a splendid report of the way in which they had conducted the Week of Evangelism during the past two years, under three heads - preparation, the conduct of the week itself, and follow-up work. The preparation for this week began as long as three months in advance. For these three months, each preacher in the ten centers devoted the church hour of one Sunday in a month to the subject of the week of evangelism, thus keeping the matter before the minds of the people and preparing them for an active share later. Then large placards were placed in the entrances of the various preaching places, calling for workers, in characters large enough to call the attention of everyone; and as the members came in they were approached by the leader, who took the names of those who were ready for service. Then cards were prepared on which were presented eight lines of service - prayer, actual preaching, singing, reception committee and ushering, acting as secretaries, money contribution, calling in follow-up work, etc. Eight books were prepared to contain the names of those who enrolled themselves under these heads and group meetings were called. Later those who had agreed to pray were divided into smaller groups with a leader and each group urged to enlist those about them for definite prayer, before, during and following the week. Those who were to take part in the singing were drilled in hymns. Those who were to act as ushers and secretaries were given suggestions as to effective ways of working. For those who were to preach a series of talks were prepared in outline, and for eight days before the week itself these men and women gathered to listen to the one who had prepared the outline as he discussed it in detail. To their warmhearted desire was thus added method and assurance that they had something definite to say.

Before the week of evangelism forty places for preaching were found, strategic points in the various districts - temples, shops, private homes, chapels, etc. To each place was assigned a leader, who continued throughout the week in that place, several assistants as ushers and reception committee, a group of singers, a secretary, and a group to find afterward and call upon those who had signed cards during the meetings. Letters telling of the meetings and their purpose, inviting to attend and containing verses of scripture, were sent to those who could not be reached in person. Large signs were prepared for the streets near the preaching places and hand bills in quantity scattered in the streets. That the letters brought results was shown by the number who attended meetings and brought with them the letter they had received.

During the week one meeting a day was held in each center and in two places larger meetings were conducted in the evening. Men and women were stationed at the ends of the rows, to keep order, prevent the audience from going in and out freely, and at the end of the talk to pass quickly the cards that those who wished to know more might sign. At each evening meeting reports of the results during the day at each center were reported and a lively competition between the various centers kept up. The total attendance for the week totaled over 90,000, one-tenth of the population of the city, and over 4,000 gave in their names. After the week itself was over those who had promised to do follow-up work were called in and given the names of those whom they were to try to reach. Bible classes were formed, also. Direct contact was established with over 1000 and many of these have not established definite relations with the church.

On Friday the morning meeting was addressed by Mr. George Davis, his subject being partly a report of the program carried out by the Methodist church in connection with its Centenary Campaign and partly a series of very pointed and worth-while suggestions for the carrying out of a similar program anywhere. Mr. Davis' knowledge of Chinese and the Chinese is delightful and he carried his audience with him through laughter and seriousness for the entire morning. Some of the suggestions which he made were as follows: He emphasized the need of a Chinese leader with authority, a definite aim for the campaign, and xx a band of workers to help in the various churches. Everyone should be willing to do personal work in x connection with and following general meetings; every church member should get the habit of carrying a pencil and paper to take down the names of those who attend meetings and then just as soon as possible after the meetings help the preacher to get in contact with these people. He emphasized, also, the need of choosing suitable times for approaching people and brought forth an appreciative laugh by saying that the end of the year when all folks have time to think of is where they can get ten dollars to pay their bills could hardly be called a suitable time. He mentioned the week of evangelism as a time which could be used to advantage for working up church membership. He urged very strongly the need of sacrifice on the part of young and old and declared that many times young men and women are willing to give themselves as workers and leaders, but are held back because of the parents' attitude in the xxx matter of money. Parents must be willing to eat common food themselves. Leaders must be willing to wear themselves out in earnest service.

In the afternoon Mr. Ch'uan Shao Wu, who has finished his theological course in Hartford Theological Seminary and a year and a half of service in France with the labor battalions, gave an address. He is

earnest, enthusiastic and attractive in personality, and very evidently glad to be back in China and eager for service. His subject was his experiences in America and Europe and suggestions drawn from them for his own people - or perhaps one might say, what he had seen and heard in these countries and what he hoped for China. The growth of national spirit was one of the things which he emphasized. He told his audience very frankly of his own religious experience, saying that he had learned in the first year of his stay in Hartford to know himself, in the second to know Christ, and in the third to know God, and that the important thing is that we may be in such a relation to God that we may know what he has to say to us. Unwittingly, Miss Andfews had chosen for the subject of her talk in the devotional meeting that evening "Listening to God", not knowing that she would be carrying out the message of the day.

On Saturday morning was held the organization meeting of the Ching Chao Station, at which the constitution was presented and voted upon, item by item. There was very little discussion; the only changes being made had to do with the matter of representation. The new constitution aims to preserve the good elements in the old constitutions of the Peking and Tunghsien Station Associations and to do awaywith those which have been found undesirable. Hereafter there will be not one Association meeting during the year, but two, one in the fall, which will be of a similar nature to that just finished, and one in the spring to prepare for District Association meeting. Peking and Tunghsien will divide the honors in providing place for the meetings. The new constitution is to be referred to the District Association with one important modification suggested - that of giving no place to delegates from the two academies as such, the feeling being that such institutions are not to be under the control of one station but of the district, who shall consider their needs and administration and hear their reports. Short meetings were held in the afternoon before and after the social hour at Lu Ho Academy to elect officers and committees and conduct sundry business.

Saturday afternoon and evening the Academy prepared a social hour and entertainments for the delegates. The program in the afternoon included an address of welcome to the visitors, the reply given by Pastor Yang, who took the opportunity to urge the claims of the ministry upon the students, and a short address by Dr. Goodrich. There were, also, several selections by the Glee Club, and an exhibition of athletic stunts and drills. Mr. Ch'uan Shao Wu led the delegates in an impromptu yell, to which the students replidd. The larger part of the evening was given to a stirring,"modern" play, with love and excitement in large quantities.

On Sunday morning regular church services were held in the Drum Tower and South Churches. Pastor Kung conducted the service in the Drum Tower Church and received five members into the church. Pastor Li was speaker in South Church. In the afternoon Mr. Porter and Pastor Yang conducted communion service.

The program each day also included a morning devotional hour, led by Mrs. Li Pen Yuan, Mr. Kuan, and Mr. Hu, and an evening prayer service led on Thursday evening by Mr. Pi, the acting pastor in Peking Central Church, and by Miss Andrews on Friday evening. The climax of the session was the final service held on Sunday evening and led by Pastor Kung. He emphasized the fact that the thing really needed for success was not so much money as God's Spirit, which we should seek and pray for constantly. He called upon those present to tell what they had

gained from the meeting and were going to take back with them to their work, and one and another rose and told what a blessed thing this meeting had been to them and how thankful they were to those who had made preparations for them. To many of them such a series of meetings were a new thing, and over and over one and another expressed the blessing that had come to them. One of the members suggested that those present xxxx sing very softly and three times over the first verse of one of the hymns which is a prayer for the Holy Spirit and make it their prayer. It seemed impossible to close the meeting. After Pastor Kung had suggested that the meeting be closed with the Lord's Prayer, one of the men called for "God be with you till we meet again". They seemed to be loathe to leave the place, and go back to their ordinary living.

Group of Christians
at Tsinan

Mrs. C. G. Dye
P.P.T.

Revival of the Spirit of Christian Creation

J. P. Buckley
Oct. 1919.

7

RECD NOV 26 1919

A First Month Feast.

About 1895 Miss Russell in her country tours picked up a carter who was very pleasant, and secured him as a permanent body servant and carter to go with her on country tours. Later he became table boy at the Ladies' House in Peking and was recommended by Miss Russell to Mr. Backhouse, author and Chinese student, who is now making a dictionary of the Chinese language as his life work. (He spent much of his time during the Seige of the Legations reading Goodrich's radical index.) Mr. Backhouse is wealthy and travels back and forth between England, America and China, leaving his possessions in the care of this former carter, Chang Kui. All Mr. Backhouse's business is also in his hands, so that Chang Kui has wide business connections. He lives in a house built in foreign style and wears foreign clothes.

Chang Kui's son has been a student in Peking University, is now married and has a little girl two years old and a ~~xxxxd~~ son just a month old. Chang Kui was very anxious to have a great celebration of the First Month Feast for his first grandson, and Mr. Backhouse gave him the use of his home while he himself was on a vacation in the Hills. The whole large front court was covered over with a mat shed with a platform for theatricals and some four hundred guests were received and feasted, many from princely and official families. The presents included scores of the sets of trinkets for the baby's cap; they include brass locks so that he cannot be spirited away and six or eight other conventional objects, all of which have a meaning. There were story tellers and bands of actresses sent as presents to entertain the company all day long. One of the best story tellers in the city contributed to the enjoyment of the guests.

But Chang Kui made the chief event of this occasion the baptism of his grand daughter and grand son. He had arranged to have an address made from the platform to the guests, explaining the ceremony, but as the weather was riny and cold they adjourned to one of the large rooms and had it inside. He was so anxious that they should all see it that the ceremony was postponed a little while until a certain prince should arrive. Mr. Pi, our acting pastor, explained the meaning of baptism and we had the full service of two hymns, prayer, and the administering of the rite itself. Mr. Chin Chih K'ai also spoke and Dr. Wilder performed the baptismal service. Chang Kui made a point of explaining to the guests that this was the most important rite in the church and meant a great deal, and that he wanted all these friends to never went to church to see and know what it meant.

After it was over one of the officials whom Dr. Wilder had met at an opium burning some weeks ago asked him if how this boy was considered his apprentice or disciple, which of course gave an oportunity to explain to him that no one could be called his disciple or apprentice, but would be known as a follower of Jesus.

The principal banner among many banners that had been sent and were hanging about the walls was one that had been written by Mr. Backhouse in Chinese with his own hand; no one would have imagined that it was written by a foreigner. It congratulated his steward on the possession of a grandson and presented him with one thousand taels to assist in his education.

The whole occasion was very impressive as showing how anxious he still was to identify himself with the church and have all this great number of acquaintances know that he was a Christian. It was good to

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see a former servant who had prospered in this world's goods so glad to make such an admission. This indicates one of two things, either that there has been a great change in public sentiment toward Christianity or that Chang Kui is strong in his belief in it and his desire to have other people know it,- either that he is strong in the faith or that the people have more confidence in the church than they used

(Story told by Dr. Wilder.)

4-

Dr. Wilder

Oct 1919

(Dr. Nielsen)

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On Friday the morning meeting was addressed by Mr. Geroge Davis, his subject being partly a report of the program carried out by the Methodist church in connection with its Centenary Campaign and partly a series of very pointed and worth-while suggestions for the carrying out of a similar program anywhere. Mr. Davis' knowledge of Chinese and the Chinese is delightful and he carried his audience with him through laughter and seriousness for the entire morning. Some of the suggestions which he made were as follows: He emphasized the need of a Chinese leader with authority, a definite aim for the campaign, and a band of workers to help in the various churches. Everyone

should be willing to do personal work in connection with and following general meetings; every church member should get the habit of carrying a pencixl and paper to take down the names of those who attend meetings and then just as soon as possible after the meetings help the preacher to get in contact with those people. He emphasized, also, the need of choosing suitable times for approaching people and brought forth an appreciative laught by saying that the end of the year when all folks have time to think of is where they can get ten dollars to pay their bills could hardly be called a suitable time. He mentioned the week of evangelism as a time which could be used to advantage for working up church membership. He urged very strongly the need of sacrifice on the part of young and old and declared that many times young men and women are willing to give themselves as workers and leaders, but are held back because of the parents' attitude in the matter of money. Parents must be willing to eat common food themselves. Leaders must be willing to wear themselves out in earnest service.

In the afternoon Mr. Ch'tan Shao Wu, who has been studying for three years in Hartford Theological Seminary and a year and a half of service in France with the labor battalions, gave an address. He is earnest, enthusiastic and attractive in personality, and very evidently glad to be back in China and eager for service. His subject was his experiences in America and Europe and suggestions drawn from them for his own people - or perhaps one might say, what he had seen and heard in these countries and what he hoped for China. The growth of national spirit was one of the things which he emphasized. He told his audience very frankly of his own religious experience, saying that he had learned in the first year of his stay in Hartford to know himself, in the second to know Christ, and in the third to know God, and that the important thing is that we may be in such a relation to God that we may know what he has to say to us. Miss Andrews had chosen for the subject of her talk in the devotional meeting that evening "Listening to God", not knowing that she would be carrying out the message of the day.

On Saturday morning was held the organization meeting of the Ching Chao Station, at which the constitution was presented and voted upon, item by item. There was very little discussion; the only changes being made had to do with the matter of representation. The new constitution aims to preserve the good elements in the old constitutions of the Peking and Tunghsien Station Associations and to do away with those which have been found undesriable. Hereafter there will be not one Association meeting during the year, but two, one in the fall, which will be of a similar nature to that just finished, and one in the spring to prepare for District Association meeting. Peking and Tunghsien will divide the honors in providing place for the meetings. The new constitution is to be referred to the District Association with one important modification suggested - that of giving no place to delegates from the two academies as such, the feeling being that such institutions are not to be under the control of one station but of the district, who shall consider their needs and administration and hear their reports. Short meetings were held in the afternoon before and after the social hour at Lu Ho Academy to elect officers and committees and conduct sundry business.

Saturday afternoon and evening the Academy prepared a social hour and entertainment for the delegates. The program in the afternoon included an address to welcome to the visitors, the reply given by Pastor Yang, who took the opportunity to urge the claims of the ministry upon the students, and a short address by Dr. Goodrich. There were, also, several selections by the Glee Club, and an exhibition of athletic stunts and drills. Mr. Ch'Han Shao Wu led the delegates in an impromptu yell, to which the students replied. The larger part of the evening was given to a stirring, "modern" play, with love and excitement in large quantities.

On Sunday morning regular church services were held in the Drum Tower and South Churches. Pastor Kung conducted the service in the Drum Tower Church and received five members into the church. Pastor Li was speaker in South Church. In the afternoon Mr. Porter and Pastor Yang conducted communion service.

The program each day also included a morning devotional hour, led by Mrs. Li Pen Yuan, Mr. Kuan, and Mr. Hu, and an evening prayer service, led on Thursday evening by Mr. Pi, the acting pastor in Peking Central Church, and on Friday evening by Miss Andrews. The climax of the session was the final service held on Sunday evening and led by Pastor Kung. He emphasized the fact that the thing really needed for success was not so much money as God's spirit, which we should seek and pray for constantly. He called upon those present to tell what they had gained from the meeting and were going to take back with them to their work, and one and another rose and told what a blessed thing this meeting had been to them and how thankful they were to those who had made preparations for them. To many of them such a series of meetings were a new thing, and over and over one and another expressed the blessing that had come to them. One of the members suggested that those present sing very softlyaand three times overthe first verse of one of the hymns which is a prayer for the Holy Spirit and make it their prayer. It seemed impossible to close the meeting. After Pastor Kung has suggested that the meeting be closed with the Lord's Prayer, one of the men called for "God be with you till we meet again". They seemed loathe to leave the place, and go back to their ordinary living.

Sincerely yours

William B. Stalk

Nov. 12 1919

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REC'D JUL 10 1915

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EDUCATIONAL REPORT, Fenchow Station, Shansi.

For May- December 1914

Mr.David Yui, a Special Delegate to the National Educational Conference held in Peking, 1912, writes of the purpose of reform in education in China as follows:"Hitherto, our education did not train us for citizenship, nor did it train us for official life. Its sole object was to give our minds a thorough drill in the ancient classics and by means of literary examinations to draw us into officialdom. No attention whatever was made to training the masses of the people for the life which they were to lead". With this purpose in view last year saw an educational revolution in China: the Classics were entirely removed, the time in the various grades was changed, the school-year was set to open in August,-not at Chinese New-Years-, and teachers were to be limited to those having normal certificates. And, realizing that in a Republic men without character " will be like tigers with wings added to them", the Secretary of State proposed the policy of promoting education even at the expense of the army.

In thid second year of the revised svsaem it is imperitive that the tendencies in the education of the new program be carefully observed and studied by every missionary with a view to assiting and complementing the government efforts in the future. The last year has shown that the Government is capable of taking vigorous steps in demanding that teachers have certificates; that it has changed the grading and school-year periods; but that its intentions have failed in not being able to give proper normal courses to its teachers, to remove the Classics, and to devote adequate money to its educational system. In the face of the threatening attitude of Japan, the drain of grafting officials, of flood and famine, it will be years before the door of opportunity will be anything but cordially and insistantly open to Christian institutions in large sections of China.

As it is thus becoming clear just what the government can do in its purpose to make education popular and practical, the way before

us in Shansi has opened for another forward step. At the last annual meeting of the District a committee was appointed to thoroughly canvass our field. In May a preliminary report was sent to Oberlin showing the extent of the educational work that will be ours and showing the need of creating a constituency at home that can annually supply a sum sufficient to allow this work to be pushed with energy and efficiency. Dr.Gamewell has well said:"There is a widespread recognition of the evident truth that mission schools can at best hope to educate only a limited number, and that the great work of education in China must be done by the Chinese.-- Mission schools must be model schools." Ours is not a large field, yet with proper equipment and support we can mould the educational product of a whole province. It is with this faith that our survey committee has worked this year.

This year has been a test year in the problem of the curriculum. Although to many it has seemed dangerous and fruisless to attempt to conform to the government system, yet the advantages of increased efficiency (through being held accountable to an outside standard), of increased public confidence, and of the enlarged opportunity it gives our educational leaders, has lead us to commit ourselves to this policy. This year has shown that the restrictions of the government in the matter of the curriculum are so broad that they allow all the modifications and additions which we care to make. In actual practice, too, the government schools are coming nearer and nearer to the practice in our schools:e.g. the Classics banished a year ago are now used again,but moderately, and emphasis is increasingly being laid on handwork and agriculture. We have even gone so far this year as to prefer to use the government text-book in ethics in preference to the purely Bible course which we were at liberty to substitute for it. The government text-book is thoroughly good as far as it goes, and is being used as the basis while the Bible is the source-book. With such liberty of choice in the curriculum our sch schools have nothing to fear, especially when the President, Yuan, is known to say,"I am not a Christian; I am a Confucianist. But unless the ethics of Christianity shall dominate the scholarship

of China, there id no hope for the Republic."

Besides a strengthening of the curriculum, the past year has seen further accomplishment in method, according to the policy of adapting to conditions in modern China the newer tendencies in western lands. The faculty of our central school has each man his own department or subject. This has permitted each to devote himself to the study of the best books in methods in his subject. As a result the memory method is being supplanted by the methods of self-expression and co-operation. The publication of a great deal of excellent educational material by the government is making such advance possible.

In the line of organization our sbhools have made a definite advance through the gaining of government recognition. Pursuing the policy adopted by the Committee of Christian Education of the Edinburgh Conference,- that as f ar as possible we enter into co-operation with the government system, we took steps in the Spring to apply for admission into the government system. Our application was most gladly received and cordially forwarded to the Provincial Board by the local magistrate, and was duly granted. O In a masterly article in the "Chinese Recorder" for March 1915, Mr. P.W. Kuo discusses at length the problem of Mission Schools and Government Schools, and states the conditions and advantages of such an alliance. The advantages are principally in transfer to and from government schools and in the recognition by government higher schools of the diplomas of our schools. Heretofore, boys expecting to go on with their education in government schools, after graduation from schools of our grade were forced to take the lower grades also in government schools. Thus it has been impossible for us to reach the better class of students through our schools. This year, however, among the new students of ability are the son of the City Chief of Police, a number of able students from surrounding counties and the son of the commander of the forces on the northern frontier. The quality of not only the work done, but also of the student material will undoubtedly im-

prove as a result of government recognition.

On the other hand the conditions which we must meet to avail ourselves of these privileges are "that the curriculum of the schools must, in the main, conform to the curriculum of the government schools of the same grade; there must be two hundred and twenty days of teaching, exclusive of examination and holidays; certain record and examination papers must be kept for the inspection of the government; certain reports must be made; there must be a certain proportion of licensed teachers; the school buildings and grounds must conform to certain regulations and the work of the school must always be subject to government inspection."

In consequence of our formal alliance with the government system, our graduation in June was attended by two members of the Board of Education and by the Magistrate who gave a strong address in hearty sympathy with Christianity. Diplomas were granted to the graduates under government seal. In the course of the exercises the Magistrate called one of the boys to his feet asking him several questions regarding the Monroe Doctrine, Mexico and other f foreign affairs and rewarded him with hearty commendation for his answers.

In the Fall an official examination of the school took place; but the examiners frankly said that their principal desire was to observe the institution we called the "Kindergarten"! - adding that it would be quite unnecessary to look over the mission's school with a view to making criticisms. The second examination was, however, of a different character. It was taken in conjunction with the other grammar schools of the city,- all donning their regulation iniforms and presenting themselves at the Ya-men, (the magistrate's offices). Here all the schools were put together and divided by grades for the examination. The pupils passing highest received suitable rewards and those below par proper admonition. The teachers were also received by the Magistrate and those whose pupils excelled also received rewards. Similar examinations were given the primary schools as well. Being treated thus, as on an

equal footing and as one with the government schools is of incalculable value to our whole educational work.

The ease and naturalness with which government recognition has been granted to our schools confirms a statement made by Mr. Kuo in his article cited above: "If Christian education can command the confidence of the general public we need not worry about the attitude of the government toward it. The action of those in authority in China as elsewhere is largely determined by public opinion. It would be a wise policy therefore for the missions to secure a more widespread appreciation of what they are doing in China, to the end that public confidence may rest in all the educational work undertaken by the missions instead of confining it to a few higher institutions of learning in the treaty ports. --Indeed when the public becomes keenly alive to the significance of Christian education the Chinese educators themselves will make a strong plea on behalf of Christian education in case the government hesitates to offer the well-earned recognition. And when the offer does come, the nature of that recognition, we can rest assured, will exceed our fondest expectations."

This statement also throws light upon the policy the station has adopted to defer further action with the government in response to their offer of the Fenchow Middle School. The task of a single man conducting an extensive evangelistic work and at the same time dealing withthe many problems and demands of a new institution of such importance would be so great as to be suicidal to the work. To open this significant and important work before it can be properly administered and the full schedule inaugurated would be a blow to our Shansi and American friends. The report is that we can take over the Middle School at any time we feel it wise to make the necessary arrangments, but we do not feel it wise to do so until the reinforcements are ready for the work.

Dr.Gamewell in his summary of the needs of missionary educational work at the beginning of 1915 writes:"Taking China as a whole we believe the emphasis should be increasingly placed on an

improved quality of work from the foundations up" and "While there are instances where more adequate material equipment is demanded, we believe that in the main the emphasis should increasingly be placed on the training of teachers and improving the quality of the work done from the elementary school upward." The Fenchow Station Educational Committee has taken definite steps in both these directions during the past year.

In the first place steps have been taken to improve the work in our Primary Schools throughout the field. The first step was the standardizing of the work done. The courses of the schools under the direction of our Committee of Chinese and missionaries have been unified and conformed as closely as possible to the government curriculum. A thorough sustem of examinations has been instituted and in the Fall every school was visited and tested by a common standard. The results of these examinations and the records of each school are put into permanent form.

Another step has been the appointment of a Superintendent of Primary Instruction, who, under the Committee, is given authority over all the Primary schools of the field. The uniform examinations have been put into execution under his personal supervision, and conducted by him with the assistance of another teacher of ability. In this way the details of each school are under the superintendent's direct observation and that intimate acquaintance is assured which is essential to a unification and standardization of our schools.

In the second place, special and increasing emphasis has been put upon the training of the teachers of our field. Mr. Wallace of the West China Christian Educational Union has made a statement which is just as true of Shansi as of the rest of China: "It is increasingly felt that the crux of the whole problem of Christian Education in China lies in the Chinese teacher. The Normal Schools will ultimately provide the men and women required, but in the immediate future something must be done to secure better teaching in the present staff of teachers." This the Fenchow Station has sought

to do in three ways: the founding of a Summer Normal School, the issuing of a monthly pamphlet for teachers and the appointment of an experienced supervisor.

Our Summer Normal School opened for its sessions of two months in June. Every teacher in the field was required to attend, and as the result over forty passed the examination at the close of the work. Those who failed to pass were dropped from the system. This stringent ruling in itself has done much to infuse a new spirit into our schools and the certificates given at the close of the course are recognized by the government as equivalent to its own. It has also been a help ti have the government insist that all our teachers have certificates. Further assistance from the governments came in the form of the county magistrate who himself enthusiastically gave two hours daily to the school, teaching a course in methods and another in sch ool managment.

It is planned that the full course of the summer school will be developed to three years. The curriculum for the first summer gave especially exacting and thorough drill in arithmetic and geography. The othe other three major subjects were methods, managment and child psychology.

The monthly teacher's pamphlet has for its purpose the continuation of the stimulation of the summer's study. The teacher in the Chinese village or town is like the village parson of colonial times; and to keep our teachers alive and progressive is to gradually change the whole complexion of life about us. Eighty copies of the pamphlet are issued monthly and each contains some twenty pages. Besides informing our teachers of government regulations and announcing anu action of our own, these pamphlets contain articles on school managment and the reports of the supervisor as he goes from place to place. In this way a new incentive is given to each teacher as he seeks new ways of improvement.

The real test of a school system is the activities of the pupils. That which is not lived is not real, and that which is

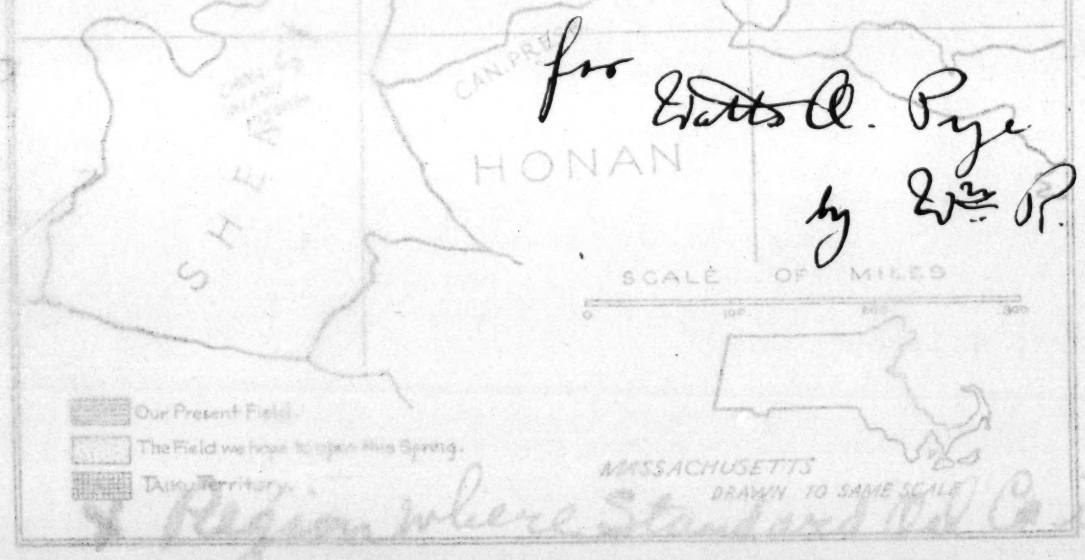
not done is not known. It is just here that we recognize how incomplete is our work so far, but it is here too that the work of the last eight months has proven very encouraging. The student Y.M.C.A. would rapidly spread through all the schools of the city if there were a common meeting-place outside the Compound. Voluntary Bible-classes to too have run through the year, while the leading boys have been active as teachers in our Sunday-school. A chorus of students has been formed to lead the congregation in singing. This year a new form of expression is neighborhood preacing in the city and surrounding villages where groups of enquirers gather.

A still newer form of life has developed in athletics. After several months of steady training our boys challenged the government schools to a field meet in June, the day after graduation. The government Middle School and two grammer schools responded. The Magistrate offered gold (?) medals and each school contributed its quota of prizes. Our boys, like the ancient Greek athletes, prepared their own oval and marked off the football field with lime. Besides the four contesting schools, who marched onto the field with colors flying and d drums beating, country schools came in from unexpected distances, and in all some 2000 men and women arrived from city and town. The contests began with basket-ball and football and track events followed. It was good to see the boys display an absolutely fair spirit in their very first contest,-though under difficulties! The meet too, was won much to the disappointment of the Magistrate who had bet on the government contingent! That one school left the field early in the afternoon in beaten difiance, is but an evidence of the real service to the pupils of the country such contests can become. This meet was made possible by a gift of $25!

A somewhat more practical form of student activity was called forth when the entire teaching force came to the summer school. The boys of the Middle-school and upper Grammar-school grades were impressed into the service as substitutes, with the result that during the summer all our primary schools kept their doors open.

In looking into the future we recognize that "the position of a missionary educator in China is that of a promoter or pioneer. He sees the importance of a certain neglected phase of the work, and goes about to promote it, through teaching and through the establishment of model schools. As soon as the public learns the importance of the work and knows how to do it, mission educators should turn their attention to some other neglected phase of work". At present, although China realizes with most missionary educationalists the fundamental importance of primary education and teacher-training, there will be in Shansi at least for years to come, no more profitable service that we can render through our school system, than just in these fundamental lines. But once established we shall not hesitate to entrust our children to the world and turn to nourish new infant expressions of the love we would give our neighbor.

for Watts O. Pye
by Wm P. Lewis



Region where Standard Oil Co. is working

SHOWING THE NEW FIELD ASSIGNED TO THE BOARD BY THE CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Map taken from Missionary Herald April 1914.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT SERVED BY THE FENCHOW MEDICAL WORK.

The above map shows the region we are trying to care for by the other branches of missionary work but the medical district is much larger as of the 35 or more mission stations of the China Inland Mission in our province there is but one where medical work is done.

An analysis of the dispensary records show that 7% of the patients come from three days journey or further scarcely a day going by in which patients from Shensi province are not seen. Further 11% more of the patients come from China Inland Districts. Over 3,000,000 possibly.

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Annual Report - 1917-18
Educational
Yochow
Boys School

REC'D MAY 13 1915

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JAMES L. BARTON, LL.D., *Foreign Secretary*
FRANK H. WIGGIN, *Treasurer*
JOHN G. HOSMER, *Purchasing Agent.*

FENCHOW WORK IN 1912 :—
10 BRANCH CHURCHES
33 PREACHING PLACES
HOSPITAL
DISPENSARY
17 BOYS SCHOOLS
2 GIRLS SCHOOLS

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

山西汾陽縣基督教會

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CHINESE STAFF: 71 MEN
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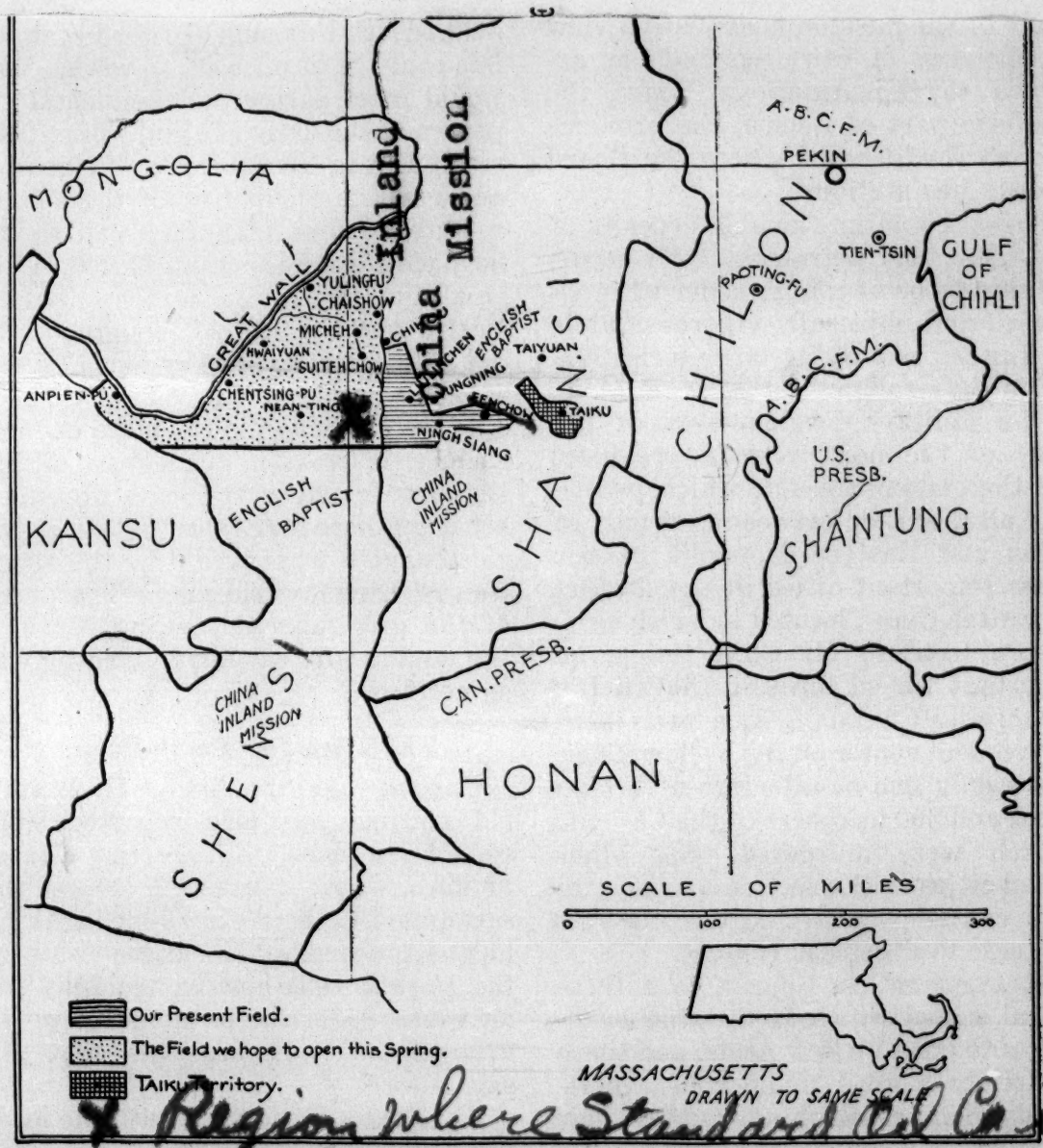

Region where Standard Oil Co is now at work

SHOWING THE NEW FIELD ASSIGNED TO THE BOARD BY THE CHINA CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

173

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FENCHOW'S TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

19

Railroad is about 80 miles distant and Chinese carts drawn by mules is the best means of access to the railroad.

The Belgians had the contract for a railroad extending north and south through the province when the European war broke out but whether it would go through Fenchow had not been settled so far as we know.

Practically all the large cities of the Taiyuanfu plain get their coal from the range of mountains which Fenchow borders and a survey for a railroad along this route has been made.

The last engineer of the Standard Oil Company who was our guest before leaving China late last fall was surveying in order to learn of the possibilities of making a road for the heavy machinery to be used in oil fields 90 miles west of Fenchow. The Standard Oil engineers doubtless know much more of the inside of the future possibilities than we do.

DISTANCE FROM TIENTSIN.

Measuring according to the routes of travel the distance to Tientsin is about 500 miles.

It takes four days to make the journey and more often five three days of this being used to make the journey to the railroad.

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DISTANCE FROM TIENTSIN.

Measuring according to the routes of travel the distance to Tientsin is about 600 miles.

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INDUSTRIES OF FENCHOW.

1. THE making of wheat flour 19

2. Manufacture of alcohol

In Peking Fenchow alcohol has the name of being the purest and best.

3. Manufacture of vinegar.

4. Shipping of goat and sheep skins

5. Shipping point where traffic from the west is transfered from mule donkey and camel back to Chinese carts on its way to the railroad, and viea versa. This makes it something of a wholesale center but not so much so as some other cities, which are nearer the railroad.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

The usual offices which go with the county seat and in addition it is a former prefectural city and still keeps the educational officies which goes with that.

The Post Office is an important center, it being one of the two points from which routes go west into the next province, Shensi.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

1. One of the three government Middle Schools of Shansi.
2. Normal School.
3. School of Agriculture.

Next to the capital, Taiyuanfu it is the most important educational center in the province.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

美國公理會基督教會汾州府

INDUSTRIES OF FENCHOW.

1. THE making of wheat flour
2. Manufacture of alcohol

In Peking Fenchow alcohol has the name of being the purest and best.

3. Manufacture of vinegar.
4. Shipping of goat and sheep skins
5. Shipping point where traffic from the west is transferred from mule donkey and camel back to Chinese carts on its way to the railroad, and vice versa. This makes it something of a wholesale center but not so much so as some other cities, which are nearer the railroad.

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A. B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE,
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FENCHOW WORK IN 1912:—
10 BRANCH CHURCHES
33 PREACHING PLACES
HOSPITAL
DISPENSARY
17 BOYS SCHOOLS
2 GIRLS SCHOOLS

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FENCHOW STAFF:—
WATTS O. PYE, B.D., *Evangelistic Work*
PERCY T. WATSON, M.D., *Physician*
CLARA F. WATSON, B.L., *Woman's Work*
GERTRUDE CHANEY, B.A., *Educ'l Work for Girls*
GRACE MCCONNAUGHEY, B.A., *Woman's Evangelistic Work*
WILLIAM R. LEETE, M.A., *City Evangelistic Work*

CHINESE STAFF: 71 MEN
8 WOMEN

SPECIAL POINTS OF ADVANTAGE OF FENCHOW.

19

1. It stands at the head of one of the most important trade routes going west from Shansi, a route that drains great mineral wealth as well as large items of trade in skins, wheat, indigo, oils and hemp. Lumber although not plentiful is still an item of export.

2. The nature of its population. During the Chinese Revolution it was considered the safest place in the province and many Chinese officials came there for safety. It was the only city which of the nine prefectural cities escaped looting and rioting.

3. In educational development it ranks second in the province and in population it is third. The peolple have shown great readiness to cooperate with the foreigner in all educational development and some of its leading citizens have shown a willingness to contribute to make for the efficiency of the union of government and mission high schools in Fenchow.

To lessen the mortality of child birth they have requested a school for midwives with an idea that no one would be allowed to practice the art without a diploma from such a school and in many other ways have shown their desire to work together for the betterment of their community.

Statement re: Fenchow

Rev. J. Watson

May 1915

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

山西省汾州教會

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REC'D MAY 27 1916

Report of Fenchow Womens' work, for the year 1915.

The transformation of the "General".

The history of the "General" extends back to the pre-Boxer days when as she tells us she came into the opium refuge, a thin wan-faced woman, wasted with opium and sordid with gambling. But commonplace? Never! One can imagine that she rolled out of their somewhat castle like enterance with much of the same state and bearing which has led us to give her the above title during these her later years of plenty.

While in the hospital she saw enought to make her want to enquire into the way, and before she had gone back home she had taken the first step in church membership.

Later came the brain-racking, heart-rending days of 1900 and thru' them all she stood fast, and we must give her credit for that but her religion was not a power among her friends and relatives, there was a certain "I thank thee Lord that I am not as other men are", in her bearing, which all the words of her mouth could not counteract. And the training which she afterwards had in Bible school, if anything, widened this gap between her and the women to whom she went. She lacked the warmheartedness, which somehow makes one patient with their stupidness in learning, and withal makes our Christain religion a thing which they want. We bagan to wonder whether she would ever find the place where she would be truly used. When in the home station she consumed too much of the foreigners time by coming in to make protracted visits and when placed in an outstation she seemed to fail utterly in really reaching the women.

Last year as sort of a last resort she was put in charge of an opium refuge in a hard and far away outstation. The position of opium refuge keeper can not but be a hard one, and it was her lot to be obliged to work with two people whom it was a downright problem for anyone to work with, be he ever so Christ-like. Perhaps it was that which awakened her to see herself as God saw her, perhaps it was just ministering to those pain-racked women and remembering what had saved her out of it, and kept her from going back, and perhaps God only knows the steps by which she was led the facts are that she

Statement re Fenchow

came back to us a changed woman, there is a new spirit within her, which is now being put to the test daily in an outstation which has just been opened up for womans' work, where the all-usefull cleaver is dull, dull and where the moulding board is so small that when placed upon the k'ang for rolling out the dough strings, the k'ang must fall heir to the greater part of the dough., and thru' it all she is exhibiting a spirit which is altogether new and beautiful to see.

Thru' these twenty and more years of her Christain life it has been a great grief to her that her family has showed strong antagonism only. However at this new turning point in her own life God is giving her the comfort of seening this changed. Early this Fall her second son's wife came into the hospital as chaperone for a young girl of their village, who had no one to attend her. Now it just happens that this woman is the strongest member of the family and therefore her antagonism to Christsinity had been the most violent. In bearing she is enough like the "General" to be an own daughter straight and tall as an Indain she is, andshe wears her purple velvit "kan chien er" as to the manor born. It was rather a happy surprise when we found out that she wanted to attend the suburb prayermeetings with us, and when big sister Jen had time from her hospital patients time was given to teaching her to read, and she proved to be as open and teachable as a child. The result was that she took the second step in Church membership at Christmas time, and this was the good news which we had for the "general" upon the last visit to the outstation where she is located. Upon the receipt of which I was given one of her benumbing bear hugs, and when she could speak it was just a little prayer of thanksgiving to the Father, that one had been raised up in her own family to carry on her work after she should be gone.

The Outstations. And now that we have seen the "General" before and after, shall we take the outstation to which she has been sent in its before and after state. It was not until the first week in October that we took the first trip to see what must be done before she should go out to stay. That fifteen

It is a beautiful trip anytime of year ,for the road skirts the mountains most of the way,and there truly are many trees and a little stream which comes down from the Ye Ta He valley;but October fits in just as tho' it belonged there,and for once the longing for swift transportation is forgotten in the joy of just being allowed to live in it all.

But when once there,one is truly aware that he has come down from off the mount for in they come,the street rabble,a pushing shoving croud,intent on nothing so much as seeing that woman with feet as large as a mans,no ear-rings(the mark of womankind in China) and hair so untidy that it must never even see hair oil.

There were ather trips after the "General" was left there,one to take out a young teacher to start a girls' school,and each time there was less of the rabble and more of the better class.The week before X'mas when the last trip was made the change was marked in the extreme.Twelve neatly dressed little girls arose from their studying upon the k'ang,and gave me their peace salutation,and then at a given signal sat down again and gave me a demonstration of how well they could concentrate,as I asked the teacher about about this and that one.Some nice looking women came in and stayed for morning prayers sitting quietly and really listening,instead of asking questions about me.Others came in later and stayed until at the rolling out of dough for the dough strings politeness demanded their leaving.And thru' it all there was a friendliness twords the "General" which showed that she had been in their homes as one of them.

The girls'schools and womans'work go famously together hand in hand in the outstations.The older woman acts as a chaperone to the younger and the younger can assist the older in many ways with her mind trained to quicker thinking.The marvel to me is the eagerness with which the school girls go at it when once given a taste.There was one little four year old who wearing her new red slippers came to enter school that day.Under her arm was her little three character classic tied up in the altogether proper blue square of cloth.And the book had been made by hand if you please,writ

by hand on coarse paper and then sewed together to form a book. You don't see any Chinese child carrying anything with characters on it thrown over his shoulders ~~and~~ dangling at the end of a strap.

And there have been two and three-week station classes held at Kuan Tsun Tung Chia Chuang, and Ssu Ma Tsun, and a real folksy time with many women at the time of the dedication of the Shang Ta church, when the housing of the people over night and seeing that all were fed around the tables in the new church, made one almost feel as tho' he were at some Annual meeting at home.

And again, this year, has come the call for a woman to be with them at Liu Lin Cheng, and because of their importunity a woman with more warmth of heart than training was taken out of the womans shool, and sent on that tr three days litter trip over the mountains. Letters have come from her every now and then since she went, good cheery letters they are-showing that the sacrifice of leaving school when she was only well started is bearing its fruits. In one she told of playing the iconoclast for a family who truly wanted to do away with their household gods, but who lacked the courage of destroying them themselves. A two weeks station class was held the first two weeks in december from which there were eight women who took the first step in church membership. Two stayed on for further study the remaining ~~week~~ weeks until X'mas and one wants to come down to the womans' school.

The womans' school***** And the gifts have been coming in for the new building for the women in a most marvelous way. The old building has been full of good materal again this year, and there are three women who will I hope, be doing work in the outstations in another year, and there are others who will simply go home and make better mothers, and I don't know why I should say only, for I don't know of any more important work in China.

One woman who came to us just a year ago has had three years in Government school, and the work with her has been a joy. As a little girl her mothers home was near the church and she used to play with Mable Atwood, then in her early teens she was sent away to school and returning,

at the age of sixteen, was married off by an ambitious mother to one of the most wealthy men in this county. That she rebelled because her school days were cut short and because the man she was to marry was old enough to be her father and had children older than she, made no difference. Away she was carried to their mountain fastness and surrounded with every luxury which a wealthy Chinese home can afford. Serving women abounded and there remained nothing for her except a bit of embroidery or the dusting of the rare vases in her room. To be sure the mountains were at her door, but out side of the courtyard she could NEVER go except on the rare days when she was allowed to come back to visit her mother.

We had heard that she wanted to come down here to school but it was really beyond our hopes that her husband would give his consent, however one day we drove out and were fortunate in finding him at home, and to make a long story short she is here now and working like a trooper to show her husbands people that she is here for something besides being near her mothers home.

When she first came she was so very proper that she seldom smiled but now again she is a winsome happy girl, frank and open in her nature, and having made a real place for herself in this very cosmopolitan school.

And it's nothing less than a daily miracle that women so diverse do get along so well together. There is the short, stalky, big-headed, stupid looking Mrs Chang who descended upon us with her scrawney little baby two ye years ago, and was at first laughed at, then tolerated and now at last has made herself one of them and is being a help to the new comers as they struggle with the altogether new characters.

And there is still another who is here simply and solely because her husband sent her and not because of any thirst for learning on her own part. Every morning she religiously drags one little fellow after her as she comes to prayers while another tiny one is left behind screaming on the k'ang. And her composure under the circumstances is commenditory.

Evening prayers continues to be the very best time of the day

when the mothers together with the children who have been in Kindergarten during the day, all gather on the k'ang for the evening singing and getting really close on the very best basis in the world.

Big Sister Jen The specialist in any one line of work is a fine and splendid thing and we could'nt very well do without those who give up their time to teaching alone; but the one who fills in the chinks here and there if she be a good chinker is if anything more indespensible, and such is Jen Ta Chieh or by interpretation-big sister Jen- a good chinker. She lives with the women in the hospital, ministering to the bodily and higher needs of the women who come in for the more prolonged periods of breaking off opium as well as those who are in the regular hospital; that one would say is her great work for there is seldom a woman who goes away from those walls, be her time there ever so short, without having felt the lasting touch of that beautifully given-over-to-God-life and there is never a communion time without the recommendation of some woman, who has been in the hospital, for church membership. And not only that but she has been the back bone of the suburb prayermeeting four of which are held every week in the four suburbs, and when a trip is to be made to any mone of the outstations, it is Jen Ta Chieh who goes along and leaves good cheer trailing along behind her when she goes away.

And this fall when the work in the hospital permitted it a week was spent with her in the mountain village of Hsiang Tzu Yuan. One day while there at the time of early morning prayers which we had daily with the women of the courtyard in which we were staying, she turned to one of the women who had been down to the city to a station class, and said "you pray every day of corse". it was a home in which it meant something to be a Christain for there was a daughterinlaw who made fun and a son who was not sympathetic. And the woman said "no I don't pray, I don't know how." And instead of critical surprise the old Bible woman told in the most sweet and simple way of what this talking to God was, just telling him of this and that friend whom you want to have know Him and thanking Him for all which He gives to you, and asking him for strenght for the day in which you may work and be

pleasing to Him. And then she said"now there is something which is very important which I want to tell you ,ALWAYS pray before you get your shoes on and get off the K'ang in the morning;for you know yourself how many things come up to be done when you are once off the k'ang and prayer may get crowded out,and you will come up against something in the morning which will try your patience and you will need that morning talk with God to make you ready for it,so always pray before you get your shoes on in the morning".

I t is an absolutely new and Heaven-taught theology which she brings to the women:but someway it is ever adequate to the situation.And the women out with all their troubles to her just as naturally as the sun shines.

One day when she was trying to show some women their need of a Savior she said "I know how you feel,that you are not very great sinners,you have never committed any sin which had sent you to the yamen,I used to think that way too;but its just like this,some days you go around with a smutch on your face or with your head piece on crooked or you ear-rings not in straight and you don't know it until you look in the mirror and see,and then you do want to make it right don't you?Well its just like that when you look in the Bible,then you begin to see how you have always lived just for yourself and your own family and thought little or nothing of your neighbor,and how selfish and lacking in love you have become,and the more you read the more you want to become like the life of the man that Book tells you about."

And still another day when she was urging some women to put away their false gods and turn to the true God,a woman turned upon her with,"is'nt worshipping heaven and earth the same as worshipping your God?"Adm Jen Ta Chieh without a moments hesitation and with a look which I shall never forget said,(with that gesture so very characteristic of the Chinese,palm outward and hand moved back and forth once or twice)"n-o-o,the God whom we worship made heaven and earth",and then she went on to say ,"And your idols are made by a mason ,just the same sort of a mason as makes the roofs to your houses ar'nt they!Well the God whom we worship made the mason who made your idols and he also made a roof large enough to cover the whole world."

One day a woman came in to the South suburb prayermeeting for the first time,and seemed truly interested.In the gourse of conversation before time for prayermeeting,we found out that the woman was a widow withot any children,which in China is a lamitable state indeed,and I thought it a bit hard when Jen Ta Chieh asked her who she would trust in when old,but as usual she knew what she was talking about,for upon getting the answer which she knew she would get,that there was no one in whom to trust,Big Siser Jen told her in the most beautiful way of one in whom she could safely put her trust and never be disappointed.

Withall she is a true example of one who does not need to make sposmadic attempts at Christain work but "whose life in one way as much as in another is an expression of those things which she believes and holds most precious."

"And the Kingdom of Heaven is like unto leaven which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal,until the whole was leavened."

Annual Report - 1915
Foreign Work
Kuchong

Tenchow Women's Work 6.

One day a woman came in to the South Gate prayer-meeting for the first time, and seemed truly interested. In the course of conversation before time for prayer-meeting, we found out that the woman was a widow without any child. Ten, which in China is a lamentable state indeed, and I thought it a bit hard when Ten Ta Chieh asked her who she would trust in when old, but as usual in she knew what she was talking about, for upon getting the answer which she knew she would get, that there was no one in whom to trust, Big Sister Ten told her in the most beautiful way of one in whom she could safely put her trust and never be disappointed.

Without who is a true example of one who does not need to make spectacular attempts at Christian work but "whose life in one way as much as in another is an expression of those things which she believes and holds most precious." "For the Kingdom of Heaven is like unto leaven which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, until the whole was leavened."

RECD MAY 27 1916

REPORT OF THE OUTSTATION CHURCH FIELD? FENCHOW, 1915.

The year under survey in this report has been a varied one for China, torn by perplexities coming from without and from within. The effect of these has in no small measure been felt by the people of our field, the far removed from thecoast centers where such events are most strongly felt. The year began under the heavy clouds imposed by the Japanese Demands upon China. It is remarkable how keenly the distress, occasioned by the shameful policy of Japan, stirred even the common people, who are usually little affected by anything which does not in some direct way touch them personally. Could China have been given a free and untrammelled hand she might have been able to work out her own salvation successfully. It has brought a spirit of gloom and depression which cannot seemingly be cast off. The sense of danger and fear that the country will not be let alone long enough to get things shaped up has led many to feel that perhaps, after all, it would be better to return to the monarchic form of government, at least for the time being. On the other hand opposition to the change is strong on the part of a large body, while some or most of the lower classes pay little attention one way or the other.

A virtual crop failure again, for the fourth year in succession, has made the suffering of the people very great, while living expenses are now higher than at any period since the great famine times in the close of the '70s. Heavily increased taxes make the situation the more difficult, the thru the plain district where the floods have done so great damage, the Peking government has remitted the taxes for this year. There is a very great need for help in building up the economic condition among the people. Until that is done little hope for a strong, self-supporting church can we entertain.

The year has been marked, also, by the introduction of a new change of method throughout all lines of our work. This is the new form of organization outlined by the new union of our Shansi and North China Missions, so as to bring all the work under one fixed proceedure. This has meant for us a radical change in working policy, for the in another decade we should have arrived at exactly the same goal as that anticipated by this new policy, we were working along quite a different, the well defined, form of organization, better suited to our Shansi conditions and more nearly adapted to the stage of development of our people. The new plan is a good one and embodies just the aim we all have in view, namely the throwing of a larger responsibility upon the native church and the placing in their hands of the funds of the Board for administration. But such a policy to be successful must be launched with caution and not too pre-maturely. A church needs to be educated to a certain standard and to have within itself a solid body of judgement before such a scheme is launched. So the working of the plan has brought many grave difficulties to us, because the conditions in our field are so different from those of our sister stations. To see what the difficulties are we must remember what the differences are. In the first place in our sister districts the churches have had from twenty to fifty years of development with constant foreign supervision, while the Fenchow-fu church, left so long after 1900 without foreign aid must date its beginning in growth to the period of the past seven years. This means that the new plan has had to be launched in a church with a membership of but a few years standing, not yet fully grounded in the truth, and with no trained Chinese leadership to assist. The sudden forcing down upon the church from the outside of a whole organization of work for which they were not ready nor fitted, the meaning of which they could not understand, and the end and purpose of which they could not fully see, left both the churches and workers dazed, knowing neither where they stood nor what was expected of them. Again, having become a united part of the work in other places, the question of salaries has raised difficulties to be met. The gospel we have steadily preached to churches and workers has been that the Mission could not pay to any man a salary, but merely a living wage, and that all must work in that spirit of sacrifice until such time as the local churches can pay the salary of their preachers and teachers. Hitherto, being a separate work this has ans-

wered all questionings. But naturally now that the work is all linked up as one, the men cannot understand why they should work for from one-fourth to one-half less than their brethren in other stations receive from foreign ~~fields~~ funds for an equal service. Adjustments are being made but we must not lose our ideals in the making of them.

But we would not give the impression that the difficulties indicated are a cause of discouragement. On the other hand they are a sign of growth and once the new plan in in working order, there will be the same advance as before. The time is ripe for great new progress in China, and nothing can hinder it long.

A few general remarks regarding the outstation field may be in order first. Owing to an enormous amount of clerical work as well as a great deal of ill-health ~~has made~~ it was impossible for the missionary in charge to do any really constructive work in the country fields. A closer organization for the more systematic care of the field as a whole has been inaugurated whereby the out-station church field has been divided into four, really five sections, each section to be under the care and direction of one man, the District Superintendent. During the year, too, three churches have come to their majority, and with their deacons and church officiers have taken their places with their sister churches among the group of organized churches, conducting their own business and managing their own church affairs. A steady insistence upon the importance of Bible study has been maintained during the year. Some of the superintendents outlining definite courses of Bible study for the members of the churches under their care, and giving examinations at their monthly visits upon the ground covered during the month. Station classes have been held in most of the older centers. In a number of churches Night schools have come to be a definite part of the work during the winter months when many laborers have leisure and are only too glad of such a chance to learn to read and write a few characters. In this connection, too, we may note the fact that a score of the preachers and colportuers of the field have had the opportunity of some four months of consecutive Bible study here in the central station this last fall, their places being taken by the senior class of the Bible School, the latter being given this opportunity of six months battling with the problems of actual church work before beginning their last year in the Theological school. We have thus had the chance, also, of seeing the real value of the work of the Theological School, in the more efficient and effective work which these men with training have been able to do. I think without exception the difference in the kind of work done by these men as compared with that of men who have not had the training is distinctly to be marked.

Coming now to the individual churches, we may begin with that at Shang Ta as being both the oldest of our outstation churches and the first one to erect its House of Worship, which was dedicated the last Sunday in October. The church has been nearly three years collecting the funds with which to build, and the ground was broken last April for the building, and the people now have a church building seating about two hundred, a building which they can feel is their own. We hope the example may in time be followed by the other churches in the field.

In Chi Ts'un, Mr. Chang has had another busy year, since besides the care of the central outstation church he has the care of three outstation churches of his own, that is, preaching places out from Chi Ts'un as a center. In two of these Wu Tu and Jen Yien there are good sized congregations meeting weekly. In the third, Hsiao Yi Chen there is also quite a following, but with not a small amount of persecution on the part of some of the men of the village, who find in the church something which will some day oppose their evil practices.

Yien Wu Chen under the leadership of Mr. Ch'i Hai Jung has made an unusually good record for the year. Mr. Ch'i was five years ago a Buddhist Priest. In these days he sought to lay up merit by going out every time he heard a Colportuer had come to the town, and buying all the copies of the Scriptures he had the money for, and, taking them home, would burn them. He said he would not

read them himself, and by buring them so no one else could, he thot he would be doing what would be pleasing to the gods and what would result in merit for himself. He remarked only recently that it seemed strange to think of himself now selling to others and urging them to read, the books which so short a time ago, he was urging others not to read, and was seeking to destroy. Even as a Buddhist a deeply religious man, he has become one of the most powerful men of prayer in our church, and a man who is winning genuinely spiritual results in his work. He has caught the right idea of prayer as the means of work.

The Hsiang Tzi Yuan church has this year suffered a heavy loss in the death of Deacon Kao Li Sheng of that church, but is developing several strong men who will be able to carry forward the work he has lain down after so many years of faithful service.

Hsi He Pu and Tung Chia Chwang churches have both done a notable work in the line of night schools during the year, and some twenty men in each place have thru this means come into the church also. In Tung Chia Chwang Mr. Lei is one of our most earnest Christians. He is the Principal of the Government school of the town. He has given freely all his evenings to this teaching work. In speaking of it, recently, he put it this way. "You know I am what the Chinese call a learned man, formerly I lived only with educated people. Then I became a Christian. Jesus taught we should love those below us as well as above us, that in reality all men are alike and there is no above or below. I haven't succeeded thus far in making myself feel the same towards all men even the some are poor and dirty. So I want to give my time to teaching in the night school this year, for then I shall be working for the people towards whom I can't yet feel as I should, and perhaps it will change my heart." Evidently it has helped to make the change for he has been most happy and enthusiastic in his work.

The year at Ching Twei Chen and Hsia Ch'u has been one of regulr effort with nothing outstanding in their history. A real advance has been made at San Chwan, where a station class meeting in the evening has been tried with success with a group of men who are busy in their shops thru the day, but who can have the evening off for ~~work~~ study. It is interesting to note the amount of reading which is done now in China inthe evening as compared with former times. This is due to the introduction of keresine oil into the country. One does not think of the Standard Oil Company as a missionary agency, but it has certainly done a great deal to light up the dark corners of China, morally as well as physically, by providing the people with a cheap way of lighting their houses. Formerly there was nothing to do when darkness fell but to gamble and smoke. Now the industrious Chinese can ply his trade, or what is better still in the instance of our Christians, can read and study. And this is helping us in the night school and station class work.

Mr. Kao En Chan is doing efficient work at Hsiao Chia Chwang and winning a splendid class of men. The Ch'eng Tzi Ts'un church has selected one the village elders as its representative for a special class for Bible study thru February and March next. This class will meet with the central church here in the city and each church in the field has been asked to select its most spiritual and promising member for the class, each church may send but one member. The Tientun church has continued its hold upon people of the town reported last year. The Kwan Ts'un church has had a good year also, and is looking forward to a year of greater enthusiasm with the return to its leadership of Mr. Li Si Sam, one of its own membership after a period of special study. A man of large heart and unbounded, if impetuous, enthusiasm, he has all the faults of an impetuous nature but his admirers seem to reward ~~admire~~ these with the affectionate indulgence of a circle of maiden aunts towards a boy home from the holidays, and King John's Barons were never better pleased with their Charta than they with the paper which told them that their own man was to be returned to them.

What is Kwan Ts'un's gain is the loss of the church at Si Ma Chen. Mr. Li had been with this church from its beginning and was in no small measure responsible for its rapid growth. This church is interesting as being a union

effort on the part of our own Mission and the China Inland Mission. The latter Mission having at Hsiao Yi three ladies in evangelistic work is able to reach further than we can with but one lady for our entire field, and since Si Ma Chen is the point where the fields of the two Missions meet we are trying to work out a harmonious plan whereby we can help each other in hearty co-operation.

Our second oldest church, that at Pei Hwei Chen, is experiencing some difficult times thru the actions of the Catholics in seducing away from it new inquirers who have not yet learned enough of the truth to distinguish what is truth. But it is thus amid the alternate cheer and gloom, and like the ebb and flow of tides, the gospel makes its way. Not different is the work of the gospel now than when Paul was trying to found and build up his churches, nor are the obstacles really different; for the problems of Christianity are not geographical but human.

Lea Ch'eng Chen has had the best year of all the churches in our Eastern field. This church is now under the care of one of the men from the Theological school, and he is stirring the town mightily. The evil men of the place think he, too, "is turning the world upside down," and have tried to stop his efforts, but such things cannot be stopped. A big Christmas celebration brot all the people and their friends together, when between two and three hundred sat down to Christmas dinner at the church. Each one brot his contribution for the dinner and a small sum of money. The other costs of the services of the day were paid by a man who has come into the church the past year, a man of some means, but who in this and other ways is proving the sincerity of his profession, for it is easier for a righ man, after all, to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven than into the full advantages of real human tenderness.

Turning, now to the church in the Western field, we naturally begin with that at Liu Lin Chen, which is really the central church for all that field. Mr. Chang Yung Hwa, the district superintendent, makes this his center, and from here reaches out two and three hundred li in all directions to touch the churches and workers scattered over that area. The work in the local church is well organized and the church is doing much to reach out into the Preaching places, of which there are three with regular weekly meetings. That at Mu Ts'un is the most encouraging. This is a large town and fast becoming the first commercial center in that field. Ch'i K'ou Chen is the most prosperous city in our entire Fen Chow-fu field, the years since the Revolution having completely changed its character. At Ta Cheng Yuan a strong station class during the closing days of the year brought new life and enthusiasm to the church. The Shih Lou Hsien church has been for three months without the services of its ~~pastor~~ evangelist, who was set upon in one of his pastoral tours by a savage dog and so severely bitten that he has not been able to get out of the house since. The work at Chung Yang Hsien and Mi Chih Hsien is making a strong impress upon those cities. Nwan Ch'wan Chen is a small mountain town but occupies a strategic position for the reaching of the surrounding country. Our church is the only center of light in that field, lying far from all the influences for uplift and outlook that come to a bigger center. At Chen Ch'wan Pu and Chia Chou there has been not a little trouble in connection with the Tongues Mission people. Mr. Han and his little group at the latter place especially have suffered in seeing their inquirers bought off by money as fast as won. This, however, will not work permanently and the time must soon come when the Mission using these methods shall reap what it has sown. The Sung Chia Chwan church on the bank of the roaring Yellow River has an interesting little group of believers that is energeticly pushing the work in that busy river mart.

We come back from this rapid review of the work being done in the field with the conviction that along all lines and in nearly all places there has been a sure advance during the year in spite of the many difficulties and hindrances. And in recognizing this advance we must not fail to place the credit for it where it belongs, with our Chinese fellow-workers, who even in difficult places have labored uncomplainingly and with earnest devotion, learning that the glory of a task is not in the task but in the doing of it for Him.

Annual Report - 1915
Fenchow - Outstation
Evangelistic Work

RECD NOV 27 1916

EDUCATIONAL REPORT

Fenchow Station. Shansi. For the Year 1915.

To no department of mission work is public sentiment a more vital factor than to the educational department. Public sentiment registers itself not only in the attendance on the schools but also in the conduct of the student body. Public sentiment also has a more or less constant bearing upon the curriculum,- as it should have -, for education is society's method of self-perpetuation and improvement. It is therefore not out of place to first say a few words about the current of public sentiment as it has run in Shansi during the past ~~half~~ year.

The anti-Japanese feeling which was aroused throughout China a year ago did not take ~~a~~ violent a form in Shansi as in many other provinces. Our capital, Tai-yuan-fu, has always been a center of anti-foreign and especially anti-Japanese feeling. But although Japanese business suffered there, elsewhere little effect was felt, except in a general increase of suspicion of all foreigners. This has not tended to make our schools any more popular, but at the same time it has not shaken the faith of our most esteemed friends among the gentry of the District. It has only given those holding office a chance to reveal their opposition by an attempt to remove one of our teachers and to spread unfavorable reports of our work.

A second most prominent ~~xxxxxxxx~~ element in the public sentiment in Shansi is a deep and unexpressed anti-monarchical feeling. If any one is asked what he thinks of the new regime-of-the-old he will express a ~~xxx~~ unqualified approval,-in true oriental style. The disapproval of the reversion to an Emperor cannot be upon man's lips. It is for this reason that we do not look upon the new regime with any great consternation, although the turn of affairs was most unexpected. The people are with us. They want what our church schools will give them. And it is very doubtful in the face of this fact whether the government will show any opposition to us lest it further antagonize the people; and from another standpoint, it is doubtful whether the government would desire to take any such step, but will not rather seek to work to develope along the lines Japan has marked out for the Orient, to absorb and over-whelm the mission school by a superiority of equipment and organization such as the missions have generally felt themselves too poor to provide. Thus it is becoming increasingly important in China that the best work be done in our schools and that the best equipment be provided. IT is better to have a small school efficiently manned and equipped than a larger one that is second rate.

Feeling the criticism from the local Board of Education, our Educational Committee deemed it wise to drop two of our schools this summer. This was done after an examination of their teachers in our summer school. An added reason for dropping the schools of Hsi-Yang-cheng and Pei-Kou-tsun was that they were near the city, and poor work done in them was more likely to become known and so injure our reputation. Furthermore we were carrying more work than our funds would permit, or we should have sent teachers of a higher grade to these schools. But our general policy is to acquire the supervision of as large a number of schools as possible just now and make their improvement a work for the years to come,- for it is doubtful if the present opportunity in primary education will ever return, although the opportunity in higher education is a matter of superiority.

We hope that our Summer School for Teachers will benefit in sum measure from the eliminating of the above schools. A real problem ever before us is: How shall we improve the quality of our teaching force? It seems that only the most drastic measures can bring the average native teacher to anything like a professional conception of his work. A teacher considers it his privilege to visit his home friends when and as long as he sees fit, he opens his school at whatever time suits his convenience, and he generally teaches what will ensure him the greatest number of pupils. To take teachers of this type, who have little professional spirit and much professional pride and make them over into an efficient staff is a baffling if not impossible task.

There is an instance of a teacher of this ancient type in our school at Hsi-Ho-Pu. This was a new school last year, and when we took it over the teacher came with it. He had successfully gathered some fifty pupils large and small, and had not a little prestige in the village. Furthermore we had only two Christian people in the same village and the school was a distinctively evangelistic undertaking. With this background in view, perhaps our problem can be imagined when we discovered that this venerable gentleman was "cutting" his classes right and left, and often going home to "see to a little business". Then came the time to open our summer school, but he did not arrive, pleading a little sickness until it was too late to enter the courses. This was a little too much for our Committee, who toward the end of the summer, took steps to dismiss him. But what was their dismay to find that he would not so easily "dismiss". Delegations were sent in to plead his case before us. There were also those who heartily guaranteed his reform and repentance. Finally it was decided that he should be fined his summer's salary and retained on their guarantee. But matters did not improve one whit. At the end of the year our Committee had had enough of it, and although the learned gentleman road into town himself to plead his case

his efforts were of no avail and a man of good record in our work was sent to take his place. We were surprized when we learned that inspite of the vigorous protests raised against his dismissal our school was in no way injured by it!

The work of our Summer School was equally exacting on those who came. In all sixteen teachers were enrolled for their second year's course,- but only half that number received the diploma. Those of us who saw it will not soon forget the pathetic eagerness with which each man leaned forward as the names of the successful were read for the first time at the graduation exercises; nor shall we forget the frantic glee with which the possessor of each name bounded forward the moment it was read. Another moment in the program will long be remembered,- the moment when a chosen octette mounted the platform and sang four stanzas of a hymn, each man lifting his eyes and voice to the ceiling when he arrived at the more familiar chorus. Thus they returned home, the glad and the sad, after a full two months course in Psychology,Pedagogy,Sunday-school methods, Elementary Arithmetic and Science.

Besides the curtailing of the number of schools under supervision and the work of our Summer School, other outstanding events were the arrival of the two men who will take over permanently the educational work of the Station, Messrs. Warner and Hummel. Mr. Warner reached the field; Christmas eve 1914 and Mr.Hummel,after a course in the Language School in Peking, arrived at Fenchowfu early in September 1915. Although, as yet, these men have not taken any responsibility in the work, their presence and advice has meant much to the present executive, who has many times been deeply grateful that they are on the field.

A fourth event of note was the visit of Miss Fitch,- a visit of value to not only the foreign force but also to the schools and teachers who met her. She reached Fenchow the last week in May and was received by processions of pupils, feasted in the church and greeted by leading workers with respect and even amazement. Never before had men heard of a woman equal to the distinction of a high academic title. That such a woman existed even was repeatedly the source of remark. Miss Fitch's visit we may hope, will continue to bear fruit as an example to the girls of our schools of the higher possibilities of attainment. It surely will bear fruit in the future planning for the education of both boys and girls in Shansi. It has been a source of real regret that owing to the unusual short-handedness of the past Summer and Fall, her suggestions of more frequent reports to the Oberlin friends have not been followed.

The most encouraging and noteworthy of all the features of our educational work during the past year is the work of our Educational Board. This Board has born unusually severe burdens, but has never flinched and all the members have given time and strength free-

ly and frequently. It is not too much to say that without the advice and work of this Board it would have been entirely impossible for the foreign member to have coped with the problems of the work. As it is all important decisions during the past year have been the decisions of this Board. Furthermore, this Board has at last placed the entire Educational system upon the budget plan and has put the responsibility for the execution of this plan upon the local managers of the local schools. One of the great difficulties met by the Board has been the constant and most worthy appeals for increase in salary on the part of almost all of our teachers. The rapid rise in the prices of food stuffs and clothing in Shansi during the past year has been appalling and the number of the unemployed increases every day.. So far the Board has successfully resisted all appeals, but the breaking point cannot be far off. One of the most desparate problems before us is the problem of retaining upon a meager salary, men who have been trained by us to a state of excellence as the result of which they could get xxxxxxxx from a government position almost twice what they can get from the Station Committee.

The situation in the Pei-Hwei-chen school is a good illustration of this problem. The Pei-Hwei school has been the banner school of our field largely through the growth in proficiency of its last year's teacher. His growth was one of the most encouraging features of our work then. But constantly holding him to what he considered to be an insufficient wage led to a break last June, and off he went into higher paid work. No other teacher of equal ability could be found to take his place without seriously crippling other schools. Therefore the Pei-Hwei school during the past year has had to lead a hand-to-mouth existance which has placed it in a most precarious position. To make matters worse, the Catholics have opened a school in the same town and are uniting with other hostile forces to pull our school to pieces. The Committee has yet to successfully meet this situation.

In Liu-Lin-chen however matters stand quite differently. This has been, perhaps, the most successful year in the history of the school. In September a change was made in the faculty which has resulted in the utmost harmony and efficiency, and raised the number of the staff to four. The housing of the school is however lamentably inadequate and there are grounds for fear that unless this need is met in the near future the school will be badly damaged by the resignation of the present staff of teachers.

The problems to be met in Hsiao-I-chen are of still a different character. Here is a school which was opened two years ago when we had the opportunity to take over a large private school. In the town however, there were no Christians and the teacher himself was not yet

a baptized member. The result has been that a persecution of this weak member has set in and there is none at hand to help. But the school continues in spite of it all and will some day be a strong outpost toward the north. It could now be made so but for the lack of sufficient funds to send out a better teacher and to provide a much-needed equipment.

A school which has succeeded in spite of extreme parsimony is to be found at Hsi-Ho-Pu,- the school founded by a widow. She was an energetic little woman with a large faculty for bringing things to pass. On her way home one day she noticed the streets full of children and chiding them sharply, told them to go to school. They joyfully announced to her however that there was no school. "What! No school!" she exclaimed, "Well, we must have one." So off she stepped and went to this house and that house and to this man of affairs and to that man of affairs until she had collected nearly fifty youngsters in a place for which she had gathered the rent. Then she sat down and wrote us a letter, telling of what she had done and informing us that within a few days she should expect a teacher from us. Now the school has two teachers and was run last year for $40.00. To be sure the pupils have no seats and no tables,- unless little chests one foot high with drawers in them, can be so called. And yet the little boys come and we trust the money will come too.

In the school at Kuan-T'sun excellent work has been done by one of the teachers who has a fine faculty of bringing the Christian message home to boys. The spiritual level of this school because of this one man's life is probably much above all other out-station schools. The local school committee has also done excellent work in cutting down expenses, with the result that they are now reduced at least one-half of what they were when the village elders ran it as a heathen school.

In Hsia-Chü our school has continued under the efficient management of Mr. K'ung. The school moved into a fine newly erected building at the beginning of the year. Attendance here has steadily increased and for some time the government school has sought to combine forces under our management. The towns folk are anxious that this be done since they respect our work and believe that we can run the school for them very much cheaper. That the bargain has not been made is do to fear on the part of the present government teachers that they will not come up to our standards and will be dismissed on the one hand, and on the other that the magistrate will not fancy their purpose!

The Fenchow City primary school at Tai-Ho-Chiao has received a severe blow this year in the departure of its former remarkably successful principal, who has gone to Peking to study for the ministry. The new principal, although a local man and a Tung-chow graduate has not the qualities to do all that should be done, but as a teacher he has proven himself excellent.

For the report of the work of the Atwater School, I beg to quote a statement from Mr. Pye who has been in charge for the major part of the year:

In the Atwater School the year has been just an ordinary one so far as progress is concerned. The period of economic distress through which this part of the country is passing is making the cost of schooling difficult for the poorer class of the people. Only yesterday a former teacher in the Atwater School remarked that not in thirty years, or since the great famine period of 1878-9, has the suffering and distress in the Fenchow-fu District been so great as it is today. The cost of the commonest sort of board for the school has considerably more than trippled in the lastseven years. Nevertheless, the attendance has not decreased.

The most notable event of the year has been the departure of Mr. Wang Chi Shan, after eight years of faithful service. From the beginning he has been its principal. During his principalship the school has risen from a lower primary school of one class to the full Primary and Grammar Departments and two years of Academy grade. The attendance has increased from ten boys to one hundred and sixty three, while graduates are now in four different colleges and universities, as well as in lower schools preparing for larger service in church and society. Most of the primary schools of this field are now manned by graduates of this school for the teaching of modern subjects.

Mr. Wang's place as principal has been taken by Mr. T'swei Hsin I of Wei Hsien University, Shantung. Teachers and students are rallying to him well and as he works into the situation he will make a good man. With the addition of Mr. Chang Tsai Yu, formerly principal of the government school in Hsiao Yi Hsien, to the faculty, the Chinese department of the school is an exceptionally strong one.

For the coming year a business course is to be introduced, which will give some of the men an insight into modern business methods and so fit these for better positions who plan to enter that department of life. It is a significant fact that of all the men who took the examination for a position in the new bank of China in this district only one was accepted by the authorities in Peking, and he a man trained in a modern school. For the next semister, too, the classes in Bible and Religious instruction will be taught by Mr. Pye. The test of the value of the school and of the educational work lies in this department. If a school turns out well-rounded Christian men, then it has justified its right to a place in Mission propaganda, and only so can it justify itself. It is something to be devoutly thankful for, that of the five classes thus far graduated from the school, the few were Christians upon entering, yet all have made profession of Christianity before graduation and most of those are bearing a strong Christian witness in their several places."

The main advance that has been made during the past year can be covered briefly by the following statements: (1) the work of the Educational Committee has been more thoroughly organized and systematized; (2) a new school-house has been put up by the Shangta church; (3) three new boys have been sent to enter the freshman class at Tungchow; and (4) the quality of our teaching force has been improved, especially by the addition of a strong contingent of academy graduates, of whom there were seven.

For the new year the aims of the Committee are four. Perhaps the most important of the four is the aim to collect some tuition at least from every pupil. To this end the committee has issued receipt books to each school, so that a definite record is required of each teacher or local board. The Committee fell down badly on tuitions collecting this year with the result that many bills had to go over onto next year's budget. It is imperative that this discrepancy be made up.

Two other aims closely allied to the problem of tuition, are first the pushing of community support for each school, and the enforcing of a more strict accountability of each teacher to the Committee. A step toward the attaining of the first aim was taken at the close of the year when a definite grant was made to each school with the statement that no more would be supplied toward its yearly expenses. The step toward attaining the latter aim was the issuing of a letter to each teacher inviting him to teach for the following year, and enclosing therewith a printed form stating definitely the requirements the Committee should make of him

The fourth aim is to establish a Sunday School in every school house of the field,- and a sub-committee has been appointed to prepare a suitable course for this purpose. That this has not already been an accomplished fact is the result of a definite policy combined with the conditions obtaining in a frontier field. We have sought to seize the opportunity to establish a large primary school system which shall feed our higher schools. This has had to be done with very deficient material. But this material is rapidly undergoing a transformation from a hopeless mass of false erudition into an evangelizing agency. We are here to evangelize the teacher as well as the pupil!

For the Year 1915

Fenchow Station, Shansi.

Atwater Mem. School

REC'D MAY 27 1916

Report of the Fenchowfu Medical work.

*******1915*******

Harmony and efficiency have a decided relation the one to the other. One of the many things which our Fenchowfu doctor did before he went home on furlough, was to get a small staff of native men working together on a basis of splendid harmony, so that with his going they have carried on the work faithfully and to the very best of their ability, with a oneness of heart which is good to see.

They have not been anxious to use the knife and see what they could do during the doctors absence, but when a patient has come in, who maust have attention and could not go to TaiKu where there was a doctor, they have done the best they could, and with truly remarkable results.

During the year there have been seventeen operations which they have performed with the patient under cholorform, while twenty were performed with the aid of a local anaesthetis, and thirty seven without the aid of any anaesthetic whatever, and with almost no fatalities. There was one cut throat who was so far gone that after his throat was sewed up he accomplished his original purpose, but almost without exception they have sooner or later gone to their homes rejoicing.

And these are some of the types with which they have had to deal. One woman was brought in from the "west road" over by the yellow river, carrying the weight of seventy six pounds which she was relieved of. When she arrived she was unable to walk at all and when she went away she was a normal woman.

A man was brought in lacerated terribly by a steer. He was put together again and in time went home, with thanks in his heart fot the church hospital which had given him a new lease on life.

Two children have been brought in badly burned by falling into the family pot which stands on the k'ang stove at one side of the k'ang. One having tumbled head first and one seeming to have gotten in feet first. These partially due I must confess to the survival of the fittest, but partly too to the care here, have been restored to their mothers whole.

~~These are types of those who have come in to live in that~~

These are types of those who have come in to live in the wretched Chinese courts which now serve as a hospital, and could an American fresh from the states see them, he would share in the hip hip hurrah! which we are going to give when the doctor comes back and the work of building a real hospital is begun.

The total number of inn patients has been one hundred and ten this past year, and in this number is inclueded the forty five patients who have come to break off opium. The number of opium patients is becoming smaller year by year and in time China is going to be rid of the curse. However in spite of the edict againstopium smoaking, and in spite of the increased cost of the drug itself, there are still many homes, where every comfort and most every necessity is sacrificed that the parients may seek this panacea for all ills Many would be glad to be rid of the habit, but are so very reduced in strength that theybare afraid to attempt the cure. And here one of our Bible woman who has gone thru' it all herself and knows is a living testamony to the cure and the "grace of God" combined, for she now tips the scales at two hundred pounds plus. She is greeted wherever she goes with "how well you live" and her reply invariably is "it's the grace of God" and then goes on to tell them of her condition before she came into the hospital and of how she would have been dead long ago had she not taked the cure and found God too.

One three days of every week the dispensary is open to any who pay the nominal sum to buy the enterance ticket, and altogether during 1915. there have been four thousand six hundred and ninety nine different patients treated there or an average of over thirty a day. While a sum of 624, tiao and 661 cash or someting less than $300 gold has been recieved.

There are scores and scores who are going to welcome the doctor back in a month or two, and he will find his hands full with those who have awaited his return. However grateful thanks is due that we as a station have been so blessed with good health during the doctor's absence.

And the assistants who have done what they could and in the best way that they knew how warrent VanDykes words, "When a Christain means one whose word is his bond, one who does his duty to his fellow men as a service to his

Henshow's Medical Work

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Of the hospital patients most come for some form of operative treatment and of these none are more grateful for what they receive than are those operated on for cataract. One such patient was our former banker, Mr. Yang, and another a prosperous inn-keeper from a city thirty miles away. The latter was totally blind and found his helplessness a very deep trial. He was most grateful when able to go back to his home and again take up the management of his business. Dr. Ma's presence has increased the number of Government students coming for treatment.

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Medical Work

There or an average of over thirty a day, where [illegible] cash or something less than $20 gold has been received.

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REC'D MAY 27 1916

REPORT OF WOMAN'S EDUCATIONAL WORK, FENCHOW-FU, 1915.

To you who are interested and eager for the report of our educational work for girls here in Fenchow, I hope the story of Received Virtue is not entirely forgotten. For to-day as I try to think back over the year's work, her story seems the starting point from which the growth and development of the year have radiated.. That little mountain girl with all her freshness and vigour was surely one of the signs of promise in our outlook to the future.

More than a year has passed since first we wrote of her. She had graduated from our grammar school after a fierce attack of difficult lessons and measles, and had again "gone home to her mountains". There is sadness, almost tragedy, in that visit, for her sick mother had become an opium fiend, and when again her eyes fell on the daughter, the craving tempted her and she made arrangements without the father knowing of it for the berothal of the little girl to a wild reckless fellow of the village. The only real motive that actuated this was money wherewith to buy opium. The desease worn frame finally succumbed to death, and the daughter was left with her poor deaf father alone. Then came the claimant of his bride to be, but the father in his righteous indignation stubbornly refused to listen to any such promises made by the dead. I shall never forget the hours upon hours we spent in trying to find out just the full circumstances of it all, for the reckless one was determined to have her at any cost, even her good name was not that of. But finally he was sent on his way.

So our little mountain girl, now grown to woman-hood, met life with hard baffling problems. Thru months of waiting her spirit was tested, and finally when all was settled she became the happy bride of a sturdy mountain lad, who assists in our dispensary. And this year she has been the happy teacher of fifteen little and big girls in the new school at Lea Ch'eng.

The law of growth makes it necessary that every living institution shall increase and become the parent of like institutions, so our Lydia Lord Davis School may claim these little outstation schools as her children, and she ought to be a proud mother with her five little schools.

The eldest of these, at Chao Tsun, having been fostered and helped by a return merchant from Kalgan who wanted his daughter-in-laws, two of these dainty picturesque creatures that are hidden behind many a forbidding wall in China, to have a chance at the new learning, was opened in the temple of that little village, the temple where for years upon years the wives of the villagers have gone to pray for children. Now may it not be that the unbound feet that daily tread the path to its gate are learning better ways of being mothers than depending on the wood and mud images of that temple? Wang Chih Ch'ing, the teacher who has taught her little folks so well there, and is so loved by them, has this year come into the city to go on with her schooling, and to make of herself, we believe, one of the best women helpers we have yet had. We acknowledge all Miss Heebner did to fit her for us, thus so beautifully. This year in her stead in the Chao Tsun school has been the little girl, now a woman grown that you have known from Miss Heebner's pen as "Ai Tier", 'Love a brother.' She has done good work, the scarcely equal to her predecessor. There is gladness in our heart that one temple in the heart of China has been made to praise God.

Scarcely less unique is the school in the city of Kwan Tsun. It too was fostered by Mr. Chang Ai Ting, one of our Chinese preachers, who perhaps could not discourse learnedly upon the theological problems of the day, but whose "loving heart", as the Chinese say, "is great." He gave us a room in the upstairs of his house. Here Mrs. Li/ the wife of the boy's school teacher of the village, has daily gathered a little group of girls who are feeling towards the light. They haven't as yet all unbound their feet, for the the fathers are christians, the mothers have never had the veil of heathendom lifted from off their eyes. So they look with a womanly sense of being shocked at such large feet. They are always eager spectators at the examinations, and in time we trust the curiosity that leads them up these crooked feet-worn steps will change to an interest that shall bring peace.

The school at Tung Chia Chwang is also in the home of one of our church members, and isn't at all like the model school that all the theories of

pedagogy make one desire. Yet it has weathered all the hard things of the year, and we see a much more promising future ahead. Sickness and death in the family broke up the routine that make a school thrive, and a temporary removal to another court led to misunderstandings that were hard to untangle, yet inevitable in this worlk of "humanness." The teacher there has been one of our scholars, and tho we feel her eqipment is as yet far from perfect, yet we find joy in that there are promises of larger returns for the future. In every village, even as in America, the teacher bears a noble responsibility in that she is the model for all her little pupils. So it is good to see everywhere efforts towards cleanliness.

The school in the town of Lea Cheng where Received Virtue is new mistress of the school is truly a place of much interest. It is the most noted literary center of our field in its past history. We have two girls in the school there who are the daughters of a man of the city who is a high official in the province of Szechwan. There is a marked friendliness among the people of the village, especially the women who are under the care of our hearty Bible Woman, Mrs. Heu.

The youngest and smallest of our schools is under the care of Feng Ku Niang. It is the weakest of our children for there are no Christian women in the village, and with only fatherly insistence that the little girls go to school, ever and anon there are reasons in the mother's daily need for her daughter's help, that prevail and keep her from a foolish waste of time in school, where the daughters study strange characters they themselves have never known. Its too strange an outlook for them to grasp all at once, but we feel sure Feng Ku Niang will win them with her friendly hospitable ways.

So these little schools are being scattered gradually in our field, and as the larger school has been doing its work, steadily placing a new ideal of womanhood before the girls of the city, these little schools, each in its place, are doing the same thing for the outlying districts.

The work here in the city has had little of special note beyond the regular routine daily work. The teaching staff has remained the same as before save for the withdrawal of Mrs. Wang, who helped us start the school and who

has worked with us for six years. China has a queer provincial antagonism, so that it is hard for those from different provinces to work in harmony, each always remembering that the other is perhaps working for his own good. So Mrs. Wang's going has brot greater harmony in the teaching staff as it has eliminated the Chih Li element.

The Kindergarten has lost its efficient little teacher, Miss Zeng, in her return to Peking, but in her stead we have had our own 'Latier', who returned from Peking this summer after two years in the training school there. She has readily won the hearts of all the little folks, and many a happy hour they have had in school and out, when they so often gather about her and sing with all their hearts, if not in perfect tune.. We miss our "ten little graduates" of last spring, but its an ever increasing delight to watch the little ones unfold and grow. No little child was ever more winsome than little "Fifth Girl" as she was called until recently when her personality became so recognized that she now bears the title "Virute Flower". Her dimples and her chubby little fists would melt the coldest heart when she looks up at you and declares staunch ly,"Bo Whey", which means "I can't." And its just as great a victory to have won Mr. Chang's motherless little lad so that in his shyness he can bear to leave his poor lonesome father for a brief time, and goes back radient with the happy hour he has had, as to have fought and conquered a great monster of terror. The two, father and little five-year-old are pathetic figures as they cling to one another since the death of wife and mother. Our little Bride and Groom are as faithful as ever, and sometimes I wonder if its the little Chinese man in Li Tzi that makes him command Juei Lan so authoritatively anf if its the little Chinese woman in her that makes her obey so meekly. They are a study worthy of all one's interest, and its with fond hopes we look to the coming of Miss Horn and a new Kindergartner, so that more personal and loving attention can be given to each of these departments of our work. They have each won our love and as the years go by we only crave to give them more and to see them coming nearer to our ideal for them as children of our King.

Gertrude Chaney Pye.

A. B. C. F. M.

Annual Report - 1915

Fenchow - Woman's

Educational Work

REC'D AUG 1 1916

EDUCATIONAL REPORT

Fenchow Station, Shansi. For the Year 1915.

To no department of mission work is public sentiment a more vital factor than to the educational department. Public sentiment registers itself not only in the attendance on the schools but also in the conduct of the student body. Public sentiment also has a more or less constant bearing upon the curriculum,- as it should have -, for education is society's method of self-perpetuation and improvement. It is therefore not out of place to first say a few words about the current of public sentiment as it has run in Shansi during the past ~~half~~ year.

The anti-Japanese feeling which was aroused throughout China a year ago did not take as violent a form in Shansi as in many other provinces. Our capital, Tai-yuan-fu, has always been a center of anti-foreign and especially anti-Japanese feeling. But although Japanese business suffered there, elsewhere little effect was felt, except in a general increase of suspicion of all foreigners. This has not tended to make our schools any more popular, but at the same time it has not shaken the faith of our most esteemed friends among the gentry of the District. It has only given those holding office a chance to reveal their opposition by an attempt to remove one of our teachers and to spread unfavorable reports of our work.

A second most prominent ~~sentiment~~ element in the public sentiment in Shansi is a deep and unexpressed anti-monarchical feeling. If any one is asked what he thinks of the new regime-of-the-old he will express a most unqualified approval,-in true oriental style. The disapproval of the reversion to an Emperor cannot be upon man's lips. It is for this reason that we do not look upon the new regime with any great consternation, although the turn of affairs was most unexpected. The people are with us. They want what our church schools will give them. And it is very doubtful in the face of this fact whether the government will show any opposition to us lest it further antagonize the people; and from another standpoint, it is doubtful whether the government would desire to take any such step, but will not rather seek to work to develope along the lines Japan has marked out for the Orient, to absorb and over-whelm the mission school by a superiority of equipment and organization such as the missions have generally felt themselves too poor to provide. THus it is becoming increasingly important in China that the best work be done in our schools and that the best equipment be provided. IT is better to have a small school efficiently manned and equipped than a larger one that is second rate.

Feeling the criticism from the local Board of Education, our Educational Committee deemed it wise to drop two of our schools this summer. This was done after an examination of their teachers in our summer school. An added reason for dropping the schools of Hsi-Yang-cheng and Pei-Kou-tsun was that they were near the city, and poor work done in them was more likely to become known and so injure our reputation. Furthermore we were carrying more work than our funds would permit, or we should have sent teachers of a higher grade to these schools. But our general policy is to acquire the supervision of as large a number of schools as possible just now and make their improvement a work for the years to come,- for it is doubtful if the present opportunity in primary education will ever return, although the opportunity in higher education is a matter of superiority.

We hope that our Summer School for Teachers will benefit in sum measure from the eliminating of the above schools. A real problem ever before us is: How shall we improve the quality of our teaching force? It seems that only the most drastic measures can bring the average native teacher to anything like a professional conception of his work. A teacher considers it his privilege to visit his home friends when and as long as he sees fit, he opens his school at whatever time suits his convenience, and he generally teaches what will ensure him the greatest number of pupils. To take teachers of this type, who have little professional spirit and much professional pride and make them over into an efficient staff is a baffling if not impossible task.

There is an instance of a teacher of this ancient type in our school at Hsi-Ho-Pu. This was a new school last year, and when we took it over the teacher came with it. He had successfully gathered some fifty pupils large and small, and had not a little prestige in the village. Furthermore we had only two Christian people in the same village and the school was a distinctively evangelistic undertaking. With this background in view, perhaps our problem can be imagined when we discovered that this venerable gentleman was "cutting" his classes right and left, and often going home to "see to a little business". Then came the time to open our summer school, but he did not arrive, pleading a little sickness until it was too late to enter the courses. This was a little too much for our Committee, who toward the end of the summer,took steps to dismiss him. But what was their dismay to find that he would not so easily "dismiss". Delegations were sent in to plead his case before us. There were al so those who heartily guaranteed his reform and repentance. Finally it was decided that he should be fined his summer's salary and retained on their guarantee. But matters did not improve one whit. At the end of the year our Committee had had enough of it, and although the learned gentleman road into town himself to plead his case

his efforts were of no avail and a man of good record in our work was sent to take his place. We were surprized when we learned that inspite of the vigorous protests raised against his dismissal our school was in no way injured by it!

The work of our Summer School was equally exacting on those who came. In all sixteen teachers were enrolled for their second year's course,- but only half that number received the diploma. Those of us who saw it will not soon forget the pathetic eagerness with which each man leaned forward as the names of the successful were read for the first time at the graduation exercises; nor shall we forget the frantic glee with which the possessor of each name bounded forward the moment it was read. Another moment in the program will long be remembered,- the moment when a chosen octette mounted the platform and sang four stanzas of a hymn, each man lifting his eyes and voice to the ceiling when he arrived at the more familiar chorus. Thus they returned home, the glad and the sad, after a full two months course in Psychology,Pedagogy,Sunday-school methods, Elementary Arithmetic and Science.

Besides the curtailing of the number of schools under supervision and the work of our Summer School, other outstanding events were the arrival of the two men who will take over permanently the educational work of the Station, Messrs. Warner and Hummel. Mr. Warner reached the field, Christmas eve 1914 and Mr.Hummel,after a course in the Language School in Peking, arrived at Fenchowfu early in September 1915. Although, as yet, these men have not taken any responsibility in the work, their presence and advice has meant much to the present executive, who has many times been deeply grateful that they are on the field.

A fourth event of note was the visit of Miss Fitch,- a visit of value to not only the foreign force but also to the schools and teachers who met her. She reached Fenchow the last week in May and was received by processions of pupils, feasted in the church and greeted by leading workers with respect and even amazement. Never before had men heard of a woman equal to the distinction of a high academic title. That such a woman existed even was repeatedly the source of remark. Miss Fitch's visit we may hope, will continue to bear fruit as an example to the girls of our schools of the higher possibilities of attainment. It surely will bear fruit in the future planning for the education of both boys and girls in Shansi. It has been a source of real regret that owing to the unusual short-handedness of the past Summer and Fall, her suggestions of more frequent reports to the Oberlin friends have not been followe

The most encouraging and noteworthy of all the features of our educational work during the past year is the work of our Educational Board. This Board has born unusually severe burdens, but he never flinched and all the members have given time and strength free-

ly and frequently. It is not too much to say that without the advice and work of this Board it would have been entirely impossible for the foreign member to have coped with the problems of the work. As it is all important decisions during the past year have been the decisions of this Board. Furthermore, this Board has at last placed the entire Educational system upon the budget plan and has put the responsibility for the execution of this plan upon the local managers of the local schools. One of the great difficulties met by the Board has been the constant and most worthy appeals for increase in salary on the part of almost all of our teachers. The rapid rise in the prices of food stuffs and clothing in Shansi during the past year has been appalling and the number of the unemployed increases every day.. So far the Board has successfully resisted all appeals, but the breaking point cannot be far off. One of the most desparate problems before us is the problem of retaining upon a meager salary, men who have been trained by us to a state of excellence as the result of which they could get ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ from a government position almost twice what they can get from the Station Committee.

The situation in the Pei-Hwei-chen school is a good illustration of this problem. The Pei-Hwei school has been the banner school of our field largely through the growth in proficiency of its last year's teacher. His growth was one of the most encouraging features of our work then. But constantly holding him to what he considered to be an insufficient wage led to a break last June, and off he went into higher paid work. No other teacher of equal ability could be found to take his place without seriously crippling other schools. Therefore the Pei-Hwei school during the past year has had to lead a hand-to-mouth existance which has placed it in a most precarious position. To make matters worse, the Catholics have opened a school in the same town and are uniting with other hostile forces to pull our school to pieces. The Committee has yet to successfully meet this situation.

In Liu-Lin-chen however matters stand quite differently. This has been, perhaps, the most successful year in the history of the school. In September a change was made in the faculty which has resulted in the utmost harmony and efficiency, and raised the number of the staff to four. The housing of the school is however lamentably inadequate and there are grounds for fear that unless this need is met in the near future the school will be badly damaged by the resignation of the present staff of teachers.

The problems to be met in Hsiao-I-chen are of still a different character. Here is a school which was opened two years ago when we had the opportunity to take over a large private school. In the town however, there were no Christians and the teacher himself was not yet

a baptized member. The result has been that a persecution of this weak member has set in and there is none at hand to help. But the school continues in spite of it all and will some day be a strong outpost toward the north. It could now be made so but for the lack of sufficient funds to sand out a better teacher and to provide a much-needed equipment.

A school which has succeeded in spite of extreme parsimony is to be found at Hsi-Ho-Pu,- the school founded by a widow. She was an energetic little woman with a large faculty for bringing things to pass. On her way home one day she noticed the streets full of children and chiding them sharply, told them to go to school. They joyfully announced to her however that there was no school. "What! No school!" she exclaimed,"Well, we must have one." So off she stepped and went to this house and that house and to this man of affairs and to that man of affairs until she had collected nearly fifty youngsters in a place for which she had gathered the rent. Then she sat down and wrote us a letter, telling of what she had done and informing us that within a few days she should expect a teacher from us. Now the school has two teachers and was run last year for $40.00. To be sure the pupils have no seats and no tables,- except little chests one foot high with drawers in them, can be so called. And yet the little boys come and we trust the money will come too.

In the school at Kuan-T'sun excellent work has been done by one of the teachers who has a fine faculty of bringing the Christian message home to boys. The spiritual level of this school because of this one man's life is probably much above all other out-station schools. The local school committee has also done excellent work in cutting down expenses, with the result that they are now reduced at least one-half of what they were when the village elders ran it as a heathen school.

In Hsia-Chü our school has continued under the efficient management of Mr.K'ung. The school moved into a fine newly erected building at the beginning of the year. Attendance here has steadily increased and for some time the government school has sought to combine forces under our management. The towns folk are anxious that this be done since they respect our work and believe that we can run the school for them very much cheaper. That the bargain has not been made is do to fear on the part of the present government teachers that they will not come up to our standards and will be dismissed on the one hand, and on the other that the magistrate will not fancy their purpose!

The Fenchow City primary school at Tai-Ho-Chiao has received a severe blow this year in the departure of its former remarkably successful principal, who has gone to Peking to study for the ministry. The new principal, although a local man and a Tung-chow graduate has not the qualities to do all that should be done, but as a teacher he has proven himself excellent.

For the report of the work of the Atwater School, I beg to quote a statement from Mr.Pye who has been in charge for the major part of the year:

In the Atwater School the year has been just an ordinary one so far as progress is concerned. The period of economic distress through which this part of the country is passing is making the cost of schooling difficult for the poorer class of the people. Only yesterday a former teacher in the Atwater School remarked that not in thirty years, or since the great famine-period of 1878-9, has the suffering and distress in the Fenchow-fu District been so great as it is today. The cost of the commonest sort of board for the school has considerably more than trippled in the lastseven years. Nevertheless, the attendance has not decreased.

The most notable event of the year has been the departure of Mr.Wang Chi Shan, after eight years of faithful service. From the beginning he has been its principal. During his principalship the school has risen from a lower primary school of one class to the full Primary and Grammar Departments and two years of Academy grade. The attendance has increased from ten boys to one hundred and sixty three, while graduates are now in four different colleges and universities, as well as in lower schools preparing for larger service in church and society. Most of the primary schools of this field are now manned by graduates of this school for the teaching of modern subjects.

Mr.Wang's place as principal has been taken by Mr.T'swei Hsin I of Wei Hsien University, Shantung. Teachers and students are rallying to him well and as he works into the situation he will make a good man. With the addition of Mr.Chang Tsai Yu, formerly principal of the government school in Hsiao Yi Hsien, to the faculty, the Chinese department of the school is an exceptionally strong one.

For the coming year a business course is to be introduced, which will give some of the men an insight into modern business methods and so fit them for better positions who plan to enter that department of life. It is a significant fact that of all the men who took the examination for a position in the new bank of China in this district only one was accepted by the authorities in Peking, and he a man trained in a modern school. For the next semister,too, the classes in Bible and Religious instruction will be taught by Mr.Pye. The test of the value of the school and of the educational work lies in this department. If a school turns out well-rounded Christian men, then it has justified its right to a place in Mission propaganda, and only so can it justify itself. It is something to be devoutly thankful for, that of the five classes thus far graduated from the school, the few were Christians upon entering, yet all have made profession of Christianity before graduation and most of those are bearing a strong Christian witness in their several places."

The main advance that has been made during the past year can be covered briefly by the following statements: (1) the work of the Educational Committee has been more thoroughly organized and systematized; (2) a new school-house has been put up by the Shangta church; (3) three new boys have been sent to enter the freshman class at Tungchow; and (4) the quality of our teaching force has been improved, especially by the addition of a strong contingent of academy graduates, of whom there were seven.

For the new year the aims of the Committee are four. Perhaps the most important of the four is the aim to collect some tuition at least from every pupil. To this end the committee has issued receipt books to each school, so that a definite record is required of each teacher or local board. The Committee fell down badly on tuitions collecting this year with the result that many bills had to go over onto next year's budget. It is imperative that this discrepancy be made up.

Two other aims closely allied to the problem of tuition, are first the pushing of community support for each school, and the enforcing of a more strict accountability of each teacher to the Committee. A step toward the attaining of the first aim was taken at the close of the year when a definite grant was made to each school with the statement that no more would be supplied toward its yearly expenses. The step toward attaining the latter aim was the issuing of a letter to each teacher inviting him to teach for the following year, and enclosing therewith a printed form stating definitely the requirements the Committee should make of him

The fourth aim is to establish a Sunday School in every school house of the field,- and a sub-committee has been appointed to prepare a suitable course for this purpose. That this has not already been an accomplished fact is the result of a definite policy combined with the conditions obtaining in a frontier field. We have sought to seize the opportunity to establish a large primary school system which shall feed our higher schools. This has had to be done with very deficient material. But this material is rapidly undergoing a transformation from a hopeless mass of false erudition into an evangelizing agency. We are here to evangelize the teacher as well as the pupil!

Educational Work

Teachers

Report, Tongobow. - 1913, p. 7

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CDNOV 26 1915

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOSPITAL AND CLINICAL BUILDING AT FENCHOW.

THE CLINICAL BUILDING PLAN

I. Rooms for the administration of hospitals and medical work.

1. Main entrance desk for registration, bureau of information and the keeping of medical records.
2. Waiting Room.
3. Offices for hospital superintendent, bookkeeping and accounts.
4. Central medical switch board for telephone system and call bells,
5. Space for filing of records (medical) Attic or cellar.
6. Headquarters for medical social service and follow up system.
7. Public Health Offices. An organization of a Chinese Medical Board of Trustees authorized by the city authorities to aid in establishing better health conditions in Fenchow and to aid in the financial support of the hospital and medical work. This should be a good sized well furnished room which they will feel is their own so that they will feel a part of the institution.
8. Toilets for both sexes.

II. Receiving Department and Dispensary Treatments

1. Except in emergencies number one and two above.
2. Office of chief surgeon and examining room adjoining.
3. Bath for admission and sterilizer to disinfect patients clothes.
4. Four rooms for detention and observation of suspicious cases.
5. Lockers to store patients clothes after sterilization and cupboards to store hospital clothes for entering patients.
6. Large room for surgical dressings and the receiving of accident cases and the performance of minor operations.
7. Small room for surgical dressings of a painful or unpleasant nature.
8. Two rooms for examination and treatment of diseases of the eye.
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(2) ORGANIZATION OF THE HOSPITAL AND CLINICAL BUILDING AT FENCHOW.

10. Two rooms for the examination of internal medicine cases.

11. Three rooms for the examination of genito-urinary diseases and their treatment.

12. One room for skin diseases?

13. One room for putting on casts and the treatment of deformaties?

14. X RAY. Two waiting and dressing rooms. Two rooms for gastro-intestinal examinations and one for bone, chest and kidney exam. One dark room.

15. Two rooms for children's diseases and their examination.

16. Dispensing of drugs. One or two rooms.

Operating Suite.

1. Three (small) operating rooms. 2. Sterilizing room.

2. Space for keeping instuments and supplies and preparation of last.

3. Doctors clean up and dressing room.

4. Two anaesthetizing rooms.

5. One or two recovery or surgical dressing rooms.

6. Laboratory for fresh tissue pathology etc.

7. Janitor's closet.

Laboratories etc

1. Pathology, bacteriology, clinical medicine.

2. Chemical Urine etc

3. Storage of pathological spedimens in some attic or basement

4. Morgue and autopsy room. (Separate building, small, on back street.)

Private Rooms

Any room left after the above are supplied will be used for the hospital assistants and male nurses or they might also be used for private patients instead.

Kitchen and dining room.

The basement and first floor in the operating room suite section of the Clinic Building will be for the preparation of food for the entire medical plant and administrative assistants as well as ambulatory patients.

Plans of organization of Hospital & Clinical Bldg. at Jersey City
Fuchard
J. T. Nattan
Nov. 1915

C'D JUN 9 1916

$2,500 for Parish House and Sunday School Rooms for Fenchow-fu.

With the new day in China and with the new opportunities for larger social service, this equipment will very greatly increase the efficienty of our work, and make possible much work for all classes which we cannot now effectually house. The Students in the Bible School, also, would receive some very useful training for their life service in the conduct of this work. The far reaching work of the Gentry Bible Study circle will center here also, and its influence be greatly strengthened. We have the new church building now and this parish house is indispensable if we are to make the efficiency of the new church complete.

$1,500 for enlarging the plant for street chapel and city work in Fenchow-fu.

In this day when street chapel preaching in China counts as perhaps it has never counted before in the yielding of definite results, there is still no street chapel in any part of the city. Such a plant affording a preaching chapel in the day time, and a place for night classes and lecture work on social, religious, and other subjects, would yield rich returns. Fenchow-fu is a large place and cannot be reached by a church located far from the business center. The Mission owns a piece of property admirably located for these purposes, and the work can be conducted without additional cost or expense by using the students in the Bible School.

$1,000 for the Bible Training School. This sum is still needed to complete the equipment for this school and make it the efficient factor it should be in our work. Since this is to be a memorial to Dr. Atwood we would suggest that the Prudential Committee make special appeal to friends of Dr. Atwood for the completion of the plant, which requires the sum of $1,000.

$250. for the strengthening of the plant at T'ien T'un Chen. The work here is in a town where the church has a large opportunity in its educational work and this small sum will together with what the people there can do for themselves provide a suitable preaching chapel and schoolroom.

$500. for the equipment of a chapel at Si Ma Ts'un.

There is in this important market town an unusual opening for a strong work. It is a town of wealth and culture, and any work which is to command attention and gain a respectful hearing must be well equipped from the beginning. The people will contribute liberally to this purpose but the number of Christians is too small to make possible their meeting the responsibility alone.

$300. for equiping a chapel in the business center of Ch'i K'ou Chen.

This town is a busy river port located at one of the principal crossings of the Yellow River. During the past few years it has come to be the most progressive and fastest rising town in our field. As a market town, too, it touches a large section of country. The church there has a piece of land but no building. We pay at the present time an annual rent of $38. which means that in eight years we have paid out the sum asked for as an aid in building the chapel and have nothing to show for it. As a mere business proposition it is not a paying investment to make annual drain when so small a sum would stop it.

$225. for street chapel and school rooms for Hsiang Tzi Yuan.

The church here has never had a place of its own but has met in the homes of its members. Any school work, however, is impossible, and very frequently the church services have to be held in the court yard, no room being large enough to hold the congregation when all are present. This is true even in cold weather, when a heavy coating of ice has frozen over the bowl of water provided for baptisms before that point in the service could be reached. The church people will help in the project and will themselves provide materials required for repairs on the courtyard which it proposed to

obtain for the chapel and school plant, and will themselves do the mason and carpenter required. All that is required in order to have a plant which will do the work well is a grant in aid of $225 from the Mission.

$200 as a help towards fitting up in a better way the chapel and school plant at Hsiao Yi Chen.

Situated in a thickly populated center and in a market town this preaching chapel reaches a large mountain district as well as the immediate territory surrounding it. All departments of effort are severely crippled now for want of any adequate equipment. A grant in aid of this small sum will put the work on an efficient working basis.

$200. for repairs on the Kwan Ts'un property.

The Mission already owns the property here but until repairs are made upon it only a portion can occupied or used. A small grant of $200 would enable the church go forward and complete their efforts to put the plant in shape to house the church and school activities of the outstation.

$200. For the outstation plant at Hsiang Loa Ts'un.

A splendid opening has now been made in this important town which for so many years has been closed to all efforts. It was just before the gates of this place that the Missionaries at Fenchow-fu were killed in 1900. So the opening at this point should present a double challenge to us to step in and win the place for Christ. President King after visiting the place said their ought to be a strong work established there in remembrance of the great sacrifice of the Boxer year.

$1000 for the provision of a place in the Yu Tao Ho valley for the use of Summer Schools and Retreat for the Preachers and Teachers of the field.

The summer school work for preachers and for teachers has proven itself a necessity if the men are to be kept at the highest point of efficienty. An inexpensive plant in the cool of the mountains and away from the heat of the city will give these tired workers a rest and change even while doing their summer study. Furthermore it will enable the missionary who has the care of this work to have relief from the excessive heat of the Chinese city. It should be said also that this plant would serve as a premanent preaching place for the people in that section of our field during the rest of the year. It is also proposed that this plant might serve as a sanitorium in connection with the hospital, especially with reference to the employed staff of the District.

$1200 for two summer cotages at Yu Tao Ho for the foreign staff of the District.

Since the Board has expressed its desire to provide these summer places instead of the individual missionaries, the Prudential Committee should act at once in making this grant, since it is impossible for the present quarters at Yu Tao Ho to accommodate more than a small portion of the missionaries of the District, which means that the rest have no accommodation, for summer rest and recreation.

$1500 for aid in the purchase of land and equipping the plant in Liu Lin Chen. The city of Liu Lin Chen, situated eighty miles west of Fenchow-fu is located in one of the most populous sections of our field. It is a city of large government and commercial importance. It os the Division Point for the transfer of all freight and passenger traffic passing to and from the provinces of Shensi and Kansu thru the Chun Pu crossing of the Yellow River. It has a large brass as well as flour mill industry, and is in the midst of an important silk producing district. The church has a large opportunity here. The local people will do much to help but need some aid to obtain an adequate plant. Liu Lin Chen is the central station for a wide section of territory, and the place where the station work etc. is done for six or eight outstation churches.

Mr. E. F. Pray
May - 1916

A. B. C. F. M., CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE.
14, Beacon St. Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
JAMES L. BARTON, LL. D., Foreign Secretary.
CORNELIUS H. PATTON, D. D., Home Secretary.
FRANK H. WIGGIN, Treasurer.
JOHN G. HOSMER, Purchasing Agent.
NEW YORK OFFICE
287 Fourth Ave., EDWARD L. SMITH, D. D.
CHICAGO OFFICE
19 S. LaSalle St., A. N. HITCHCOCK, D. D.
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
417 Market St., REV. HENRY H. KELSEY.
W. B. M. I.,
Room 1315, 19 S. LaSalle St., Chicago,
MRS. L. O. LEE, Secretary.
MRS. S. E. HURLBUT, Treasurer.
TIENTSIN, CHINA, 38 Rue de L'Amirante
Union Missionary Business Agency, A. C. GRIMES.

REC'D NOV 20 1916

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

CHINA

FENCHOW STAFF:—
WATTS O. PYE, B. D.
GERTRUDE C. PYE, B. A.
PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.
CLARA F. WATSON, B. L.
GRACE McCONNAUGHEY, B. A.
WILLIAM R. LEETE, M. A.
ANNA K. LEETE, B. A.
ARTHUR W. HUMMEL, M. A.
RUTH B. HUMMEL, B. A.
FRANK B. WARNER, B. A.
MAUDE B. WARNER, B. A.
JOSIE I. HORN, B. A.

14

Copy of a Report to Carleton on Establishing a Carleton Mission.

October 10th, 1916.

We, the undersigned Carleton alumni, in reply to a request for our judgement in regard to a Carleton Mission give the following suggestions as our ideas on the subject.

I. We feel that a large central enterprise would attract more allegience and therefore accomplish more than several scattering smaller ones. Consequently we feel that the Carleton Mission should be located in one place whether China or any other country.

II. Furthermore we feel that a large central plant has advantages of making the cause more concrete. Carleton representatives little by little become less known to the newer alumni but the buildings and grounds which can be easily portrayed always stand out in a material way as evidence of what Carleton has done and can do in higher ways. It is a visable evidence that what has been given has accomplished something and is daily standing to accomplish something more.

III. As to the scope we believe it would gain the approval of more if it included the education of both men and women, boys and girls. We thus maintain standards of education for the entire educational system which is a continual incentive for government schools to equal.

IV. To come down to the concrete questions as relating to Shansi Province we would say that the location for the college for men in this province is still unsettled, a great deal of opinion now favoring the capital of the province, Taiyuanfu. That has been the trend for union Chriatian colleges and universities in other provinces in China. As this is likely to concern the Hall Estate it is likely that a deputation may come out to look over the situation before settling this point and we hope that this deputation may include President Cowling or some other Carleton representative.

V. Our hope for Fenchow is to have an academy of the very highest possible standards and also an institution which shall include some industrial training. It has also been suggested that the college for women be located at Fenchow. This implies that all other educational work leading up to college work will also be carried on here for girls and women. We also now have a Bible School for Men already under way which requires preliminary education equal to the first two years of High School and the course is for three years.

VI. In considering the objection that such support as Carleton and Oberlin are giving Shansi might seem undue favoritism the following ought to be taken into consideration.

1. Congregational yearbook gives forty colleges in its

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI

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list of Congregational Colleges

2. Other mission stations have the special additional support of institutions like Peking station which has one of the wealthiest Eastern Churches to look especially after its evangelistic interests.

3. In the 1915 Report of the A.B.C.F.M. pp 263-266 will be found a list of the endowed funds amounting to about $4,000,000. Probably 60% of these funds are devoted to special interests but only $7710. comes to Fenchow the last annual income being $343.28.

The income from the Higher Educational Work endowment together with the D. Willis James Foundation produced in 1915 $56,109.25 none of which was spent in Shansi Province.

4. In the entire province of Shansi with the exception of the Dunkards we are the only American Missionary Organization at work. The only other missionary socaity which emphasizes high standards in education work is the Englist Baptists and the war may make a difference as to what extent they can assist for some time in developing higher educational work in Shansi.

This is a marked contrast to the the support higher educational work has in the other leading provinces in China most of them having the support of several leading British and American Soceities.

5. Lastly the educational work in Shansi for the above reasons is much behind that of other provinces near us. The opportunity then is that much greater. Think: A province of over 12,000,000 people and not 1000 girls who have ever gone beyond the fourth grade in School.

VII. The spirit of the day is to increase missionary interest and support by having definite objects of support for various organizations. The Grinnell enterprise is a wonderful example of how this has increased missionary candidates for service. Up to now the Grinnell missionaries have not been many in China. They have more than doubled in the year past which saw their movement launched. Some eight or ten new Grinnell people are expected in China this fall and winter.

VIII. It is useless to try to state what we think a Carleton Institution may do for Carleton as well as for China. Our loyalty to Carleton makes us hope that whether in China or no this larger interest which Carleton is considering may be taken over and carried on with the success which has marked her growth from the beginning.

Copy of a Report to
Carleton on Establishing
a Carleton Mission
Oct. 10, 1916.

Present cash assets $ 16.000 +

Less land purchases 5 000.

11 000

+ Harwood pledge 10.000

Total for Bldg. + Equipment $ 21.000 +

Nicht war?

Copy of a Report to

RECD AUG 29 1916

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

Yutaoho, Shansi,

July 26th, 1916.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Your letter of June 6th reached us the morning of July 4th and you can easily imagine how much zest it added to the celebration of that day. Since then I have been trying to get the facts of the situation together and have the following to report to you. It certainly makes one feel like a great weight lifted off from one's shoulders after these years of trying to get a start, to see the end or the beginning of the end so near. We cannot be too grateful.

First the Property Committee of the North China Mission has formally voted to have the mission architect, Mr. Bergamini come to Fenchow as early in September as possible in order to start the work on the hospital. Just what Mr. Bergamini will want to do this fall I can't be sure as I have had no reply as yet from him but ~~but~~ getting the site in readiness and building an enclosing wall with perhaps the beginnings of the foundations will be all that can be hoped for at best this fall. Doubtless it will take up to the beginning of 1918 to finish the entire medical plant but as I said I am writing without having had any word from Mr. Bergamini on these points. I thought best not to delay until later, waiting for his reply however. This doubtless will give Mr. Harwood time to make his completed payments as it allows a year and one half. Of course it would be desirable to have the payments all in sooner so we could be absolutely sure of how we stand.

On page four of my letter to you under date of June 3rd I stated that for Men's Hospital, Women's Hospital and the

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

James' Clinical Building we now had on hand in Mr. McCann's hands about $17000.00 but that was a mistake I find, as it is not much over $16000.00 and since then we have bought nearly twenty pieces of land for the new medical site and there still remain three more pieces of land to buy, so that the new site itself will cost not far from $5000.00 and possible more. Since writing on June 3rd no more funds have been sent to either Mr. McCann or I. Consequently Mr. Harwood's gift still leaves about $1000. yet to secure from sources unknown to me at this writing. Of course the $10000. releases to the American Board the $3500. given to the Fenchow Hospital on condition Mr. Harwood's gift did not materialize.

In regard to the funds we are working for a good plant is the first requisite of obtaining financial aid from the Rockefeller Foundation. Consequently we will be requesting the following aid from the Rockefeller Foundation through Mr. Greene the resident director of the China Medical Board. He told me that he thought it was something like it when I told him the funds we were hoping for. My requests to the Rockefeller Foundation will be based on the requests which Dr. Tucker of our mission hospital at Techow made and which were O.K.-ed by MR. Greene. Therefore it will include two trained nurses, a lady physician and another physicians family. In addition however instead of a business manager I prefer to ask for a tecnichan, for with coal only a little more than a dollar a ton we want a central heating and lighting plant which will supply the power for X ray. While at Mayo Clinic my afternoons were spent with DR. Carman the head of the X ray department and few things there aid the Mayos more than the diagnoses he is able to make for them. Loving the Chinese as yourself means giving them the best care you know how and therefore I think it

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

has a great many factors to favor it. It is good fire insurance. It makes operating in the middle of the night a much more easily managed and much more safely managed proceedure. It makes possible the using of ether where chloroform would otherwise be the only possibility. Long operations under ether are much less dangerous than under chloroform. After my talk with Mr. Greene it seems very desirable to build a much smaller plant and equip it very much better.

Of course in view of the fact that MR. Harwood's gift is to come in installments it would be an advantage to have Mr. Stone make the final $800. payment on the James gift at an early date.

The fact that we have changed the site for the medical plant has the advantage that medical funds have added land, all of which is essential, which will now be turned over to other departments, but it has made the hospital site seem to cost more than it actually has.

Hospitals which have Rockefeller aid are to have sewerage systems with the contruction of septic tanks. All this is going to make extra expense for the hospital But it gives the whole mission plant the great advantage of better sanitation as the other mission buildings can have the sewerage and septic tank advantages. Likewise a comparatively small additional expense ought to put ~~the~~ every mission building in connection with the central heating and lighting plant. The sums put into the heating systems for each separate building if put into the central plant, will help towards a larger central plant.

A good plant then will be a good economy if it secures from the Rockefeller the annual salaries of five or six new missionaries and in view of the fact that our family is the only medical salary expense to the Board now the 25% extra which the American Board is sup-

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

posed to supply of any forward work aided by the Rockefeller Foundation is not a great burden. It is quite possible that MR. Harwood would be willing to provide in his will some endowment for the Chas. E. Harwood Hospital for Men. The $5000. already left the W.B.M.I. as a beginning of an endowment for the Kate Ford Whitman Memorial Hospital for Women will also be a help along that line. The staff I have enumerated to be included in requests to the China Medical Board, is no more than they themselves say is essential to the proper running of a small hospital and if we are to gain the favor of the Rockefeller Foundation we should face these facts and do everything in our power to gain their aid by planning on a properly equipped and manned medical plant.

The summer is passing rapidly. Miss Horn and Miss Munger are now in our home here and the Warners take their meals with us. Rather a large family but we are enjoying out life to the full. Tomorrow I go into the city to see about hospital business. We trust the summer is going well with you and the other members of the Board. With cordial greetings,

Sincerely yours,

Percy T. Watson

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

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Percy T. Watson

July 26, 1916

C'D AUG 29 1916

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

PERCY T. WATSON, M. D.

LATEST NEWS AS TO THE HOSPITAL PROSPECTS FOR FENCHOW.

May 25 - June 2nd, 1916.

All medical work done in Chinese buildings in poor repair and never intended for medical uses. i. e, Paper windows, brick beds etc.

One foreign physician.

No foreign nurses.

Four Chinese assistants, none of whom have had more than a grammar school education.

Sixteen major operations including three Caeserian sections and five cataract operations the last restoring sight to the blind.

Still more minor operations and nearly 200 other patients treated.

All treatments given and all operations done in a little room 10x12.

Four night's sleep out of the eight for the doctor and assistants.

WANTED:-

Another physician's family.

A lady physician.

Two trained nurses.

$6600 more for the hospital building for women and children.

~~$7000.~~ $1000. more for the hospital building for men.

AUG 29 1916

AMERICAN BOARD HOSPITAL
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

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11,000

Hospital Prospects for Fenchow.

May 25 June 2, 1916.

ABC Fm. Copy

17

EDUCATIONAL REPORT, Fenchow Station, Shansi.

For the Year 1916

JUN 11 1917

The introduction of western education into China has proven such a huge task and presented such a great variety of problems that we can truly be thankful at the close of the year 1916 that the government board is holding itself to the most important and fundamental reforms while at the same time it seeks a broader application of the word education to society as a whole. The fight against the ancient methods of instruction and against the ancient text-books still goes on with generally more success than formerly in most sections of the Republic. The question of normal training is continually receiving the attention which is due it. Vocational education is being pressed in centers like Peking and Shanghai, where also primary school instruction has been generally reformed. The government however still maintains its policy of pouring money into the army and navy to the great loss of education; although universal education for the present growing generation is the aim of the leaders of government education, it is ridiculous in the face of the present appropriations. Schools in Shansi are quite as dependent as formerly on local taxes and where crops are threatened or lost there schools are closed. In spite of these difficulties the number of pupils in all schools in China has doubled in the past five years, better supervision has been given in many centers and technical schools have been opened.

While the past five years have seen notable advance in education in certain coast provinces of China, Shansi still remains in a general backward state. Some advance is being made against the old methods of memorizing and an increasing emphasis - for good or bad - is being laid upon western subjects. Still the number of pupils in the government schools about Fenchow has generally decreased owing to the increasing dependence of the population upon the produce of the soil rather than upon extra-provincial commercial undertakings, and owing to general crop failure for two successive years. The problems of education as well as those of organized religion depend very largely upon economic considerations. If for no other reason than for the reason of self-propagation, the school will have to give more attention in Shansi to training the young to meet the economic problems of life. The old form of education did so, for it gave its pupils the reading and writing knowledge necessary for their entrance upon a business career; but now that the business opportunities of the past no longer obtain without technical training, the schools must change their forms of instruction and ~~its~~ the

curriculum's subject-matter.

In our mission schools attendance has fallen off very considerably during the past year. This has been due to several reasons. The first of these is the economic condition of the parents and the policy on the part of the foreign missionaries to support fewer boys in the mission schools. Many parents who had expected that if their children entered a mission school and did good work their future education would be undertaken by the missionary, have been disappointed and this has meant that other parents have not sent their boys to our schools. A second reason is that parents have been less and less able to support boys at school. In the last three years the cost of food for a boy in school has increased 50% and clothing has cost more in like proportion. Our more insistant demand for tuition has in some cases caused boys to leave our schools. A fourth reason may be found in the Middle School situation. Our failure to erect the new school at the time promised has caused more or less suspicion on the part of many as to whether we will ever erect a school of that grade and hence they have preferred that their boys should go into the government schools where advancement is assured. Finally the fact that we have been forced to retract in the case of a number of village schools has been bad for our esprit-du-corps. In adding yearly to the teaching force in our Middle School faculty and in adding very materially to our expenses in this department, we have been forced to withdraw in a number of cases in our outstation field. We are glad to report however that for the first time in a number of years the year closed with our resources equalling our liabilities.

At the close of 1916 we had twenty-two boys schools of all grades with 665 pupils, of whom 30 were in their first three years of Middle-school work at Fenchow and 37 were in our three Grammar Schools of Fenchow, Liu-lin-chen and Kuan-ts'un. The Fenchow field includes the whole or a part of fifteen counties among which our schools are divided as follows: the FenYang County (including Fenchow city) has 13 Primary-schools, 2 Grammar-schools and 1 Middle School (~~two~~ four of the preceeding counting as ~~one~~ two schools), the P'ing-Yao County of which we occupy but a small slice has 1 Primary School. The Wen-Shwei County of which also but a small part is ours has two primary schools numbering 69 pupils. The Hsiao-I County also partially falling to us, has 1 Primary-school only. These 18 schools are all on the Plain. Of the

distinctly mountainous counties, Yung-Ning County has 1 Grammar- and 2 Primary-schools; Ning-Hsiang County has 1 Primary-school and Shih-Low County has 1 Primary-school. These schools are all in the mountains between the Plain and the Yellow River. In the eight counties that lie beyond the Yellow River in Shensi we have as yet opened no school work, although in three cities,- Swei-Te-chow, Chia-chow and Mi-chih,- there are more than ten baptized members already in the local church. At Ch'ing-Dway, Ssu-Ma-t'sun, Hsiang-tze-Yuan and Wu-du on the Shansi Plain there are large groups of over ten baptized church-members each with no opportunity for their children to obtain Christian primary instruction. In two of these towns the government instruction is above the average, however; and in a third we are already carrying on negotiations for the opening of a school to be run entirely by funds raised in the town. According to our policy we should open seven new schools next year and so provide Christian training for the children of Christian parents in seven towns, but owing to the slump in the money market we may have to close two or three of the schools already opened.

Besides the work reported above, we have been maintaining five boys in college (4 at Tungchow and 1 at Taiku). One boy graduated from Tungchow in June and is now taking special literary work in Peking, for fear that when he returns he may not be able to hold his own and the church's in his relation to educated men in Fenchow. A sixth boy is studying in Peking under the direction of the Y.M.C.A. for a position in the Fenchow schools as industrial instructor. This in brief is the work which we are endeavoring to run on $1650. a year.

Sometimes it has seemed that the amount of money that has to be put into one student at Tungchow yearly might be spent to more advantage in the schools of our field. It is especially hard when other missions and some business concerns are constantly bidding for our most ~~pro~~ promising boys and making such attractive offers that it is with the greatest difficulty that the boys are held to their original purpose in going to college. Mr.Pye is a past-master in this work and the following letter that has just come to his hand will speak for itself and for the work. It is written by the boy who graduates from Tungchow this coming summer, 1917. It is quoted as written (in English)

North China College,
Tungchow.
March 6th 1917.

" Dear Mr.Pye,

I must apologize in delaying to answer your letter which I received some time ago with sincerest thanks. Your letter

" touched me a great deal, as I read it my heart was enlightened and I, therefore, changed my former idea and decided to follow your good plan to enter the theological college for my further education in Peking. I feel, however, it must be the will of God to make me a preacher as my life-work. From the depth of my heart I can say that our Shansi Church has been of great benefit to me from my childhood. Let me, therefore express my heartful thanks to you and the Church for your kind and loving superintendence over me during my years in School.

From the above Statement you may be sure that I will enter the Theological College which is attached to Peking Methodist University after my graduation this Summer. Probably you know that it is more expensive to study in Peking rather than at Tungchow etc".

The administration of the educational work throughout the field has been in the hands of a committee elected by the Station Association. This Committee appoints the teachers, determines the grants to the various schools, the teachers' salaries, and the curricula, and prepares the budget for the year. Before the adoption of the new Mission organization the control of funds remained with the missionary members of the Committee, but now since there are but two missionary members and a majority vote is decisive, the control of funds rests entirely with the Chinese members of whom four are themselves teachers! This condition can now be changed only by vote of the Station Association. The fact that so many financial questions have to be settled by the Committee renders it impossible for the Committee to do justice to the questions of policy and supervision which should come first.

The year has seen advance however. Before the February enrolment of pupils the Committee issued regulation attendance and record books to each school. Previously the teachers had themselves provided such books of the sort as they wished to use, but it was found that only as the Committee issued them under its own seal could proper attention to attendance records be aroused. The Committee also issued receipt and record books for the collection of tuition. At the Spring enrolment each pupil's name was recorded in the tuition book and his guarantor or sponser was at once sought out and notified in advance as to the amount of tuition the school expected of the boy; and his signature was requested in guarantee that payment would be made. These books proved very help-

ful not only in impressing pupils with the importance of giving tuition but also in holding the teachers to the task of collecting it.

The Committee also issued large printed cloth song-sheets for use in each school. A book was also printed on our church litho-press for use by teachers in preparing Sunday instruction in all our schools. As the majority of our day pupils are not from Christian families, in the past there had been serious objection on the part of the parents because the schools were closed on Sunday when the children would be idle and up to all sorts of mischief,- just as American children would be if it were not for the restraint of the home - a restraint seldom met with in China. We therefore decided to keep school all the week, but on Sunday to give only religious instruction. This instruction is also required for examination twice during the year.

The Summer School for Teachers was divided this year into two classes: the third year class and the preparatory class. To the former were admitted those who had taken successfully the second year's work. Of these there were seven, and of the seven four received diplomas at the close of the school for having completed the three years course. In the preparatory class were all those who had failed in previous work and all who had attended for the first time. The subjects studied all related to Bible-teaching, for the purpose of the course was to insure a thorough knowledge of the most important Christian teachings and was intended for men in the early stages of Christian belief. The subjects studied were : The Sermon on the Mount, The Life of Christ according to Luke and The Teaching of Old Testament Stories. Thirteen teachers followed this course besides seven others who joined for the sake of understanding more of Christianity. As the school was conducted through the heat of the summer,- from July 10th to August 16th - the number of courses was diminished from that of former years, but each course was taught daily. It was found from the experience of other years that men studying in the hot city cannot do heavy work, and if too much is attempted the impression of the work is very vague. This year a further innovation was made by introducing a platform meeting three times a week. A reading room too was added and open at certain hours of the day. Three or four thousand dollars would make it possible to hold all our summer schools in the Yü-Tao-Ho Valley, in which case other missions would join us in making of them a center of inspiration and fellowship for the Christians of all central Shensi and

even of many outlying parts. Such a provision would make it possible for many missionaries whose families would be resting at the Valley to assist in the work of the school and make of it an institution of far greater helpfulness than our single Station could make of it. The Yü-Tao-Ho Valley is the only spot in central Shansi where missionaries of all missions are bound to come for the summer, and the only place to which they can be attracted from Chihli, Shantung and Southern Shansi Already the English Baptists have taken action supporting the founding of such a plant at Yü-Tao-Ho and lamenting that owing to the war they will be unable to appeal for it themselves. In making the present report the writer cannot put too strongly the need,- the Provincial need,- for just such a plant.

Besides conducting a summer school at Fenchow, the Educational Committee sent five teachers to the summer school at Taiku. These men were graduates of Taiku and needed a different form of instruction than that given in the Fenchow school. Attendance on some summer school is compulsory, the teachers paying for their own food and traveling expenses.

As one looks back over the year there seem to have been very few outstanding events. At the close of the summer we were compelled to allow the supervisor of our outstation schools, Mr.Yen a native of Shantung, to return home on account of his having contracted consumption while doing his work in the far west. Since then Mr. Warner has given what time he could to this work. Mr.Warner, with the help of his alert Chinese teacher, conducted the examinations of the schools at the close of the year. The Committee is leaving to Mr.Warner the appointment of Mr.Yen's successor.

A new school has been opened at Yen-Wu-chen owing to the zeal of Mr.Chee whose earnest devotion and prayerful endeavor have done so much to build up the church there. Mr.Chee is a quiet worker and much prefers "personal work" to that of street-corner evangelism. ~~After~~ which he taught. But he was a man of too high a reputation for them to be willing to lose. Although he consented to refrain from Christian teaching at the school, no inducement could dissuade him from attending the Christian meetings and persuading others to do the same. At length the proper opportunity came, and it was announced that Mr.L. had failed in his government teachers examination and now he has come to take over

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Moreover the men of Yen-Wu were a mean set and everywhere Mr.Chee went he was met with curses and hostile looks. He felt he could not stand it long, but resolved to give God a chance and so he prayed. It was then that he noticed that the children did not share with their parents the antipathy which had cut him so. They came in to play and to learn hymns until finally Mr.Chee began to think that this was God's way of attack on the town. He had gathered quite a group when a friend of his from a neighboring mission happened along and offered to be their teacher. Mr. Chee taught the teacher at odd moments so that it proved a most helpful relationship. But alas, the neighboring mission was under the direction of missionaries who refuse to their converts any connection with us which might lead them into the erroneous teaching which we are said to propagate. The young man was ordered home and Mr.Chee found himself alone with the evening school on his hands. Then he heard of an old teacher whom we had been forced to dismiss from lack of funds and who had no means of support. He spoke to several of his church friends and between them they pledged enough to keep the old man's soul and body together, and so the school has kept along until now. They have just called a graduate from the Taiku academy whom we have just had to dismiss as we did the old teacher,- because we haven't the money to pay his salary - and so we hope that owing to Mr.Chee's following of God's leading a school may grow up in Yen-Wu, the wicked, supported from the first by the Christians to whom it ministers.

At Tung-Chia-chuang another school is growing up with high promise. Ever since the first group of Christians was formed at Tung-Chia-chuang, it has been lead by a Mr.Lightning, to translate his name literally. If one thinks of lightning principally as something that is quick, his name is certainly a misnomer; but if it is something of heavenly power, no name could be more fitting. Of all the men in our southern field Mr. Lightning holds the palm when it comes to preaching. By profession he is a teacher, but now that he has become a Christian he teaches to preach. His zeal for the gospel soon brought down upon him the objections and wrath of the directors of the government school at Tung-Chia-chuang in which he taught. But he was a man of too high a reputation for them to be willing to lose. Although he consented to refrain from Christian teaching at the school, no inducement could dissuade him from attending the Christian meetings and persuading others to do the same. At length the proper opportunity came, and it was announced that Mr.L. had failed in his government teachers examination and now he has come to take over

our mission school at Tung-Chia-chuang, as we had long hoped he would. He has started with fifteen youngsters and many more say they will leave the government school at the close of the year so that they may receive his instruction. He foreshadows a type which it is our hope may some day be universal in our mission,- a teacher on week-days and a preacher on Sunday.

The past year has surely seen a great advance in the quality of our teaching force. It has seen advance in their knowledge of the Gospel and several of them have received baptism. At Liu-lin-chen we now have a good team composed of one of our most experienced classical teachers (who received the diploma of our summer school this year), a Taiku graduate who had taken a year in the Fenchow Bible Training School and an energetic student from our Middle School who is taking a year out in order to earn a little money and receive a little practical experience. But the school can never grow larger until it ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ changes its rooms dug into a bank of loess for a building with ample space, light and air.

The school at the county-seat called Ning-Hsiang, was opened by the progressive evangelist, Mr.Ho. So many government students there seemed to be attracted to the church that he got busy and started a school telling the Committee that he'd expect $150.00 from ~~it~~ them yearly! Since he had already engaged the teacher there was nothing for us to do but recognize the school although we could not see where the money would come from. It is in dire need of more money and could be made one of our leading schools with much less than half the sum that goes into several schools undertaken earlier.

Hsia-Ch'ü still reports efforts on the part of the village elders to turn over their whole big school to us. Their school and ours would number over one-hundred and thirty boys. However there are certain difficulties in the way which have not yet been disposed of. One is that the present teachers want to be assured of their positions under our supervision and another is that the elders fear to seek permission from their county magistrate to take the step. Unless they do this we have told them we should do nothing. Their hope is to persuade us to present their case at the court and thus prevent their suffering rebuke for a request to leave the government system. It is clear to everyone that their reason for desiring a change is that by so doing they will save money: ~~xxx~~ one schools can be run cheaper than ~~xxx~~ two, especially when Christians run it, for Christians don't graft! It is this financial situation that has led to the many requests of villages for our schools, but generally the government educational boards look with disfavor on our taking advantage of such opportunities and it is likely that these are opportunities which will probably

not last long.

In this report it is not possible to deal with the situation now existing in our city Middle School, and with its relation to the officials. During the past year nothing along this line has been reported to the Committee whose work it is the endeavor of this report to state. The school has been under the immediate direction of Mr.Pye, who has been assisted by both Mr.Hummel and Mr.Warner. As far as plans are being made by the Committee they are being made entirely independent of any thought of cooperation with the government in the near future. It is hoped that in equipment our school may be able to so far exceed that of the government school that we may draw many students our way. This may lead to a reopening of negotiations in the future, but if it does not then we should eliminate as far as possible the spirit of competition which could so easily breed hostility. The three classes in our Middle School now number thirty pupils together and we should be able to open four classes next Fall with a total of forty.

To the present time perhaps the greatest lack in our whole educational system in North China is industrial training and self-help. If the two were to be separated, the latter should take the precedence in importance. At the present time there is no way for a poor boy, even though he be the son of Christian parents, to receive even an elementary education without begging it from the foreign missionary. If the missionary has not the means the boy has to find work in a heathen shop and observe heathen practices. If the missionary has the means the boy is schooled in something little above pauperism and in spite of years of teaching will never succeed in gaining the Christian attitude toward life. If on the other hand the money put into direct charity could be put into some plan whereby the boys could be put to work for their board, an entirely diffetent atmosphere could be made to prevail in the schools and among the boys. If to this gain there should be added the gain of teaching our boys some productive industry which they could carry to their homes on their vacations or practice in after life, the economic condition of large numbers of men might be improved and put upon a substantial basis, such as has never obtained in Shansi.

Respectfully submitted,

William Rockwell Leete.

For A.B.C.F.M.

Educational Report
Fuchau station
1916.

Wm. Rochester Lacy
Shanghai
Foochow

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Respectfully submitted.

William Rochester Lacy

A.B.C.F.M. Copy

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REC'D JUN 11 1917

THE FENCHOW MIDDLE SCHOOL

Our boy's school on the compound contains sixty pupils. Of this number one half belong to the Middle School and the other half belong to the last two years of the higher Primary School, the earlier grades of the latter being in another part of the city. Lack of dormitory space has been the only reason for not being able as yet to complete the Middle School course by the addition of the fourth and last year. This has also been the sole obstacle to increasing the enrollment in the school. The boys are crowded in their rooms now to the very limits of health and sanitation, and we dare not increase the enrollment until our Middle School is completed and this department can be entirely separated from the lower grades.

For several years now the lack of a fourth year in the Middle School has not only caused our system to be incomplete but has lost to us many promising boys whom we have had either to turn away or to put into other work until we were in a position to offer them the last year of their course. It has been discouraging to turn away class after class, and each year offer the same excuse of lack of space. Some of the younger boys have lost hope of being able to complete their education with us and have preferred apprenticeship in the trades to the uncertain benefits of a school training.

It is hoped to begin soon the erection of the new Middle School dormitories, with space enough at first to house one-hundred boys, and later to increase our plant as fast as additional funds can be secured from home. We have a splendid site for the new

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Middle School, and the plans already made for the dormitories conform in all respects to the health and comfort needs of the students and at the same time will not create in the boys needs which their modest earnings in after life will be unable to satisfy It is only a pity, in view of the splendid opportunities for large growth which now confront us, that we must begin with new quarters scarcely larger than our present needs. Larger investments at this time would greatly help our prestige among the officials and gentry, convincing them that we are fully qualified to lead in the educational reconstruction of this region.

The spirit of the school in the past year has been very good. The Chinese principal and head teacher are Shantung University men, while the six other Chinese instructors are all local Shansi men. We hope that in time all the teachers may be qualified local men. Mr. Pye has taught the courses in Bible Study; and Messrs Warner and Hummel,and a Chinese graduate of the Taiku Academy the courses in English. For the first time in the history of the school the English instruction has approached the required standards. As fast as the new missionaries and their wives acquire the language the instruction and the curriculum will be broadened and improved, and the Christian spirit of the students will, we hope, be materially elevated. As the number of our primary schools in the outlying districts is constantly increasing our Middle School has the prospect of growing as fast as we can enlarge our plant. The influence of our school is already being felt, not only in western Shansi, but in the fartherest reaches of our Shensi field as well.

Arthur W. Hummel

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1916

RECD JUN 11 1917

Report of the Evangelistic Work in the Outstation Churches of the Fenchow-fu Station - 1916.

A survey of the work and events of the past year would not be complete without the mention of a few of the more general outward changes which the year has brought, and which affect our situation in interior China. Prominent among these should be noted re-appearance of the American flag upon the Pacific With the passage of LaFollette's Shipping Bill by Congress, competition made it impossible for American Boats to continue in service. Hence our mails were handled solely by the Japanese, causing no little annoyance because of their being opened frequently in passing thru Japan. A new line of American Boats has just resumed service which we most heartily welcome. A second great convenience is the opening of the Parcel Post between America and China. The telegraph and telephone extension has reached us for the first time. We now have telegraph communication with the world outside, and our own field is pretty fully linked up now. A telephone (long Distance) passes from T'ai Yuan-fu to Chung Yang Hsien, Shih Lou Hsien and on to the Yellow River, so while there has not yet been opened an office of the latter in Fenchow-fu city itself, still our large field is now from any part of it but a day's journey at most from either telegraph or telephone. The post-office has also been extended to seven new centers in the field of our station during the past year. The new railroad from Ta Tung-fu, financed by American capital is proposed to pass thru the northwestern corner of our field, connecting Yu Lin-fu with Peking. Where the Gospel goes it does not take long for these advantages to follow. In common with the rest of the world the price of all commodities has risen tremendously, in many instance doubled and more. The

GENERAL SURVEY.

changes in the political world have made themselves felt powerfully among the people of our field. Japan's continued aggressions call forth no little bitterness of spirit. The proposed amendment to the Constitution making Confucianism the National Religion resulted in not a few vigorous protests from people in the field. The European War has, of course, affected the minds of many, making them feel that Europe with Christianity is doing worse thangs than China without it would do, hence it can have little help to give China. Onthe other hand not a few people rise above this feeling and repeat the incisive words of Sir David Beatty the Vice Admiral of the British Fleet, which have been printed in many directions in China:"Until a religious revival takes place, just so long will this war continue. When England can look on the future with humbler eyes and a prayer on her lips, then we can begin to count the days towards the end." The currency changes and the buying up of copper cash to recast in the form of cents is disturbing many business enterprises. The revolution with which the year opened has left its dark trail. Yuan Shih K'ai, blinded by ambition, mis-reading the will and temper of the people sought to make himself Emperor only to find when it was too late that he had blundered. Yuan Shih K'ai thru a long and eventful life has rendered China a service which she can never forget, even tho for the time her vision is clouded by his final error. He guided China safely thru the maze of former revolutions and Japanese oppression only failing, when he forgot the saying of the Chinese Book of History to the effect that "Heaven having produced the people, appointed for them rulers and teachers with the purpose that they (the rulers and teachers) should be assisting God." This Revolution was different from all former ones in China and distinct in itself, since for the first time the people were fighting for a principle. The revolution, however, gavean excuse to mobs of unprincipled men, especially in the western sections of our field to loot and plunder. In six cities in which we have church work hundreds of people were killed, some church members among them tho thelooters tried to protect Christans in every way possible, and a vast amount of property was destroyed.

The great event of the last half of the year was the agitation for the making of Confucianism the National Religion. The people of our own field raised a considerable sum for urgent telegrams to Parliament protesting against such a move. The vote failed, but the question is likely to come up again at the second reading of the Constitution. The ancient Faiths of China received another blow when at the last Winter Solstice President Li Yuan Hung

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refused to offer the usual sacrifices at the Temple of Heaven. In spite of the elements of depression there are also many elements of hope such as that just referred to. The beginnings of social service, tho weak, are beginning to make their appearance. The social conscience and social ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ consciousness are quickening into life. In the economic life there are indications of new tendencies. By presidential mandate the Ching Ming Festival has been made the Arbor Day for China. Such a mandate is significant from the forestry standpoint. Hitherto the Ching Ming has been the festival for the cleaning up of ancestors' graves and this cleaning consists in burning bushes or chopping down small trees or shrubs that might have grown around the graves. Progress has been made in the suppression of opium also, and the Month of March, 1917, is a month of considerable importance in connection with the opium trade in ChinaAccording to agreements made the last twenty-five of the opium shops in the Shanghai Foreign Municipal Settlement are to be closed next March; further the period for which China allowed the three provinces of Kiangsi, Kiangsu, and Kwangtung should remain open, England to pay the Chinese Government an extra tax of 3,000 taels per chest, on the 6,000 chests in stock, expires at the same time. It is gratifying to note that an effort made by the Shanghai Opium Combine to obtain an extension of the time limit from the Chinese Government has failed. In many social and economic lines there is evidence that the old is giving way to the new. Whoever studies the Asiatic ~~xxxxxxx~~ nations will realize that this is a real problem, and that it requires a very high degree of statesmanship to know what of the old to cut away and what to leave that the new may be grafted on.

The year under review has also been a year marked by several important dates and aniversaries. The National Convention of the Christian Endeavour Societies was held, and the first Provincial Y.M.C.A. Student Conference for Shansi has fallen within the year. The American Bible Society has celebrated its Centenial in China, its first work was done thru the missionaries of the American Board who were for years its agents in this land. The first class has been graduated from our Bible School, an event which promises a new era in the church work of our field. Another outstanding event of the year is the helpful visit of Mr. Harmon of our sister Mission, the English Baptist. We are at the beginning of a new era of mutual co-operation and helpfulness between our two Missions we hope, and trust the coming years

OUTSTANDING EVENTS.

~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ may bring us closer together in that spirit of comradeship which will show to the world that we are one in heart and purpose. Much help has come to all parts of our field from the work of the Christian Bookstore with its Distribution of literature. This is run by one of our church members. The Printing Press of the Station also run by this man with its 223,468 pages printed during the year has added its help. The Gentry Bible Study Monthly Pamphlet carries the Message of the Gospel into many nooks and corners of the field where a preacher could not go nor his voice reach. Especially has this been true in the Outstation church centers of Chia Chou and Liu Lin Chen. The Colportage work should also be given prominent mention. The Bible Societies last year sold in China alone 6,263,141 copies of the Scriptures. Of this number 61,243 were sold in our fieldhere. The Churches in the eastern field are now doing their own colportage work. The seed is being sown for a large harvest in the future. The mere commercial features of this work isof great value in bringing the church before the people. The very fact that all our Scriptures have to come from the railroad to Fenchow-fu and from here as a center be re-shipped by mule and donkey in all directions, to be picked up by boats and again trans-shipped for hundreds of miles all thru this great field. All this has been a most effective method of advertising. The handling of from 50,000 to 70,000 copies of the Scriptures annually becomes a matter of some commercial importance to the people. Other supplies, too, are constantly passing to the various churches. Hundreds of letters pass thru the mail annually to and from all sections of the field. The envelops bear the stamp of the "Jesus Church" of the town from which they are sent. One result has been to arouse inquiry as to what it means; another to break down prejudice and awaken serious thot. If men will give their money and time to carry on

such a business in a legitimate way, surely the Bible must be considered of gr great importance, even tho it has heretofore been despised.

Coming to the more definite work of the church, we should, perhaps, for the sake of clearness in judgement remind ourselves that the Fenchow-fu Station is the youngest in North China, and with the exception of Canton the youngest station of the Board's Missions in China. There should be added to this the the fact that it holds with Shao Wu of the Foochow Mission the position of being the most isolated of our stations and hence is cut off from many of those influences for inspiration and incitement which are felt by churches located in the Capitol and coast cities. Most keenly have we felt this in

The WORK OF The YEAR.

connection with the working out of the new plan of co-operation with the Chinese in mission policies. The fullest possible co-operation is to be sought, but it is a question of method which is suitable to local conditions. To be suitable the machinery of organization should be fitted ~~farxkkx~~ to the stage of growth at which the church is, and to the local conditions. In the older stations of the Mission the rebuilding of the work began immediately after 1900 and there was was in each center a goodly number of earnest, tried Christians upon which to begin. So while the destruction was great the continuity of the church did not really break. With us however it was otherwise. The work of the station after thirteen years only, was interrupted in 1900 and not actually resumed again until 1909. During that interval what had formerly been accomplished had largely scattered and disappeared. Hence we are struggling with the difficulties of trying to force down upon a church of eight years growth, with little conception or appreciation of what it means, a form of organization made to suit the churches which have had from thirty to fifty years of development. We need an organization which lays all emphasis upon the spiritual life of the church. The older churches having had this thorough grounding in spiritual things, now need to be helped to do more for themselves and the present form of organization accomplishes that with them. It places money in the foremost place. All meetings of Station, District, and Council, are largely given up to points connected with Money. All this may be a big help to Christians who have been thoroughly trained in things spiritual. But for men but from three to eight years removed from the old heathen life all this is a temptation rather than a help, just as in the case of American Church members. But tho it may take time we are going towork thru the difficulties.

In spite of these difficulties the year has been a good one. In the field itself the outstanding hindrance in the year's preaching has been the abject poverty of the mass of the people because of repeated crop failures. How to eat and live is the all important concern of the great body of the people. As stated above in the line of self-support some real advance has been made. Self-support, however, should not be considered an end in itself, but a means to higher spiritual ends. No church that refuses to be self-supporting to the limit of its ability can long remain self-propagating. Placing all the emphasis on self-support may lead to a disastrous kind of success, such as seems to have happened in some of the great Japanese ports, where the churches have become independent and satisfied, while interior

FIELD AND RESULTS.

Japan remains untouched - except by the missionaries. In some of the churches there has been a marked growth in the sense of responsibility for the discipline of the church. Another encouraging feature has been the amount of initiative which many churches have taken in special evangelistic meetings in their own center and surrounding towns. Six churches have held a week of such special meetings conducted by bands of from eight to ten men and helped by the rest of the church members. But our problem is an economic one. How can you build a church or a society out of men, women, and children who work twelve and some eighteen hours a day, seven days in the week, to earn a bare living? The two provinces in which our field is located were once wealthy, populous districts. Then followed the Mohamedan Rebellion and famine which first carried off 90 per cent of the people of Shensi, followed six years later by another famine in which eight millions of the remnant starved to death. Shansi suffered almost as severely. Everywhere houses were pulled down and the timbers sold for a few

hundred cash. One man sold nine acres of land for nine pounds of flour. The country is rapidly recovering and the population increasing by bounds, especially since 1900. Since that date, too, there has been a constantly increasing interest in the Gospel. This is due to many causes. One of the most important perhaps, is one which is given too little prominence. After the Boxer rising the China Inland Mission resolved not to accept compensation for property even if offered. The announcement of this decision led to the issue of a remarkable proclamation by the Governor of Shansi, which was posted in every center where the Mission had suffered. The proclamation afer enounciating the Christian principle of love continued : "Contrasting the way in which we have been treated by the missionaries with out treatment of them, how can anyone who has the least regard for right and reason not feel ashamed of this behaviour. From this time forward I charge you all, gentry, scholars, army, and people, those of you who are fathers to exhort your sons, and those who are elder sons to exhort your younger brothers, to bear in mind the example of Pastor Hoste (The present Director of the C.I.M.) who is able to bear and forgive as taught by Jesus to do." Mr. Broomhall's comment on this incident is:"This proclamation posted up throughout the province was an object lesson to all, and was calculated to do more to make known the spirit of Jesus Christ than many years of preaching, and from this standpoint alone was worth more than any amount of compensation."

Won by Forgiveness.

By Government proclamation Christians in China have been exempt from ~~six-tenth~~ four-tenths of the taxes, approximately that proportion formerly went to temple and heathen worship. As the number of Christians in a town increased the amount of heathen worship has decreased. Hence under the former division of taxes it has come to pass that Christians have not paid the full amount of legitimate charges since little of the total sum is spent for heathen worship. The Chinese church has accordingly taken the matter up and voluntarily agreed to pay nine-tenths of the whole in all towns where there are no theatres held during the year, and seven-tenths where such theatres are held. This has created not a little favorable comment.

Special emphasis has this past year been placed upon Bible Study and the Nurture of the church. In many places in the past all organized training has been preliminary to baptism; but little, if any, follows. We have always carried on a work looking towards the deepening of the spiritual life of the church, but this year have begun special emphasis here. One man has given virtually his whole time to the work of holding Station classes for Bible study among the churches. Other men have also helped. Just preceeding the annual meeting there was a week of special services for the delegates from the churches, the usual Summer Bible School also had its regular session, under Mr. Leete's special help and direction. A four months' Bible School or class met during the winter and spring. This brought special enrichment to the men who were privileged to study, the number being drawn largely from our evangelists and colportuers. The object of the class was to raise the standard of preaching,avoiding the tendency to desultory ~~and~~ preaching or mere repitition of familiar phrases by encouraging the men to the presenting of well thought out themes, all and always bringing out clearly ~~some~~ and with conviction and persuasiveness some aspect of the truth. And secondly the study of variety and freshness in method. The men returning to their fields and during the last half of the year putting into practice what they received from the special class have shown they have greatly increased in efficiency. During the summer vacation a beginning was made upon the translation of "Our Bible, Where we got it and How it Grew," a book which is admirably suited to the needs of our Christians, especially students and evangelists. There is woful need for a vast amount of just this sort of work. Nothing can take the place of Bible Study and training in the church. Europe is daily teaching us that education is not Christianity. Evangelism pure and simple is finding its rightful place to-day as never before, but the permanency of its results depends upon a faithful teaching of the Bible afterwards

BIBLE TEACHING.

Turning to the outstation field, we are able to report progress towards a much more complete survey of the field in its general outlines than before. The field divides itself naturally into three distinct sections. The first lies between the Fen River on the east and the high mountain Divide to the west of Fenchow-fu, pierced by the two passes, the Hwang Lu Ling and the Hsieh Hsieh Ling. This contains approximately 2,500 square miles. Connecticut has an area of 2,050 sq. mi. The second section lies between this mountain Divide and the Yellow River and has an area of approximately 10,000 sq. Mi. New Hampshire has an area of 9,305 sq. mi. and the Netherlands 13,000. Liu Lin Chen is the central station for this section as Fen Chow-fu is for the former one. The third section lies west of the Yellow River extending as far as we may be able to conduct the work, since there are no organized Missions beyond us. But taking an arbitrary boundary on the westrunning thru Heng Shan Hsien our frontier station on the west, this section has about 22,500 sq. mi. almost exactly the area of West Virginia, and but a little smaller than the area of Greece. The central station for this field is Swei Te Chow. Hence the total area of the Station's field is approximately 35,000 sq. mi. For the sake of comparison there are eleven states with areas smaller than our church field. It is equal to the area of Portugal, three times that of Belgium, and more than the combined areas of Denmark and Switzerland. Making an estimate for the three counties for which the survey is incomplete there are in round numbers six thousand towns and villages. Scattered over this area and among these towns and villages there are seventy seven points where there is held a Christian service for worship once a week. But an Unseen Hand has been laying the foundations of evangelism in these great fields better than we should have thot, and there are few towns and villages in which there may not be found some man or boy who somewhere or other has heard from some colportuer or evangelist something of the Word of God. As we go thru these towns with their masses of people one thinks often of the crowded cities of Judea that sent forth people clothed much as these are when the Miracle-Worker from Galilee arrived, and something of what must have been the fatigue of the crowding and buzzing to One who had been working during the day. All the occupied centers of the field have been visited during the year for from four days to two weeks of special meetings for the deepening of the spiritual life of the church, and to enthuse it with a zeal to reach out to the untouched towns and villages. Just as we urge believers, each one to lead one other person to Christ, so we urge each church to choose some place near by as its own special missionary field, with the purpose of establishing another church as soon as possible. Country Evangelism needs emphasis. It is stated by authorities that probably 70% of the Chinese live in rural districts.

AREA of FIELD.

Before taking up a review of the individual churches of the field there are two general observations which are worthy of notice. The first is the fact that virtually all of the outstation church work is, aside from the gifts of the churches themselves for thei own work, met by two warm friends of the station's work, Mrs. Harwood and Mr. Bates. Mrs. Harwood has built up the fifteen churches in the eastern field, while Mr. Bates is caring for those in the newer western field. Secondly it should be said that when we speak of a church or an evangelist we do not mean that the work of that church or evangelist is confined to the town in which the church is located. The evangelist is in charge of a district rather than a town. Perhaps a few words as to method may be suggestive in seeing how the churches grow. As soon as a little band of believers is gathered in a center they are encouraged to reach out into the towns around them. This serves to strengthen and confirm their own faith, ensures steady consistent growth in things spiritual, and makes possible the reaching of unevangelized points. Lacking the inspiration of constantly pushing out into the regions beyond, spiritual growth is arrested, life becomes self-centered, and the church apt to degenerate into a religious club only. As rapidly as converts are made in any town lying in the territory of an outstation center they should be encouraged to provide a meeting place, either in some public

HOW THE CHURCHES grow.

building or in the home of a Christian, where weekly meetings are held, the leader being the preacher in charge of the outstation church or someone deputed by him. This town we call a Preaching Place, the aim being to develop these as rapidly as possible into self-sustaining congregations. The Christians in such a Preaching Place are in turn encouraged to reach out into the towns immediately surrounding it and in the same way develop new centers as outposts from themselves, and so on indefinitely, one church after another growing up but going back to the outstation center as their source. Thus we have in one district of our field four generations of churches so-to-speak. Until these centers themselves grow strong enough to organize a church and have their own evangelist, they are under the evangelist of the original outstation church. That is to say, The evangelist is in charge of a field, of all congregations that may developed in his field (until such time as they themselves become churches with their own leaders). He is responsible to the Mission 1st. for the wise occupation of his field; 2. the skillful supervision of all workers engaged within the borders of his territory, whether paid or voluntary; 3. the training of converts; 4. the wathhful care over the conduct of and nurture of all believers. One of our evangelists recently bore this witness to the wisdom of the plan as we have evolved it: "I was three years in Peking Theological Seminary. Then for two years I was in charge of an outstation church in my native station at Tientsin. But I did not know how to work. I wasted my time because I staid all the time in the outstation church where very few people ever came, and preached only on Sundays and at a mid-week meeting. These three years at Liu Lin Chen have been a second Theological Seminary to me, and I feel I have learned more of how to work from it than I did in the first."

It may be worth while this year to give a somewhat fuller detail of the situation in each church, something which has not been possible heretofore in the space of such a report as this. We shall take up the churches in the Eastern Section first. To characterize briefly the work as it has been carried forward in this district during the past year; it has been the slow sapping method rather than that of brilliant battles, the time of the Missionary and chief leaders having been for this year directed in other directions. There is danger in this slow method that the battle trenches become mere ruts. One or two of our churches are just lying in these trenches, and some of our soldiers have crawled out and gone over to the enemy, there being at least four such, and others are sitting on the banks in friendly conversation with those whom they ought to be capturing for the Lord. The church which has especially suffered in this respect is that at San Ch'Wan, a large, crowded market town. Crowds have come to listen steadily but not much has been sifted out. Many have wanted other help, either from opium or desease. But some good men have been won. The populace of Palestine once gathered in large numbers around Jesus, but the sacred writer who records the fact adds that it was"not for Jesus' sake only." And on another day when the crowds were so great that he had nowhere to stand, the Master entered in His diary:"Some fell by the wayside; some on stony places; some among thorns; but some on good ground." A new man goes to San Chwan the coming year, one of the Bible School graduates, and we shall look for better things in the next report. With the exception of this church there is much of encouragement to report in all.

The EASTERN FIELD.

In CHI TSUN there has been the same steady growth which has always marked this church. During the great fair which is held in that town a strong evangelistic campaigm was carried on with some thirty preachers on the ground. People who attend these fairs cannot but learn considerable about Christianity. These merchants travel from place to place with their goods attending the fairs. Their calling in some sense forces them to become the colportuers of ideas. What else can they do on arriving at a place but answer the questions those who ask for news? And the news most eagerly looked for is political and in a way the answering the questions concerning the religious movement which they see going on about them. They accomodate themselves to the popular wish, observing, keeping their eyes and ears open, glad to find anything to tell; and little by little many of them become quite active propagandists of

ideas concerning which at first they had been simply curious. The importance of the merchants and the part played by them as they come and go, everywhere sowing the new ideas which they have gathered up in their travels has not been put in a clear enough light. They are often unconsciously and quite involuntarily, the carriers of all kinds of ideas, especially of heresy and rebellion, just as in those earlier centuries in Europe it was the merchants who made the success of the Waldenses, the Albigenses, and other sects. At Hsia Ch'u there has been the steady work of preaching in the central point while at Shih Yung Chen and Hsing Tien a good deal of enthusiasm has been growing. At PEI HWEI CHEN a new addition to the present plant is going to greatly increase the efficiency of the work. In both Hsia Ch'U and Pei Hwei we shall the coming year have trained men in charge. In Shang Ta the close of the year sees the church with new life. An Evangelistic Band of ten men was organized on its own initiative and visited all the neighboring towns for a campaign to win men. This church is linked up with Hsi He Pu under one evangelist, Mr. Chao Shu Chih. The Hsi He Pu church has some strong substantial men won during the year, a foundation which will be good to build upon in the future. The Tung Chia Chwang church under Li Han Chieh has made its influence strongly felt in the town the past year. The conditions in Chinese towns will not undergo permanent improvement until the community life of the church stands over against the community life of the town as a witness to the truth and as a source of wholesome and purifying influences. It is amazing how a neighborhood improves where a live congregation of Christians is found. The Kwan Tsun church holds the honor now of being our largest outstation church. Mr. Li Si San is a most enthusiastic leader and has been ably seconded in his arduous duties by the school teacher of the place, Mr Li Tung Yi. All of the last three mentioned churches have also united in an evangelistic band which visited all the three churches in turn for a week of special meetings. It is most encouraging to see these churches take the initiative in this splendid work. Kwan Tsun is linked up with the Tientun Church over which Mr. Li also has charge. Si Ma Tsun is notable as the point where we join the C.I.M. field and where we are trying to work out some plan of cooperation in our church work. The Church at Yien Wu Chen is most encouraging. it is under Mr. Ch'i Hai Yung, a converted Buddhist priest, one of the most spiritually minded men in our field. The town is one of the two wickedest places in the county, tho it is an important place and has just received the honor of a post-office. Perhaps the growth of the church can arrest the downward trend which is evident in the place. In some of these Chinese towns one sometimes comes to feel that if China has the oldest civilization, it is either suffering from senile decay or is in its second childhood. It certainly has never been washed. The Cheng Tzi Tsun church has this year formed its organization but too many of the members are in the sad state of the Laodicean church,"neither hot nor cold." But in spite of this there has been a real advance. The church occupies an old Ancestral Temple, and with the tablets removed makes an excellent church. Loa Cheng has made splendid progress the past year, forty-three men having been received into the church during the year. Ching Twei Chen has had no stationed evangelist the past year but Mr. Chang Hao T'ing has served faithfully as deacon and the church has steadily advanced. The Hsiang Tzi Yuan church was badly paralyzed by the death of its faithful Deakon Mr. Kao. A good man has been raised up to take his place, however, and the church is doing splendid work in reaching the surrounding towns and in meeting its own expenses. This is the place in which we should give a little aid in their efforts to get a permanent place for the church work. Mr. Warner at this place preached his first sermon in Chinese, to the great pride of the people. Mr. Hummel has helped in some of the church services. It brings great encouragement to have these new men able to assist in sharing the work of the field. Mr. Warner has visited all of the churches in this section.

Turning now to the Middle Section ~~of the Field~~ we naturally begin with the central station of the field, Liu Lin Chen. The church itself has had splendid growth this year in every line of this busy center's work. It is probable that the forces for good going out from Liu Lin Chen are greater than

from any other center of our field except Fenchow-fu itself. Mr. Chang, aside from the tremendous amount of administrative work which falls upon him in the supervision of the score of churches making up the section under his care, is doing splendid work in the pastoral care of the church at Liu Lin Chen, whose evangelist he is. He is ably supported in his efforts by two deacons, one of whom is Mr. Chia, the first convert in this field, and the man thru whom the church was first established. Upon every visit to this church one must eat one meal at least with him. To protest because of one's hesitancy in making any added burden to him, only elicits the reply: "You must come, this is only another form of 'Washing the disciples' feet' as Jesus told us to do, and is what I ought to do." This church has done splendidly in collecting funds for their new church building which together with help from Mr. Bates for station class rooms and equipment they are hoping to complete this next spring. Mu Ts'un is making good progress witha good chapel and some enthusiastic Christians. A good Bible Study Circle has been formed among the Gentry. An almost continuous preaching campaign has been carried out at the fairs which are numerous in the city. These fairs are held in the temples or temple courts and the crowds are large. If you want to see the Chinese, Monsieur, Madame, and Bebe, go to the fair. They are all there. Practically everything in the catagory of usable articles are displayed for sale at the temple fairs. One is reminded of the "tables of the money changers, and the seats of them that sold doves." They too are there, and our preachers bring many a new thot to them. At Chung Yang the process of breaking down prejudice and winning the confidence of the people is going steadily forward. At Nwan Chwan, a strong Catholic center, there has likewise been good progress during the year. San Chiao Chen on the Yellow River, a river port, is like river ports the o world over a wicked place. Gambling and opium smuggling are the main occupations. But into this darkness the Light is beginning to shine, and we know that in time it will be disinfected. T'u Men is one of the youngest churches, located in a farming community, surrounded by the many villages of a closely populated mountain district. Mr. Feng Hsueh Fu who has been in charge of the work from the beginning has been recommended by the Chinese church for the course in the Bible School and will enter this coming year. Shih Lou Hsien is in a big field, too big to reach from this as a single center. There should be another center seventy li to the west, either at Tien Chia Tsa or Ni T'ieh Chen. The field will then be occupied for efficient work. The Shih Lou church has under its leader Mr. Chao held a good station class, and tho there are as yet no baptised Christians it has contributed locally the past year the equivalent of a little more than one-half the cost of chapel keeping in the place. This is our frontier church on the southwest. The church at Ta Ch'eng Yuan is a strong warm-hearted church and growing rapidly. The church at Chi K'ou Chen, the largest port on the Yellow River in our field and the most important crossing in the Shansi border, is taking on new life in a marked manner thru the work of Mr. Chang Yien Jung, our first theological graduate. The work of this church illustrates the change of emphasis which is coming about in all our work, namely the greater emphasis we are putting on the individual as distinguished from the mass than formerly. Services for the multitude, in crowded market-place or well-filled street chapel are still continued, but these are more and more being left to the church members and colportuers. The evangelists must more and more devote their time to the training of the believers and in reaching the classes which the mass meetings do not touch. What is imperatively needed is intelligent and incessant training in every local center, based upon Bible Study, and adapted to the comprehension of each member.

We now come to the Western Section of the field and in some respects the most interesting one, for many places in it are connected with China's ancient history. Mr. Borst-Smith has traced the history of some of the places back to the furtherst point in the records, which show thatthe history does not not begin with us. Some of it was already ancient in the days of Abraham. The district bears many marks showing the important part it played in the centuries of conflict between the Chinese and the Tartars and Huns. This could not result otherwise than in a mingling of Chinese and Tartar blood, and this

is the most probable explanation of that difference of which we become conscious between the type of character here and in the south or east of our field, and of the province. The difference which is all to the credit of the north, and shows itself in less polish, tho more sincerity, is greater than the mere distance which separates the areas would lead one to expect. This section was at one time in ninth century an independent kingdom, the local records stating that the King was a man named Fen, the twenty-second son of the Emperor Yuan Ti. The field is a large one and tho we have occupied most of the strategic points "there remains very much more land to be possessed." There is something intensely fascinating in the laying seige to a great territory like this and capturing its strategic points for Christ. The planning of such a campaign requires not a little study of geography and men, and the bringing into play every means of strategy as much as does the campaigns planned in Belgium or on the Somme. The first great objective is to obviate and disarm prejudice. We usually use some such methods as the following when entering a territory where the church has been absolutely unknown: Two trusted and tactful men, selected for the first attack, modestly and unobtrusively enter the city decided upon as the key to a district, and take up their abode in some quiet inn. They carry no books and do not preach, nor is their business at first revealed, since this would at once prejudice people against them. They make inquiries as to what prominent and influential men of the city have a reputation among their fellow citizens of being good men, free from the vices of the heathen life as possible, for there are in all places some men like this, 'men without guile.' Selecting two or three of these they seek means of acquaintance, and then gradually lead them to the point where Christianity can be approached. If the selection has been wisely made and the presentation tactfully given that type of man accepts Christ almost at once. The entire time of the evangelists is usually centered for some weeks upon these men until such time as they have gotten some foundation knowledge of the truth, as well as some conception of the work, purpose, and methods of the church. The next step is the reaching out thru these men to others in a quiet way. Later thru these men a suitable property can be rented and equipped, the preaching hall opened up and the whole purpose and work of the church forced out into the open. Any uncertainty, fear, or prejudice on the part of the people is at once allayed by seeing some of their own wellknown fellow citizens in the chapel as leaders in the new movement. Then follow the missionary and band of evangelists. A preaching campaign begins at once in the chapel. In company with some of the prominent men above mentioned calls are made upon the officials, schools, shops and all leading men of the town, cards are presented, the purpose of the chapel explained, an invitation extended to attend, and some literature left. The return calls are met by the evangelists in the chapel when another opportunity is given for conversation upon the meaning of Christianity, and thus before the mere formalities which Chinese politeness requires even towards one's enemies are over, any man has had to hear not a little of the meaning and purpose of our being there, and frequently it has been sufficient to overthrow former suspicians and break down earlier prejudice. In the same way calls are made upon the gentry and leading men in all the surrounding towns and villages. They are told a chapel has been opened at such a place, and an invitation given to drop in for a cup of tea and a chat. The next step is to flood the district with colportuers who shall push into every nook and corner of the field, every village large or small. The town and surrounding territory have been captured by storm. Everyone sees the chapel is constantly filled with crowds and so feels it is safe for him also to attend, and from this time on the steady seed-sowing of the evangelist begins and is constantly going on from daylight till into the night, every day of every week of every month in the year. The chapel opens with the shops on either side of it in the mornings and no shop-keeper is more persistent in the seeking for gold than the evangelist is for men. When such a center has been established, then the occupation of the surrounding country begins after the manner described in an earlier section of this report.

THE WESTERN SECTION.

Turning to the individual churches of the section the first is naturally that at Chia Chou. One there was not a little bitter hatred in this section,

and only three years ago a Spanish Priest of the Catholic church was murdered while passing by Chia Chou. The feeling now has greatly changed and the foreigner receives only kindness. Mr. Han Ch'eng Yu has done and is doing excellent work of a deep spiritual character. The church at Wei Chia Wa, deceived by the Tongues people, has completely gone over to them. It is likely that they will later see the difference and wish to return to us again. Mi Chih Hsien has made splendid growth under the leadership of Hou Te Ts'un. A number of the Christians have been led to hold services in their homes and shops. One man has regular services for all his employees and others who may chance to be present. About thirty men did good work in a two weeks station class held at this place by the missionary, in October. An interesting man has been won to Christ here. He was a Buddhist. He was paid by the Buddhists for looking after their interests in the town, what we should call an evangelist, his chief duties being the offering of sacrifices of incense, the the conducting of prayers. He chanced in one day for a long talk and again later for another when the Christian truth was put clearly to him. A few days later he came back very angry. He used to feel his prayers and sacrifices were the true worship. Now he could not get away from the feeling that they were false and empty. He wanted to believe still that they were true, and was angry with himself that he could not do so. And not believing they were true he felt uncomfortable in his conscience for doing them. He wanted us to undo what we had done, so that he might feel comfortalbe and go on performing his Buddhist services. We talked with him for several hours when he went away to return the following Sunday 'clothed in his right mind', and he has since been a faithful worshipper at the church. At Wu Chia P'oa is a new church with much of promise before it. The town taps a large and populous territory. It is also the center of a considerable coal district. The Chen Chwan Pu church has had a checkered year because of the bands of deserted soldiers which harrassed the country here for so many months. At one time the only people left in the town were our evangelists. They acted as mediators between the town authorities and the robbers, thus saving the town from looting and buring. The town three times had to deal with these bands. Mi Chih Hsien was for the fourth time attacked but being well defended succeeded in driving back the mutineer soldiers. One understands here as no one in America has the opportunity of doing, the meaning of that exhortation to soldiers:"Exact no more than your due." It is worth noting that many of the people of this section are originally from other sections of China. Famine and flood in Shantung, especially, caused people to take up with the government offer of free land to immigrants. A church member remarked one day that he was a native of Shantung, but fears lest he and his family had not yet become acclimatised were set at rest by his reassuring statement that they had been here for three hundred and sixty years! It evidently takes some time in China to become a native of any given province; eight consecutive generations may live, move and have their being in a province and still be regarded as immigrants. Heng Shan Hsien likewise suffered fearfully at the hands of marauders, tho the church people escaped. This church is on the far western frontier and needs our prayers and sympathy. The visit of a missionary to places like this brings great cheer and encouragement. It is like putting new charcoal on a fire ready to go out. Swei Te Chow is one of the historical towns in the field. It was the home of one of the greatest generals of the Emperor Shih Hwang Ti (221 B.C.), a man named Meng Tien who had charge of the construction of the Great Wall. His tomb can still be seen in one of the highest points of the city of Swei Te Chow. It was the home of a Tartar tribe called the Yu Ti, which some five centuries later was forced westward by another and far stronger Tartar tribe, the Huns. Hawks Pott says this was really "the beggining of the great western movement of the Tartars which continued for so many years and which had such disastrous consequences for the countries of Eastern Europe. This tribe settled in the country now called Bokhara, and remained there until, many years later, they were gathered up in the great western march of the Huns and hurled in conjunction with them on the Roman Empire!" At the time of the revolution which by weakening China led to the Manchu control, the leaders were Li Chih Ch'eng of Mi Chih Hsien and Chang Hsien Chung of Yenan to the south, and Swei Te Chow became

their headquarters. The city occupies a strategic location at the junctures of three rivers and four heavily traveled roads. The valley running west from the city for some250 miles(Chinese) is one of the richest and most populous in our field. A post-office with a daily mail from each direction is found every twenty miles thru the valley. It is a great salt-producing district. The salt is piled in great ~~in great~~ ~~xxxx~~ mounds up and down the valley, from which hundreds of mules and donkeys are busily engaged in transporting to other parts of the country. It is interesting to note that during the most unsettled times when soldiers were impressing all beasts of burden into the service of the army, no animal which was engaged in hauling salt or coal, the two necessities of life, was ever interferred with. It was clearly understood that animals might go where they would with either of these articles and not be molested.

Of all the cities in our field, Swei Te Chow suffered the worst from the robber bands and mutinied soldiers this past year. In April after a two days attack the city was captured, and many people were killed, including some of our own church members. Both the regular soldiers and the bandits tried to protect the church, but some were killed in spite of this precaution. Mr. Fan, our evangelist in charge during that time, won great goodwill because of his bravery. During the days of terror he was continually out seeking to save whom he could. With a red cross flag in his hand whenever he saw a man or woman about to be killed on the streets he rushed to them shouting, and in the name of the church demanded that the life be spared. The person saved was taken at once to the church compound. Some six hundred people were cared for on the church compound during the week or ten days that things were at their worst. The people of the city now realize the importance and value of the church as never before. Other places have also been made to see the value of the church in times of trouble, and Ching Chien Hsien, a county seat to the south of Swei Te Chow in which there is no work as yet, sent an appeal from its public men, asking that we establish a church within its borders also. We hope we may sometime be able to do so for it is a large County seat and busy center, tapping a large section of territory.

Among the number of those received into the church this last fall at Swei Te Chow was an interesting man. He is an old man seventy-eight years of age this year. Over fifty years ago when he was a young man in his twenties he had four different quarrels with four different men over debts which he was trying to collect, resulting in each case in a fight in which he being the stronger, inflicted the severest wounds, so severe that the four men died from the effect of them. He was obliged to flee from his home in Hupeh province thousands of li to the south. He cannot return, since to do so would mean that the families of the men killed would at once take vengeance upon him. For fifty years he has been an exile from home and wife and two boys who have since grown to manhood, and who have at times visited him. Last winter he heard the Gospel and it was just what his heart needed. Ever since he has been an earnest inquirer and a warm-hearted Christian, deeply sorry for the past and trustful for the future. And this last autumn the church gladly received him into its membership, his heart filled with joy and peace.

At I He Chen, a busy market center, we are getting a good hold. The Postmaster has been a great help both here and at Swei Te Chow. It is an interesting fact that in this western field the postman and the preacher have been very closely associated. The postman follows the preacher. A church is opened in a town and within a year or two a post-office will be opened. Many if not most of the postmasters in the field are Christians. This is due to the fact that when the district superintendent for the province proposed opening a line thru this field he asked the missionary to recommend suitable men for the positions in the branch offices. Even now not infrequently is the church applied to by men seeking positions in the post-office. The post-office in Shensi has during the past year or two become self-supporting. The church at Sung Chia Chwan is doing something towards waking up this conservative old market town, which has seemed doggedly determined to do nothing to disturb the general impression that the glory of northwest China has departed. This is the only church in Wu Pu Hsien and Mr. Chang Chun Lin has a wide field to cover. This expensive work, however, is but a stage on the way to the more intensive work. Circuits

will be reduced in size as the number of centers with christians increase.

Time will allow not the detailed account of the preaching places and work which centers there. These centers are the outgrowth from the outstations, and are under the care of the evangelist of the outstation church. For as suggested above, in China a man is "called" to a town or district, as was the case with our forefathers rather than to a particular church as with us. We are told all the circumstances which make a particular church a desirable sphere of settlement; its income, its position, its social amenities, its agreable office bearers etc. Our responsibility is to the special flock, whose sheep are known by name and whose names are enrolled on the church books. But the destiny of our forefathers was to the population of a whole community. Their message was for a city. Their responsibility was for all the people living within the gates of the city or the borders of the township. They were conscious of a pastoral relation between themselves and the poorest and most obscure citizen of the meanest court in the city. This is more of the position occupied by the evangelist in China.

Among the things upon which there is needed emphasis this coming year or the near future, the following should take prominent place. First with the large number of boys and girls in the churches as well as in the schools, there is great need for a Sunday School Field Secretary who shall take charge of the religious instruction of the young throughout the field. Mr. Moody once said: "If we can win one generation, we have put the devil out of business." Certain it is that the new seriousness that is upon the nations, the failure of education as a builder of ~~xxxxxxx~~ morality, the crumbling of the old religious systems thru the enlightenment of education, the universal search for things that unite rather than divide, are making an unparalleled opportunity for work among the children in the years of construction just beyond us. China can never be won for God by winning men and women. The children must be won or the case is hopeless.

A second place of needed emphasis is in the helping of our preachers and evangelists to keep growing and to attain a higher efficiency in their work. To preach the Gospel to the Chinese is one of the most difficult things we have to do. It is comparatively easy to present certain truths of the Gospel in the Chinese language, but it is quite another thing to find out the point of contact between the Chinese and their line of thot and our Gospel, and to be able to so present the latter that it shall grip because it meets a need. The missionary ought to be giving much personal time and instruction to the preachers in reading and prayer with them. An educationalst needs to give much time to his teachers in outlining their work and methods. All the more does this need to be done with the preahers of our churches. But most of this is crowded out of the life of the foreign missionary because of the many other demands upon his time in the way of organization and specialized departments of work,(and we might add, filling up statistical forms and answering questions for many of the very excellent organizations which exist today for the purpose of collecting information. As Dr Arthur Smith recently wrote,"The new missionary regime is brimful of organization. Everybody is on a committee; most are on several, and between the sessions of committees to prepare for conferences and conferences to hear the reports of previous committees, and to nominate new committees, there is actually less accomplished that 'when I was a boy!)

And closely connected with the above is the need to discover and train more ~~yo~~ young men for the ministry. The experience of recent years has everywhere enforced and re-enforced the lesson that the great work of the church in China is t the training of its leaders. In variegated forms this topic emerges in every conference of every mission in every church. We hear much talk about "Preparedness" these days. There is no greater subject than that of Preparedness before the Chinese church in our field today.

The past decade in the Fenchow-fu church has been one filled with the evidence of God's approval and guidance. May the next decade be even richer in the power of the spiritual growth of the church.

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Mark O. Tyle

Outstations of Church in Fenchowfu, Station
1916
O. Tyle

REC'D JUL 12 1918

Report of the Evangelistic Work for Women.Fenchow,Shansi,China.1917.

Some one has said that the best part of going visiting is the getting back home again.And wonderful as a furlough year in America is,it does seem good to get back to the north-west corner of the old city of Fenchow.

Floods in China had delayed the home-coming until late in September,and then it was with much puffing and pulling of four much bespattered animals that we at length drew near the south gate of the city where we bagan to see familiar faces-the Watson's cook with his two little children,who were quickly piled on our chariot,"Old Faithful"-the servant who had served us in such a manner as to gain his title-,the Watson Children,who also were piled on,and at last the women both Foreign and Chinese,who have carried on the work this last year amid the dust and the dirt and the confusion of tongues in the church,while I for a whole year attended services in churches where there was quiet and where whole families sat together and really listened to the sermon,while between Sundays there was green grass in place of dust and shade trees in place of helmets.

Altho' the woman's school had been dropped,other lines of work had been carried on,such as lecture courses which were largely attended by the city women,house to house visiting here in the city,and individual work done in helping them to,learn to read.Some station classes were held in some of the outstations with good success,while out in the far western field He ER Sao continued her successful work with those responsive mountain women who live in the cave houses.

On account of the late home coming this Fall it was thought unadvisable to try to get the women together to start the Bible school this Fall,but to make it a special point in both our city and country work to be seeking out women who will make good materal for the school,when it shall start next Fall.

Wang Chiao Hsi,who has been in traing in the Peking School for women this past year,has come back to us with her same beautiful spirit,only added by the friends she has mad and the studies she has taken up there.One feels

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that he might undertake almost anything with her as his right hand man.She combines a rare joy in her work ~~combined~~ with an utter disregard of salary which is good to see.

A station class was opened the first of December,after some days spent in the country,and it was heartening to see that women came from four of the villages visited.The women in the Industrial school gave half time for study during station class,and altogether the old building was full to bursting,and some had to be turned away.Altho' Mrs.Watson will speak for herself in her report of the Industrial school,I do want to say just a word about it right here.That it has proven its-self of value,there is no doubt. It is a wonderfully good way to come to know women and discover good material for future use.Sometimes I think there is nothing which so clearly reveals a woman out here as having business relations with her,and some of these women have stood that test very well.

However it is going to be impossible to hold both the Industrial school and the woman's school in that one small building,unless both are very limited in numbers.Therefore you may know how eagerly we are watching the reports of the Golden Jubilee Campaign to see whether we will be able to put up our new building this coming year.Both institutions do seem so very important here.

There was an unusually good spirit shown in this recent station class There seemed to be just the right mixture of young and old to give it balance. Three very young women were in for the first time and did good work. One only a girl fourteen,whose motherinlaw had come in to break off opium this last year,and coming to know something of the gospel wanted her daughter to know about it too.Her silks were still very new and beautiful.

We had told the women that they might either come in and board or bring flour and make thier own food.One who did the latter interested me greatly.She asked when she came that she might cook up in her room rather than in the kitchen as the other women did,and upon inquery we found out that she had brought only millet,and not very much of that.It was suggested

3. Woman's work Fenchow.

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that she ought to have some flour, and in a few days she said that flour had been purchased, and it was only after station class was all over that it was discovered that she had bought two pounds only-just enough to say that she had bought. But at no time was there any complaint or call for help, and all thru' those weeks she conducted herself with a manner so lady-like and refined as to make me want to know her full story. Her read- was done with a persistance which enabled her to entirely finish the first book,-a thing seldom done in the first station class.

She comes from Loa Chen, "the Capernium of the Shansi Plain"- that pround old literary center, which has little to boast of now except it's pride in former glo

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From this one station class nine women took the first step in Church membership, and four the second. A goodly lot they were to see as they sat in the preparitory meeting the Saturday before Christmas. There had been an unusually glad response from most of them. Pilgrim's Progress had been taken up in evening prayers, and the pictures made by an old artist here in the city and put up on the wall as we came to the appropriate place in the story, added much. Like children they just naturally absorb the meaning of the story with the simple telling.

Most of these were beginning women who are learning Characters for the first time as well as truths, but there were half a dozen who could carry satisfactorily a course which required some real study, and they were a joy.

Yes furloughs are wonderful things, if they were for nothing more than helping one to see anew the possibilities in just ordinary folks, very few of whom really are ordinary, when one once comes to know them.

Respectfully Submitted -
Grace McConnaughey -

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Sincerely, Isabella Bassett -
Mrs. W. Bassett -

Feb 20 1917

REC'D MAR 19 1918

Report of Supervisor of Elemenary Schools.
Fenchow, Shansi, China.

It is the purpose of this report to give a brief review of the actual condition of each school visited by the supervisor. The main statistics will be given as each school is mentioned.

1. Hsia Ch'u. This is an important village in Wen Shui county and situated at the very eastern point of Fenchowfu Field. It is a market town and has about 2300 families. (To estimate the population in China we usually multiply the number of families by 5). There is a church in this village and the Mission school is connected with it. Recently a splendid building of modern type has been erected to house the school. The school has had a capable and popular teacher and the boys have profited by attending the school. The teacher has a head knowledge of Christianity and has probably exerted a fairly good influence on the boys, but his heart knowledge of Christianity is not so commendable and his influence on the church work has been detrimental. He has had a particular set of friends with whom he has indulged in unchristian practices such as drinking wine, telling fortunes, and writing lawsuits for people. We are trying to remedy this condition by sending two good men there this next year, one to preach and one to teach, hoping that the spiritual life of the church may be quickened. This teacher we will give another opportunity in another place quite out of the circle of his former companions. If he forms another set of the same kind of companions in the new place perhaps we shall have to give up using him. Some of his old companions say they will use their influence against the school and church if we send this teacher away, but we are hoping the new men who are sent there may influence them to better things.

2. Sou Chia Chuang. This is a small village which has a preaching place in the village temple. The people of the ~~xxxxx~~ vilage, some of them, at least, have some means and they felt the need of a school for their children. So they employed a teacher and besought the mission to recognise the school as a mission school and to examine the school and the pupils regularly. After due consideration it was agreed to do this. There is now a little school held in the village temple having about fifteen pupils. One interesting and rather unusual sight was the presence of a little girl studying together with the boys. I often ask why boys and girls cannot study together in the primary schools (allowing that the strict customs of the Chinese would not permit it above that age). The answer always is that if girls were admitted, the boys would not come, because their comrades would laugh at them for going to a girls' school. What more effective barrier can there be to coeducation than ridicule? In this case, however, it is the village elder's daughter and he is the sponsor for the school and it is the only school in the village. It might be added that there is a slowly growing sentiment among the thinking Chinese in favor of education for girls. Pleas for the opening of girls' schools are far beyond our capacity to meet. Among the wealthy and official class, even in the interior, it is now a fad not to bind the girls' feet.

3. Hsiao Yi Chen. This place is an important market town in Wen Shui county and is in the northeast corner of the Fenchowfu Field. It has about 900 families. We have a preaching place here, but no regular evangelist. The Gospel is little understood by the people. The teacher is a church member at the Chü Ts'un church four miles away. He is a simple hearted man and the boys all like him. Most of the boys in this village study to become business men. This town is nestled in under the mountains at the very edge of the plain and has a thick mud wall around it to protect it from the robbers.

4. Chü Ts'un. This is a large market town 15 miles from Fenchow. It has 2000 families. There is a well established church here. The members are earnest Christians and reflect the spiritual influence of the old evangelist, Mr. Chang. This fine evangelist has given much to the church. Not only does he give his earnest and constant effort and what he can spare of his means, but his eldest son is now an evangelist in one of the churches of our Western Field, his only daughter is a school teacher in an outstation after having been educated in Fenchow and Peking, his third son is in the Fenchow Middle school. He still has three other boys, one at work and the others too young for school. He is a generous hearted man and always on the lookout for helping boys and men. While I was inspecting the school he called up two dirty, ragged, little fellows for me to get acquainted with. These boys, he said, are poor, but they have spirit and ambition. I said to one, "What are you hoping to be when you grow up?" "A teacher", he answered, promptly. Turning to the other I said, "And you?" "A student" he replied. "And after you are through school what do you hope to become?" " A magistrate", he replied without hesitation. 'The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.' The teacher here is a good Christian and a great help in the church work. His influence upon the boys is good though his teaching is weak. I saw the boys here do some calisthenics. It appealed to me as especially picturesque when the boys arched their backs behind and their row of queues hung down perpendicularly from their heads.

5. Loa Ch'eng. There are two schools in this place, a boys' and a girls' school. Both are on mission property The mission owns a property here and has very convenient and suitable buildings. The town is a market town 5 miles from Fenchow. There are many people of the scholar and gentry class living here. The people are very proud. In all there are about 1100 families. The preacher, Mr. Chang, is himself a scholar and a man of real influence. He helps also in the teaching, especially in the girls' school. The boys' school has about 30 boys. The teacher is rather weak all around. He lacks ability and is too old to improve much. The girls' school is taught by Mrs. Chen, a young girl just out of grammar school. Her teaching is as good as can probably be expected from a grammar school graduate. Teaching material for the conduct of girls' schools in China is very hard to find and not easy to develop and supervise when found. The need for an efficient force of foreign missionary women for the development of girls' and women's work in China is, in my opinion, the greatest need we face. The girls' school here has about 30 pupils.

6. Chao Ts'un. This is a village in the foothills, a rather attractive village with some wealthy families, who have made their wealth in business in Siberia and Russia. Our field has many such people. One such family, the Lu family, is a Christian family and sponsor for a girls' school in this village. They have had their difficulties with it just as we have. One girl whom we sent there, owing to her unbound feet and freer ways, soon caused scandal. Whether she deserved to or not, I do not pretend to pass judgment, but the name of the school was hurt and the girls' school work there set back by just so much. Under the best conditions it is hard to overcome the prejudice of the people against girls' schools and allowing girls more education and greater freedom. We tried to help things out by exchanging with another place, but the second teacher lived too near her own home and spent too much time away from her work. She, too, was careless in her manner and did not improve the prejudice already aroused. So she had to go. Now the school has a timid little girl just out of grammar school with no experience and very littler knowledge. She has a hard place to fill and no real preparation for it. The pupils here are bright little children. There are 4 little boys and 5 little girls, all as bright and promising as can be. I asked them to sing for me and they sang heartily one of the familiar hymns. Their children's voices, girls' and boys' mingled, reminded me of a primary Sunday School class at home.

7. San Ch'uan. or "Third Spring". This place has this name because there used to be a fine spring, third in a series, just above this townwhose waters made a small river flowing passed it. About a generation ago a severe earthquake made a new outlet for the spring and it disappeared all together. The town is a large market town consisting of five walled villages on surrounding hills with the large mart or market area in the dry river valley below. Here also the mission has built a new building which stands right in the midst of the market place. The opportunity for a splendid missionary work here is very great. The people in the surrounding villages are friendly, some are wealthy, most have members of the family connected with business in Siberia or Russia. The opportunity for a school here is good, though most of the boys come with the idea of getting knowledge enough to go into business. The school at present has 24 boys. The buildings and equipment are first class. The teaching during the year has not approached a high standard. There are about 2800 families in this place.

8. W'ien T'un. This is another large market town about 5 miles south of Fenchow. It has about 1300 families The school here has a rented place. The teacher is a capable man of the old type, who has adapted himself to the new very well. He is a fine Christian man and has a splendid influence on the boys. There are 32 boys here now. Three of them are ready to enter our city grammar school. Some of the boys of this place can be encouraged to go on in their school work. The standard of work here is better than in some of the schools.

9. Kuan Ts'un. This is a village of about 400 families. The atmosphere is largely that of business. There is a splendid church in this place of perhaps a hundred or more members. The members are for the most part quite poor. For several years past the school here has been of a high type and an exceedingly fine agency for character building. Many of the boys have been led into the church by their earnest, Christian teacher. This last year owing to a change of teachers, the school has greatly deteriorated and the atmosphere of the school is not very helpful. We are making a change here next year and hope the atmosphere and spirit of the school will improve. In this school we have the first year grammar school grade. All the boys in this grade, however, wish to go into business. Our present policy is to have two years of grammar school work taught in the outstation schools where feasible and the students are encouraged to come into the city for their third year grammar work and for middle school work. There are 42 boys in this school.

10. Ch'eng Tse Ts'un. This is a village of about 500 families. There are two schools here, a boys' and a girls' school. The boys' school is held in a temple, a place furnished by the village. The village elders are sponsors for both girls. The teacher here is a man of the old type but who has taken courses in our Summer School for teachers. There are 26 boys in the school. The girls' school is held in the home of one of our preachers whose wife is the teacher of the school. This woman is modest and mature and an excellent influence with the girls, but alas! she has very little learning. Her reading and arithmetic are about equal to the second year primary grade and when the girls have studied about a year or so they have learned about all she is able to teach them and some of that has been inaccurately learned. Her only schooling is that which she obtained by a couple of years study in our Married womans Bible School in the City. The village elders have by great effort promoted and stood sponsor for this school in their village. They decided to support the school by a small tax and this plan received the support of the better class of people, but a few rowdies objected and assaulted the elders doing some damage. The elders bailed them before the magistrate who sent them home with orders to behave, saying that the girls' school was a good thing and ought to be encouraged. I see no solution of this problem of teachers other than the opening of a girls' normal school in our field for the training of teachers. This cannot be done, however, without another lady missionary who can give her whole time to the problem of training teachers.

11. P'ei Hwei Chen. This is a market town of about 1000 families 15 miles east of Fenchow. The church in this place used to be very flourishing, but thru a combination of circumstances it is not so warmhearted as it once was. The school here also used to be very large large but the attendance has fallen off until now there are only 31 boys. In this church, as in all of our churches there is a great need of a spiritual reawakening. We have had an old classical teacher in this place. He is a second degree man under the old regime, but his ideals and moral influence are rather questionable. We will make a change here next year.

12. Nan Mi Feng. This village is in the southeast corner of our field. The school was started by one of our church members who wanted us to supervise it, and give him such assistance as we could. We do not give him any financial assistance for the school but require his attendance at the annual summer school for teachers allowing him his expenses while in attendance. There are 28 boys in the school.

13. Yen Wu Chen. This is an outstation recently opened. It is about the last important market town in Fen Yang county to be opened for Christian work. The town has about 1000 families and has a very bad reputation. The church work began thru the establishment of a opium refuge(which means a place where opium smokers can come and break off their habit) Later aplace was rented and regular church work was begun. The preacher who was sent there was a very earnest man and looking about him saw many poor boys on the streets who were idle and spending their time in vicious and unprofitable ways. He gathered a group at the church and taught them as much as he was able of reading and writing and told them Bible stories. These boys liked the preacher and came every day to learn. But he found he could not give them all the time they needed, so he appealed to the mission for help, but there were no funds ~~here~~ available tho small personal contributions were made by missionaries and members of our churches who were interested to help him. Using these contributions and nearly half of his own meager salary, he employed a teacher~~s~~ to teach the boys. In this way he has kept the school going until this present time. Beginning with the spring term the mission ~~xxxxx xx~~ sends a new man, a young Bible School graduate, to be both teacher and preacher in this place, and the former preacher will be given a chance to study further in the Bible School. One of the most ardent supporters of this school is ~~xxxx~~ the teacher of the large government school of the village who is a church member. I asked him if he didn't object to the church having a school there in competition to his school. "Oh no," he said "I contributed toward it. In the first place there is room enough in this place for another good school and in the second place the church will help many poor boys ~~whxxho~~ could not attend the other school."

14. Shang Ta. This is a village ofabout 300 families. It has an old established church and has a pretty building, but the spiritual life of the church is at a very low ebb. We have a school of 15 boys and a kindly old teacher who is also the preacher. He is doing very well there and is having a splendid influence upon the boys. The classroom work is also very good.

15. Hsi He Pu. This is a fine village of about 700 families. Both the church and school work here are very prosperous. The school has 62 pupils. The two teachers and the preach er all work together in harmony and all are happy in their work. This school has a much higher standard than most of our other schools. They ~~whxxtoxopen~~ a grammar school here but owing to lack of funds we are ~~xxxxx~~ unable to do this. The atmosphere of the place is that of a commercial community. The people would like to have the church open a girls' school, but we have no funds and no teacher for such an enterprise.

16. Tung Chia Chuang. This is a village of 900 families about seven or eight miles away from the city. It has two schools, a girls' and a boys' school. The boys' school has 36 boys. It is taught by a Mr.Lei, a splendid young gentryman and thorough Christian He formerly taught in the village government school, but as he was not permitted to teach the Bible in that school he resigned and started this school in connection with the church. His hold upon the boys is quite remarkable and his standard of teaching is very good. The girls' school is sponsored by an older brother of Mr.Lei, who is also a Christian man. The family is very influential in the village and has means. The girls' school is held in a part of the Lei court. The story of this school is similar to the others. Its standard is low and accomplishment meager owing to the lack of training and maturity on the part of the teacher.

17. East Suburb. In the East Suburb of the city there i a school in a dingy little temple over a gate of the suburb. The old teacher's appearance is quite in keeping with his surroundings, but he is a Christian man and a good teacher. He requested that we supervise his school and send someone to teach the subjects, such as arithmetic, Bible, singing etc. which he did not feel competent to teach. There are some bright promising boys in this school. One boy is now ready to enter the third year grammar school at the mission.

18. The City Primary School. We conduct a primary school in the city. This year the school has improved very much under the direction of Mr.Li, a young graduate of Weihsien University in Shantung. The grade of work done is very good. Mr.Li's influence upon the boys is unusual. He is of a gentle sympathetic nature and deeply religious. There should someday be a large place in educational work for this young man. The school has been held downtown on the premises originally used by the missionaries before the Boxer troubles. On these premises Mrs.Lydia Lord Davis conducted the first school for girls in the province of Shansi. Now that we have a new building for the Middle School, we h pe to move this school or part of it, at least, to the quarters now occupied by the Middle School. The present plan is to leave a day school of primary grade downtown for the convenience of those students who live near and to start a practice school at the Church Compound. In connection with this practice school it is proposed to conduct the Mission Grammar School. This arrangement will probably not be possible until next fall. In connection with this practice school there might be given courses in Education to prospective teachers and they might also take courses in Bible study. This arrangement, cannot take the place of a real normal school, which for many consideration should be connection with the Provincial Christian College wherever that may be located. This Christian Normal school, or Department of Education in connection with the College should be started at the earliest possible date.. It is fundamental to the best interests of the Christian educational work, not only of our District, but of the Province. Such a work, if it were really good, would fill a wide need and become an real power in Christian Education in North China.

The above is a brief review of the situation of each school which I have visited. There are four schools in the Western Field which I have visited. There are four schools for boys and one for girls in the Western Field which I have been unable to visit owing to the distance. One is at Liu Lin Chen, the headquarters of our work for the Western Field. There are fifty or more boys in the school. One year of grammar school work is also given. The opportunity in this place is a large one and the school is welcomed in the community. There is a girls' school at this place also. The place is an important market town. The other schools are at Chung Yang, a city which is a county seat, at Nuan Ch'uan, a market town, and at Pu Shang Ts'un a village where church work has been conducted for some years. These places are all several days journey away from Fenchow and in the mountains. We wish that more schools ~~in the~~ could be opened in the Western Field. The mountains produce fine boys and girls, but the people are poor, and they have little opportunity for study. Such schoolsas they have are not of high grade. The schools in this field, owing to the distances would have to be boarding schools and the expenses in running them would be greater than ~~those~~ the day schools which we conduct on the plain.

Curriculum and Standards.

At this point our schools are open to serious criticism, not only by ourselves but by the Chinese. Our own church members are not altogether ~~pleased~~ proud of some of the work done in our school. In time a great improvement can undoubtedly be made but not until teachers have been trained to handle all the courses in the curriculum properly. Most all the schools teach the New National Readers and Etiquette, some Arithmetic, some Character writing, now and then a bit of composition, and a few hymns. They are supposed to teach Calisthenics and some do two or three times a week. That the small boys might be taught some games and even directed in their play I do suppose has entered the minds of any of the teachers. Only in two or three schools is there any geography taught. I asked why in a few cases and the answer always was that it was very hard to teach what one was totally ignorant of. I quite agreed. There is not much of any shame in being ignorant of such things as geography and arithmetic. The older and more learned you are the less you know about them. They are new subjects introduced from the Western countries which in the new order of things you must teach if you are to keep your job and earn your daily bread. At one school the old classical teacher, a high degree man under the old regime, was teaching only the old classics which would correspond to teaching Cicero to our primary children at home They jabbered the words he had taught them with no conception of their meaning, just as our primary children would Cicero, I suppose. I suppose because we are not using his services next year he will heartily curse the new order of things where a teacher cannot teach the good old classics to seven-year-olds and has to come down to "I see a cat", "The fly can walk", etc.

But where the teachers are willing to do their best in teaching the newly prescribed subjects, their standards are as varied as the knowledge and training of the separate teachers can produce In all cases the standard is low. They have been told what they are supposed to cover in a subject in a year, but they dont believe it possible A standard to them is like an ideal which you undoubtedly ought to work towards but which ~~whx~~ no human being can be expected to reach. They must not only see it done, but they must be shown how it is done before they will believe it. Of course, careful and constant supervision will help a great deal, although it must be admitted that supervision by a foreigner will not accomplish much without well trained Chinese supervisors to work with. The barriers of language are real ones. The intricacies of the Chinese written language are at least great enough to prevent a foreigner from giving the Chinese much instruction as to how to teach it. And it is in this realm that the great bulk of primary and grammar work lies, just as it lies in reading the language at home. In the coming months an attempt will be made along two lines to remedy these conditions. A careful syllabus will be prepared informing the teachers just what ground they are supposed to cover in each half year of the elementary work, in each subject. This will let them know the standard we expect of them. It will afford a basis for checking them up and inciting them to do the best they can to meet it. If the Chinese supervisor is careful and tactful in explaining this syllabus, we think they may be glad to have it set before them clearly. The second endeavor is in the working up of an exhibit of the work of each school to be presented at the opening of summer school next summer. It is thought that a comparison of the exhibits from the different schools will stimulate the teachers to better work and they will form the basis for ~~profitable~~ profitable discussions as to methods and standards of work.

The summer schools held each year in the city aim to help the teachers, not only in the new subjects, but also in the suggestion of new methods for all their work. Of course, the fact that they, for the most part, grew up and studied under the old regime makes them less resourceful in adapting the new suggestions which come to them, though in many cases they try hard to do so. Some of the teachers complain that they get little help from the Summer Schoolas they already know much more and have better methods than the young college graduates who instruct them. I do not doubt this much. They are really politely telling me politely that a large amount of thought andpreparation must be put into the Summer School to make it more interesting and profitable.

We have been fortunate in having Mr. Ch'eng, one of our own church boys who is a graduate of T'ungchow collage, to take up the work of assistant supervisorduring ~~the~~ this year. His work will tell in the course of a few months as he goes from place advising with the teachers and giving lectures to parents and church members and students on educational subjects. He has given me some excellent advice in the matter of improving the general standard of the work. I wish he were available for educational work permanently.

We will, however, have Mr. Wang, after next summer. He is a man who has taught in our schools a number of years and has an unusual capacity as a teacher and boys' worker. He has now been for two or three years in the Short Course Bible School in Peking with the thot that he will come back and be a sort of Sunday School Secretary, or Children's Evangelist for our whole field. I hope that he will also be able to act as assistant supervisor of schools and be stimulating to the teachers and students both in the scholastic and religious spheres of the school work. I do not need to say that we feel deeply the need of a more effective religious work among our schools. The reason for the conduct of educational work with mission funds is because it is a powerful evangelistic agency in the sense of the development of Christian character and the spirit of unselfish service. Our aim is to lead all our students into lives of Christian service.

We should not close the report without expressing deep appreciation of Mr. Leete's services in attending to the administrative part of the educational work during our absence from the Station. It involved taking on extra work when he was already overloaded. This work he has carried most generously and ably.

Respectfully submitted,

Frank B. Warner.

Schools

Kuling, Kiukiang, China

F. B. Warner.

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REC'D JUL 12 1918

Report of the Fenchou Middle School 1917

With the addition this year of our fourth year class to our Middle School we have for the first time in the history of our Fenchou work a complete Middle School. The first class to graduate will number eleven students. Owing to lack of space in the old compound we were not able to accomodate as many students as we wanted nor did we feel it right to advertise for more students when we had to receive them in such incommodious quarters. The total registration this year was sixty three students, of which number forty were Middle School students and twenty three belong to the preparatory department. We are beginning with the new year, as the time approaches for the removal of the school to new quarters, to advertise for twenty more students. A total of eighty students is all that we can accomodate in the new quarters.

Our new plant comprises a dormitory for eighty students and a seperate building for dining room, kitchen, bathroom etc. As we have no recitation building, several large rooms in the dormitory have been fitted up for that purpose. Thanks to the careful planning of the Mission Architect we have erected just the kind of building which the health, comfort, and needs of the students requires. Within another year or two we need another dormitory like the one already erected and a recitation and science building. The addition of these two latter buildings at a cost of $4, 000 Gold each will make our Middles School plant a complete and highly satisfactory one. There is an adequate athletic field on the school grounds, and additional space for any future growth. But until we have the two additional buildings with a total enroollment of 150 students we cannot conduct the school with the greatest economy and efficiency. The Chinese government requirements in hours of instruction and variety of subjects make it necessary to have a comparatively large force of teachers. And a Middle School cannot be said to be running with the greatest economy unless it has 120 or 150 students. So it is earnestly hoped that funds will soon be in hand to complete our school along the lines suggested. With the growth of our system of outstation schools we have every prospect of a large interest in secondary education, and a Middle School with great power as an evangelistic agency.

It is planned to conduct in connection with the Middle School a class in normal education as a sort of post graduate course for boys who expect to become teachers in primary schools. With Mr. Warner's help and the addition to the faculty of a teacher of normal training this department can be put into operation. As early as funds permit we hope to establish an industrial department for which a man is now in training in Peking. The resources of this region indicate that some industry in connection with the making up of woolen and leather goods would be natural ones to take up in our school. Also we need to establish soon

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a commercial course for such students who do not expect to go on to college. Many students whose parents now apprentice them as small boys to work in unpromisiong trades would thus be helped to larger opportunitiesin business life, and wider influence in the church.

We have begun a loan fund to needy students, the money which they borrow being returned as soon as possible after graduation from school. It is not our policy to give money to students with out some returns either in cash or in work such as the school offers. With the development of an industrial department we hope to give to labor with hands that dignity which it deserves and which it now unfortunately lacks in Chinese social life. In the case of boys who expect to become teachers we not infrequently advise them to remain out of school one year before graduation not only to aid them financially, but to afford them valuable experience and to test their abilities in the work. Our school in the past has lacked the close attention of a missionary family and the interest and sympathy which a missionary home can impart to the life of the students. We now find that frequent intercourse with the students, intelligent sympathy with their problems bids fair to make the Christian life more of a reality in the school. Our aim is to maintain always among teachers and pupils a deep evangelistic spirit which may leave a lasting impression on every boy who comes in contact with us.

Our urgent need next year is a definite annual appropriation for the running expenses of the school. We are running next year on the left over Shansi School Fund which will be entirely used up at the close of the year. Having conducted the school up to the present we cannot but believe that the American Board will soon make definite provision for running expenses, or that one of the American colleges will wish to take its share in maintaining the school. We have a bright future before us if the additional buildings and the running expenses of the school are definitely provided. At ordinary rates of exchange the very least that we require annually for current expenses is Gold $1,000, but we need and should have Gold $1500. This will for a time, at least, put our school on a basis independent of our present educational funds which must by all means henceforth go entirely toward the expenses of our outstation schools.

Arthur W. Hummel

Miscellaneous Schools.

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REC'D JUL 12 1918

REPORT OF FENCHOW SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.1918.

A year ago Fenchow was in the throes of a scarlet-fever epidemic and the prospects for the school looked bad.We closed the kindergarten and lower primary but kept the upper grades and the academy going,admitting only those who would board.It hurt our school to turn away pupils,but it was the only plan by which we could control the disease.but now notwithstanding this setback and the late entrance of of many pupils on account of the floods,with the exception of the kindergarten,our school is back to it's old numbers and more.The present enrollment is;- boarding school 33;day-pupils 11,and kindergarten 34.

There has been a constant growth since opening school this fall.A number of pupils could not be admitted to the boarding department as they were too small,and they lived too far away to come as day-pupils.In a city the size of Fenchow,we ought to have day schools in several places. We hope to start a kindergarten on the street next fall.

Three girls finished the two years of academy work in June.Two of whom we sent to Peking.The third is teaching at Chiao T'sun.Two of the girls have begun on a four years nursing course in Peking,to come back and help in our women's hospital when they graduate.There were no graduates from the eighth grade,owing to the careful regrading ,which took place under Miss.Li,our efficient head teacher.But it is our hopein the end to have graduates all the stronger for having taken a little more time.Our school here can not turn out teachers fast enough to supply the demand in the out stations which wish to start schools.At present Mu T'sun,a wealthy place on the West Road,is calling for our help,offering everything else,if only we will supply the teacher.It is a place of such importance that we hope to provide a teacher tho' we may have to get one from another mission.

WOrd has just come from America that friends have promised the funds necessary to provide a suitable plant for the woman's and girls' work at Liu Lin Chen.This does fill our hearts with joy,for all Fall the academy graduate whom we sent out there to teach has written such glowing accounts of the prospects of the school.She went with her mind almost made up not to like

the place for quarters are cramped and not very pleasant.But the fine mountain air and the warm hearted mountain people have won her over,so that every letter has been filled with joy in her work.This place has the larg est enrollment of the outstation schools-an enrollment of twenty.The total enrollment of our outstation schools is seventy-seven.

This fall as the girls entered school they were given physical examinations with the hope that each might start the year right physically.How well they are cared for in this line might be seen by dropping in upon the classes in physical training,conducted by Miss.Tolman.They thoroly enjoy this work and their work in music,and they will sorely miss their capable little teacher when she leaves.

In the effort to help the girls financially,we have carried on hand work in the school.It gives them something to do when not studying also. When a girls' school is first started it is necessary to help a good many to encourage attendance,but now we feel the less we give the pupils outright the better.For those who are financially unable,tho' most worthy and anxious to educate themselves,a scholarship fund is most useful.But it is our hope to teach the girls some hand work which will help to make them self-supporting.

This year at Christmas time we paid each girl a small sum for the work we could use.How glad they were to have a little money all their own,and to be able to give toward flood relief in Chih Li.When we gave them the chance at the Christmas programme, to give what they wished,we were surprised and pleased to see how they responded.

In religious lines the girls have been growing.Each Sunday afternoon they have their own little prayer-meeting,which is conducted almost entirely by themselves.On the Sunday before Christmas,the sun streaming in from the high church windows,looked in upon a lovely sight,as seven of our older girls took the last step in church membership.At the same time threee little girls took the first step and four the second.Beautiful gifts for the Saviour

Considering the breaks we have had in our school programme this year and the fact that it has not had a full man at the head since I took it over the school has done well.But it is our hope that the end of 1918 we may report much greater progress in all lines.

Josie E. Horn.

Report for Guild 1917

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Rec'd MAY 14 1919

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BULLETIN OF THE FENCHOU BOYS HIGH SCHOOL

Fenchou Shansi, China

THE DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL SPIRIT

The boys High School reopened recently after the mid-year vacation with a number of new students. The old boys were glad to get back to school again and their g reetings were more cordial than ever, I think. There is a good spirit among all the boys, they are genuinely interest ed in maintaini ng a high standard of scholarship so that our school may stand well in comparison with the Government Schools. Even non-Christian families are feeling the strength of the moral atmosphere here and are more and more realizing how woefully lacking the Government schools are in this most important matter. At Christmas time we were gratified to see with what spirit the boys gave towards charities. Mr. Hummel and the other teachers gave stirring addresses calling upon the boys to reach out in sympathy to those less fortunate than themselves. Could you realize how difficult it is for the Chinese to have this sympathy for those with whom they have no personal contact you would undetstand what a victory it represented when the boys gave five dollars gold to be divided among the Belgian refugees, the Chinese flood sufferers and the orphanage in the city. Many of them earned the amount they gave. But the finest part of all is that every boy gave something. It was a successful "Every Member Drive." At the beginning of the school year special exercises were held at morning chapel and "tui tzu"s or antithetical couplets were put up. These must have the same number of Chinese characters in each. One was chosen from the Bible and one from the Confucian Classics. The one from the Bible is from Matthew, "Freely ye have received f reely give." And the one from the Classics, "Tho you have the admirable qualities of the Duke of Chou but are proud and mean all those other qualities are not worth looking at." (The Duke of Chou was a Duke of ancient times who was noted for his splendid character) Each couplet was explained by two boys chosen from the school.

THE Y.M.C.A. ATHLETICS

The High School Y.M.C.A. meets every Sunday evening. The boys attend voluntarily and the meetings are well attended and inspiring. Mr. Hummel has frequently said they remind him of his own college days in their spirit and fervor. It is planned to hold Friday evening socials this year at different times under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A.. Several boys go every Sunday to the city to teach the little fellows from the streets who are gathered in for Sunday School classes. Every Sunday afternoon a group of boys from the Y.M.C.A. goes to one of the suburbs to hold preaching serv ices. The boys take turn about talking and the Glee Club leads the music and sings special hymns. The boys do all the planning for the services and are showing a good deal of interest in these meetings. A report of the meeting is given at the Y.M.C.A. meeting Sunday night. There is a

MAY 14 1919

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good religious spirit among all the boys. Several boys from heathen families took the first step in church membership at Christmas time.

THE DEPARTMENT OF SELF HELP

Because we have so many calls to help poor boys we have organized a Department of Self Help. We do not feel justified in giving money outright to boys of High School age. They should be taught to help themselves; so a number of boys are earning part of their expenses by sweeping recitation rooms, washing windows, cleaning up yards, making gardens, cutting feed for cows, running errands in the city, making duplicate copies of music or anything else which may be required of them. When Mr. Hummel first took charge of the school two years ago he found that manual labor was held in considerable scorn by the school boys. This attitude is easily understood when you realize that from ancient times Chinese scholars have always considered manual labor wholly beneath their dignity. One of the marks of the scholar is the long fingernails which are so carefully cherished and which obviously make any manual labor a physical impossibility. Because work has been thus thought of for such long centuries even school boys, who consider themselves potential scholars, have taken the same attitude. Mr. Hummel has taken every opportunity to show how western nations, at least Americans, consider work and to make them feel that labor is not so much to be scorned as those who refuse to labor. It has been difficult at times to see that we have made much headway. But this year when we had more applicants for work than we were able to supply we realized that at length the boys are beginning to believe in the dignity of labor.

THE LOAN FUND

Many of the boys who come to school need some help with their expenses in addition to what they are able to earn. To avoid pauperizing by outright gifts of money we have a Loan Fund from which we loan money without interest to be returned after the boys have graduated and are earning money for themselves. A few friends have made the beginning of this Loan Fund possible and we are much in hope that others will aid in maintaining it in an amount sufficent to meet the calls continually made uponit.

ATHLETICS

Through the kind offices of Dr. Watson we now have one of the finest athletic fields in any mission of North China. There is a running track edged with brick which by two circuits makes a Chinese mile and by six circuits makes one English mile. There are also splendid basket ball and tennis courts, a fine football field, and this spring we have added volley ball. The other day a rousing athletic meeting was held with speeches and cheers and an Athletic Association was formed. The boys are training hard to prepare for the big provincial track meet at Taiyuanfu in April. Three times a week military drill is given by a young soldier whose skill in this line is particularly marked.

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THE WALKING CLUB

Every Saturday afternoon Mr. Hummel takes one half of the school boys out on a hike. They have visited many places of interest with which this plain abounds. The ancient temples with stone tablets going back long before the discovery of America stimulates interest in local history.

LITERARY SOCIETY

Each Saturday evening the boys hold a Literary Society. Discussions, debates, and every form of literary production is given and parliamentary drill gives them practise in conducting meetings. Some of the discussions have their humorous aspects but the training is well worth the struggle.

THE GLEE CLUB

Chinese boys love to sing and so the Glee Club is popular. Recently a thorough testing of the musical ability of all the boys of the school was made and some promising material discovered. Early Christmas morning before dawn the Glee Club went about the compound in the newly fallen snow and sang Christmas carols. One antiphonal chorus was particularly effective as it was sung by two groups at different parts of the compound. The far and near antiphonal singing beautifully ushered in Christmas Day.

THE BOOKWALTER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Through the gifts of friends a Bookwalter Memorial Library has been started which will fill a much needed place in our school life. As money comes in and the Library is added to we expect to have a good collection of books which will be of great educational value to the boys.

NEW RECITATION BUILDING NEEDED

Last year we moved into the new Dormitory and the new Dining Hall. Since our funds were not sufficent to build the Recitation Building we are using four of the larger bedrooms for recitation purposes. We are extremely crowded especially in the chapel where two rooms have been thrown together. The boys can just squeeze in by a judicious use of extra benches in the back of the room. With the increase in enrollment there are now four boys in each room, more than is good for the health of the boys but necessary until we have a recitation building which will release for bedrooms those rooms now used for recitations. A fine new $10,000 recitation building would give us ample room for classes and make possible more labratory work than is now possible. In it we also plan to have a large auditorium and a library room which may also be used as a game room. We are greatly hoping that someone at home may supply this pressing need. Not very many Liberty Bonds would be needed and it would be bringing Liberty in its truest and fullest sense to these boys.

Ruth Bookwalter Hummel

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Ruth Bartholette Hummel

Boys High School

Annual Report

Rec'd MAY 14 1919

Copy for A.B.C.F.M. 25

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Annual Report forthe Year 1918
of the
EVANGELISTIC WORK OF THE FENCHOW STATION.

Although nearly every other province of China is writhing in blood at the hands of brigands, the soldiers so-called, or at the hands of a foreign imposter, the province of Shansi has just passed through the most prosperous and peaceful of years. The prices of food stuffs and of clothing have soared and the poor must struggle harder than ever for a living, but still there is an atmosphere of growth and of anticipation of better days. In the first place the harvests have been good for the first time in a number of years. Then again the police system has been most successful in combatting and prohibiting brigandage. And finally the provincial governor, General Yen, has come forward with a series of reforms which, although they stagger the conservative, make all realize that the old ways of doing things are condemned even if not yet overthrown.

Since the Governor's program has doubtless been largely inspired by contact with influential foreigners and embodies much of that to which the Christian forces of the province look forward, and therefore indicates the unusual opportunity now open to the Church of Christ to reach men with a new Gospel while they are open to a new political teaching, I will mention a few of the Governor's reforms. (Many of them may not be unique to Shansi, but coming as they do together, and being promoted by a hand that can to a large extent enforce them, they mark Shansi out as more hopeful of being reconstructed than are the other provinces.) The Governor, being a Tu-chun, or belonging to the military party, places his reforms upon the army. But here he is not contented to rest with the introduction of new drill, new tactics and new guns, he is introducing an educational system for the men in the ranks. For children throughout the province he has put in force compulsory education, though doomed to temporary failure because of the appalling lack of teachers, whether qualified or unqualified. (It might be added that since compulsory education has come in, missions in Shansi can rest assured that it will be long before anywhere near the majority of government schools can come up to those supported by the church.) Not only has the Governor introduced these plans to educate the military and the youth, he has recently published a book for the instruction of the people at large. It is called in free translation:"What Every Citizen Should Know". Among the subjects dealt with are, Ethics, Education, Industries, Agriculture, and Social and National Life. It is because the last subject is dealt with in a way that shows the superiority of foreign nations, and because it advises that the most cordial and polite treatment be accorded to friends from abroad, that everywhere people accuse the Governor of being unpatriotic and regard his reforms with a little suspicion. Not being contented with the publication and wide dissemination and enforced reading of the book and its companion,"What Every Village Elder Should Know", his Excellency has painted the telegraph poles on all the streets of the capital city with sentences from these tracts. One also sees there wooden tablets a foot square hung up in threes at every shop front, each accomodating a single Chinese character with its equivalent in the new government phonetic script. Mirable dictum! ash-cans are also to be seen in front of every house, and in the evening a steam-road-roller stands wheezing at a street corner with its fires banked. A new macadamized road for military and trucking purposes is even proposed. It will run the full length of the Province and a branch will pass through Fenchow westward to Ch'i-Kou which guards the passage into Shensi over the Yellow River. The roads already used as highways have been flanked with rows of young shade-trees, which the villagers are compelled to water. Each county-seat

has its tree nursery and on the day of the spring festival, corresponding roughly to our Decoration Day, all schools and public institutions are required to plant trees. During the past year the anti-foot-binding campaign has been waged with the greatest gusto on the part of county magistrates throughout the Province. Some of their methods may be revolting to the more'respectible' members of society, but their zeal evidences the fact that "lily feet" must go. Finally the greatest credit is due Gov. Yen for persisting in enforcing the opium laws when every other Province openly disregards them. Not only has he kept out the cultivation of the drug during the past year, he has begun the most rigid prosecution of officials using it. A point that he frequently makes in his book of instructions to the people mentioned above, is that farmers can make more by raising legitimate crops than they can by raising opium.

In desparate contrast to the peace and prosperity reigning in this Province, is the condition just across the Yellow River in the Province of Shensi, where the American Board now occupies a field much larger than it does on this side of the River. Early last Spring several of our evangelists returning from the districts of Mi-chih-hsien and Suei-te-chow reported that practically all the spring wheat(winter) that occupied land that could be irrigated had been pulled up regardless of the fact that it was a good crop and had reached a height of eight or ten inches. It can be believed on good authority that this action was indirectly induced by the officials themselves. The governor of Shensi had repeatedly requested funds from the central government at Peking, saying that he could not put down the robber bands with which his province is notoriously infested except he obtain more funds than his provincial revenues would give him. His requests were flatly rejected with the advice to devise his own means,- and the opium crop was the means he devised! For as soon as the crop was well under way a tax of $43.00 an acre was levied upon it: and later on when the crop was about ready for harvesting in June, powerful robber bands and the commander of the northern portion of the province levied their tax of a similar amount. This in itself would seem a serious blow enough without the added circumstance that in 1917 this whole countyy was laid waste by the outlaws and whole villages driven into the mountains while the crops died from lack of care. The suffering here has been intense, but during it all, and perhaps because of it, the growth and vigor of the small groups of Christians has been maintained as will be seen later on in this report.

Before reporting the condition of the churches of the field and the status of the institutional work in the city, I will mention several of the special outstanding events which have affected the work as a whole. The first of these was the outbreak of plague along the northern frontiers of the Province during the first week in January. Dr.Watson and Dr.Ma(Chinese) were called at once to TaiYuanFu to assist officials at the capital to institute adequate measures against its spread. Owing to obstruction on the part of some in authority, effective measures could not become operative until the scourge had crossed the Great Wall to the north and was even within striking distance of the capital itself. By that time the infected areas had become so large that the assistance of every available missionary was demanded. Since Mr.Warner kindly consented to assist with the work at Fenchow for a few weeks, the Station granted the evangelistic missionary a leave of absence for a month to assist in the preventive measures to the west and north of Fenchow along the Yellow River as far as the northern tip of Shensi and the county of Ho-Ch'ü. Fortunately no plague was discovered and excellent opportunity was afforded

to investigate a large unoccupied region of the Province. Two important county seats with a large trade with the north-west, Pao-Te-chow and Ho-Ch'ü, although occupied by the Catholics, have so far been untouched by protestant missionaries. Across the River from Pao-Te-chow is the equally large city of Fu-Ku, the northernmost county seat in our Shensi field. From the most ancient time this section of the Yellow River has been considered of the extremest importance from a military point of view, and the officers showed us maps giving detailed and accurately surveyed elevations for miles around. The people everywhere showed themselves most open though in many places they had never before seen a foreigner. In many places there were evidences of mineral wealth, and for miles the banks of the River were piled with coal of a good quality waiting to be floated down to Ch'i-K'ou. In some places the cliffs which line the River its entire length showed coal strata from six to ten feet in thickness, within but a few rods of the waiting rafts, or barges. Several counties east of Ho-Ch'ü are also unoccupied by Christian workers. Here the people are desperately poor some never tasting meat the year around, and never eating wheat except on New Year's Day. The return trip was made through TaiYuanFu, mostly through country occupied by the English Baptist Mission, and gave opportunity for acquaintanceship which will be of value to the work in Shansi for years to come. In fact the united effort demanded by the common danger will prove in the years to come to have done more to draw the missionaries of the Province together than any other single event in the early history of missions in this Province.

On account of the plague danger, the second of the important outstanding events of the year had to be delayed until the end of March, the Week of Evangelism. In 1917 the first attempts were made toward observing a week of evangelism, but owing to a bad epidemic of dyphtheris and scarlet fever as well as to a lack of experience in the methods to be used in China, the efforts were largely without result. This year however, plans were laid well in advance and two men were sent to each out-station to arouse and lead the members of each out-station church in the effort to win their neighbors or those in villages nearby. Thus seventy-six different men spoke in the meetings throughout the field at one time or another (these figures do not include the western field which could not be reached by the teams from Fenchow owing to the distance and expense), and in one or more of the fifty-six places where meetings were held. In all there were 241 meetings and one hundred and thirteen inquirers were gained. Subsequently district and mission meetings broke into the work so that all our gains could not be conserved, however.

A third event and one of great importance to the evangelistic work of the Fenchow Station was the decision of the Second Congregational Church of Holyoke, Mass. to get behind the extension work in the western field. There can be no question that the most virile work being done by this Station lies in the western field, as will be seen later. The church at Holyoke by throwing the strength of its financial backing into the work in that field is making it possible to build up one or more administrative centers where missionaries from Fenchow may live for a number of months each year, and where the Christians of those regions may be given the training that shall lead them to a higher and more efficient plane of Christian living. The action of the Holyoke church makes it possible for us to hope that in the near future we may fully meet the great responsibility laid upon us by the withdrawal of the English Baptist Mission from this difficult mission field.

Mr.Pye's return from furlough and the growth of new hope for the women's work with the arrival of three new lady missionaries are events of importance for which we are deeply thankful. As the time approached for Mr.Pye's arrival in the city, nay for many days previous to that time, man after man from the out-stations would be in to inquire the exact date. And when the time really came, not only did every institution on the Compound turn out with banners, but the Gentry Bible Class filled the seats of its regular meeting hall and insisted that Mr.Pye give them at least a word of greeting. Within a week after Mr.Pye was off again however to the western field in the hope to make the circuit and return before winter had set in. Out side of Liu-Lin Chen and Chung-Yang-hsien no stations in the western field had been visited by the missionaries since Mr.Pye's departure in 1917.

The last event to be specially mentioned is the visit of Rev. Lee Yueh Han, an independent evangelist from Shanghai. For a number of years the church in our field has keenly felt the need of the instruction of a man of power from the outside, and for years we have attempted to pursuade a number of men of national reputation to make us such a visit. Mr.Lee's coming was most fortunately timed, for he reached here several days before the opening of our annual meeting of delegates from all our field. Mr.Lee, though a young man, has visited nearly every province in the country, even the aboriginal tribes of Kuei-chow province; he also gives a deeply spiritual and practical message, emphasizing devotion to Christ and support of the work of the church. So pleased were our people with him and so stirred by his message to new endeavor that theyhave extended to him the call to become the first pastor of our Fenchow church, and have pledged themselves to raise his salary even though it is twice that of any Chinese worker in our entire field. He himself made it clear that he would not come except his salary was raised among the church members themselves. Mr.Lee is expected in June, 1919.

Although the city church has shown faith and energy enough to assume the raising of the new pastor's salary, it must not be inferred that the condition of the church is what it should be. Not having a pastor or one who could assume the duties of a pastor, a large number of members whose names are on the roll have gradually slipped out of touch with those who attend the services regularly and assist in the organizations of the church. Hence too the home life of the city Christians has not undergone the change it must undergo before the church can become a power in the community for good. It is becoming more and more evident that the church at the Compound must eventually become a"university church" and that the church for the town's people must locate elsewhere, where it can run things apart from the foreigners and extra-provincial teachers and therefore entirely to suit itself. The city church should have its own parish house as well, and a fine Sunday School equipment. It should open extra classes for the instruction of inquirers, and classes for the illiterate. At the same time the "university church" at the Compound should not lack its parish house where the pupils of the various schools may get together for religious and social exercises. This is extremely important, for the pupils idea of what a church should be will be gained from what they see of the church at Fenchow. Furthermore on countless occasions, such as annual meetings, church holidays and rallies, as well as for classes for the leaders who come in from time to time from the out-stations, a parish house on the compound

becomes an ~~dire~~ acute necessity.

The regular activities of church life have been carried on in the city church during the past year as usual. The Christian Endeavor has been regularly attended by some twenty-five members and the Prayer-meetings have seen a slight improvement especially since those who have lead the meetings have formed themselves into a group to discuss the topics and help each other prepare for the meetings in advance. Illustrated posters giving the topics and leaders' names for the prayer meetings have also been printed at the press.

The Sunday School has proven itself the most wide-awake of the organizations in the city church. Divided into six departments it boasts twenty-seven classes. Of the average attendance of 222 per Sunday, 187 were pupils. The weekly offerings have averaged 475 cash which is actually equivalent to about twenty-five cents American money, but is practically $4.00 on the basis of comparative wage scales in Shansi and America. But apart from this the School observed a "white Christmas" which was carefully prepared for, the offerings from each class being pledged in advance, and the objects for which appeals were made being presented a month in advance by special speakers. The result was thaton Christmas Sunday when each department came forward with its offerings on plates or tied up in attractive packages and laid them on the tables before the School, the gifts totalled to approximately $35.00 in American currency. This is undoubtedly the greatest single offering that has been made in the church during a number of years. It will go to those in suffering in Europe, Turkey and China.

The condition in most of the out-station churches in this county has been far from satisfactory. The church at P'ai-Hwei has nearly ceased to exist while abuses arose in the church at Hsia-ch'ü which made it necessary to remove the school-teacher, Mr.K'ung, and send in a team of our two ablest men in order to save the situation. The Chi-T'sun church has lost three of its strongest members during the year. The situation in the Shang-ta church is much better than it was when Mr.Pye left, for an older of man of judgment and devotion has been put in charge of its little school. This man, Mr. Jen, a graduate of the Bible Training school, passed away however, early in the year, but Mr.Teng Wen Ju who has succeeded him seems to be doing good work there. The church at Tung-chia-chuang has suffered much from lack of attention. This is one of the places where the foreign missionary ought to live for a month and the whole situation would be different. The wonderful opportunities before the Ssu-ma-t'sun church have been somewhat lost for a similar reason. The churches in which the best work seems to have been done are the following: At Loa-ch'eng the scholar class maintains its interest in the Gospel and the church membership is increasing; at Kuan-t'sun too station-classes and meetings have been well attended. The San-ch'uan church is going forward under the leadership of Mr.Wang, a recent graduate of the Bible Training School, while at Yen-wu another of our graduates is in charge of the little church school on week-days and of the service on Sundays. The church is pulling together well thanks to the watchfulness of Mr.Jen the district superintendent of churches. Mr.Pye's absence has put many heavy burdens on Mr.Jen T'ing Fang. The settling of disputes in the churches and the encouraging of the evangelists, as well as the conduct of station-classes has been his portion. It is due to Mr.Jen's devotion and faithfulness that

many difficulties have been avoided and many others settled without the knowledge of the missionary. He has seen men living on inadequate salaries because an increase of salary meant a decrease in the number of evangelists we could send out or else the closing down of the work in a number of out-stations. Mr. Jen is the one who has spent long hours talking with these men and comforting them as only one who himself suffers for the Gospel can. With Mr.Pye's return however we have known what amounts of money we could reasonably account on for the future, and have been able to put more of the burden on the out-station churches so as to raise each worker's salary substantially without curtailing seriously the amount of work done.

The field across the mountains to the west has always been called "The Western Field"; but it has now become so large that the conditions within it are as different as those that obtain in the field as a whole. The Yellow River is the natural line that divides the country west of Fenchow, so that the term western might be restricted to what is really the central portion of our field and the term Shensi field be applied to that west of the River. The churches at Chung-yang, Shih-Lou, Tu-men, Nuan-ch'uan, San-chiao, and Ta-ch'eng-yuan have very little to report in the way of decided advance or change during the time that Mr.Pye has been away. But at Ch'i-K'ou and at Liu-lin-chen greater advance has been made than in any other part of the whole field. Mr.Chang Yen Jung has charge at Ch'i-K'ou. This is by far the most important of all the ferries across into Shensi and this center not only demands an assistant-magistrate but also keeps one or more companies of soldiers in constant patrol on its banks. The town being chiefly a business center has always been considered a difficult place in which to establish a church. But during the past year or two Mr.Chang has gathered together a good number of the younger men and we can hope that the day when they will organize an independent church will not be postponed.

At Liu-lin-chen the main interest is still the new church building. Among the members of this church are a number of the influential men of the place and others are its open friends. When it came to buying the land,- fine irrigated land next to the main road,- a number of these men put the business through with little difficulty. One of them, the wealthiest man in the whole countryside sold his land at the lowest sort of a figure and later on subscribed one thousand strings of cash,- each string containing a thousand cash,- to be used in the actual building of the new edifice. A fine stone facing was made for the property and the land was graded to a level with this facing. On the little plateau thus formed the church has been built. Before it could be completed however, the hat had to go round three times at least and once it was passed to the other churches. When the work was nearly stopped for lack of funds toward the last, Mr.Chang said that he knew that he could get the money but he hated to ask the people to raise it, for he knew how hard it would be for them: they would give their last penny to see the church properly built. Mr.Chang was called home by his brother's death some days before Mr.Pye returned to Fenchow from America, and we feared we had lost him; but by the close of the year an agreement had been made with him to come back, so we shall hope for a self-supporting church at Liu-Lin-chen in a year or two. The new boys and girls school buildings to be erected in Liu-Lin-chen will be located on plots of ground contiguous to the church and when completed should furnish a strong center for work through the entire western field.

In the Shensi field the work has been going steadily forward in spite of the fact that no missionary has visited that district since Mr.Pye's last western tour in 1916-17. His visit there this fall revealed the fact that some of the churches in the most distant places are the most alive and enthusiastic churches. The story of the church in Heng-shan-hsien, a city way off eight days from Fenchow and facing on that part of the Great Wall which separates China proper from Mongolia, is most instructive and encouraging to those of us who believe in advancing into this difficult country in spite of the lack of workers on the staff of foreign missionaries in Fenchow. It fell to the lot of Mr.Kao to go out to this distant place, attract a few inquirers and lay the foundations of a Christian church. He left for his task just before Mr.Pye started on furlough. He had never been far away from his home before, and he says that after he had passed over the big range of mountains just west of Fenchow on the first day of his journey, he already felt he was far from home. The second day he felt still farther off and the third day his heart sank within him as he realized that in the work to which he was going there would be no missionary with whom to take council and on whom he could lean. He began to pray as he had never had to pray before: there was only One who could help him now. As he travelled from day to day his thoughts were stirred within him and he realized that after all what the missionaries had been telling him for years,- that the church belonged to the people and not the foreigner,- began to take hold on him, for he had never felt the truth of such talk before. So when he entered Heng-shan-hsian some eight days later it was with the determination to preach self-support and trust in God from the start. He first sought out the men with the best reputation in the city and about them gathered eighty other inquirers after the Truth. Mr.Kao tells with much satisfaction how he always made it his first duty to tell all inquirers that it cost a good deal to join the church and that he wouldn't accept their interest in the Gospel as sincere except they made a liberal contribution to begin with. It is little wonder therefore that in this church, although it possesses not a single baptized member, practically all expenses are born by the members, and that they are already preparing to erect their own church building. This building will be erected on land donated by a Buddhist priest whom Mr.Kao went to console after a robber raid. The robbers had tortured the man with hot tongs to get him to hand over his wealth, for this priest was notoiously rich. In his misery and pain the poor priest thought he had never a friend until Mr.Kao called on him. Discovering that Christian truth had prompted Mr.Kao's kindness, he told the church that they might have whatever portion of his estates they thought most suitable as a site for the proposed church.

There is no special report to be made for the church at Chen-ch'uan-pu, nor for the church at Chia-hsien. At Swei-te-chow there has been a gradual advance, and just south a day's journey are two important towns, each with a considerable Christian neucleus, clamoring for an evangelist and the organization of a church. Although they were made a half promise, the financial condition of the work does not augur well for their hopes. Yü-Lin-Fu, the military center for all northern Shensi, a city with broad streets and electric lights, ought also to be occupied. Like Heng-Shan-Hsien, it also borders the Great Wall. The evangelist at I-Ho-chen has brought in many encouraging reports of advance, and at Mi-Chih-hsien the Gospel still maintains its grip on a fine group of scholars. We fervently hope that the opportunity of establishing these men in the faith may remain until

Mr.Hou, who is now completing his course in the Bible Training School, can permanently return to them. At Sung-chia-ch'uang, Mr.Yen is in charge and has led a neighbor to the church together with his whole family into the church. Now this Mr.Wang not only attends all the church meetings but assists Mr.Yen in his trips into the neighboring regions, introducing him to friends and assisting him in the sale of Bible portions in the villages.

With regard to our colportage work for the past year ~~the-year~~ the following summary may be of interest: In all 28,961 portions of Scripture have been sold, and by far the greatest sales have been made in the Shensi field. Two colporteurs receive their support from the British and Foreign Bible Society and two others are largely supported by the National Bible Society of Scotland. There are numbers of church members who offer voluntary service, as for instance the Mr. Wang of Sung-chia-chuang just mentioned above. For the next two or three years the opportunities for selling Scriptures will be at their highest in the Shensi field; thereafter sales will doubtless decrease as they have about Fenchow, and then again in the Western field. But for the next fifteen years or more our publication and literature work cannot be over-emphasized and the Station has now put this work into the hands of a special committee of two, and is giving a small portion of the annual appropriation ($217.00) to this committee. It is of the greatest importance that this committee obtain special help and recognition from the Board if it is in any adequate way to meet the tremendous opportunities before it in so extended and diverse, and so new a field.

Take the work of our Station Press for the past year: 138,000 pages have come from its stone (it is a lithopress). Besides this work several of our departments are having their printing done by other presses because our funds are not sufficient to increase the number of workmen and the equipment necessary to do more work. The work done includes prospectuses for the schools, record blanks and tickets for the hospital, songs for the Sunday Schools, and tracts for special evangelistic work, as well as topic cards for the Christian Endeavor Societies. Besides these odd jobs, the press does all the printing for the Gentry Pamphlet, which this year averaged 10,000 pages per month, bound in 225 copies. That is the total number of separate copies of the Gentry Pamphlet for the year was 2,698. This is larger than it would have been because of the gift of Mr.Meng, an official in TaiYuanFu, of $50.00 in recognition of the work done by this pamphlet during the past five years. There is no doubt but that this pamphlet is one of the livest evangelistic agencies in our entire work. Men of learning everywhere are glad to receive it, and the success of the work of the Gospel in Loacheng is entirely do to it. The extent of the work that can be done is limited only by the funds in hand.

It should be reported, though one is loath to report it, that our local church paper, The Morning Light, has been discontinued for lack of funds. At the beginning of the current year the executive committee of the Station in making its estimates for the year found that after all absolutely necessary work had been provided for there was not so much as a penny for the publishing of this paper remaining. It seemed of less outward consequence to close down the paper, rather than to close some of the out-stations, or the Bible Training School.

The School for Evangelists for the Summer of 1918 was considerably larger than it had been in recent years. Thirty-three men were

in regular attendance and six men comprized the teaching force. Nine different courses were offered to three different classes: Church History, Exegesis of Corinthians, Sermon Writing, the Life of Christ, Old Testament Introduction, Christian Endeavor Methods, the Sermon on the Mount, Physical Geography and Music. The three classes were divided into graduates of the Bible Training School (7), Regular Evangelists (9), and leading church members (17). The school opened June 20th. and closed August 1st. The work is exceedingly trying on both the Chinese workers and the foreign missionary in charge because it must be held in the city at the time in the year when the absence of these men from their charges will be least felt,- that is in mid-summer during the harvest season. This difficulty could not only be obviated but a great advantage gained if the School were located at Yu-TaoHo where the assistance of other missionaries could be obtained. This would make attendance at the Summer School a source of physical as well as spiritual profit to all concerned. Furthermore, the establishment of such a resort at Yü-Tao-Ho could be made to serve other departments as well as the Summer School: from May to October such a place would be open for conventions, conferences and classes of all kinds, and the advantage gained would be quite out of proportion to the $4,000. involved in its accomplishment.

There is little of the unusual to report with regard to the condition of the Bible Training School during the past year. Our head-teacher, Mr.Han, has been lost owing to family and health reasons; but we have been fortunate in getting a former teacher, Mr.Chang Keng Kuang of the PaoTingFu church to return and take Mr.Han's place. Since Mr.Chang's coming compulsory daily exercise has been enforced, much to the good of the students. The instruction in singing too has been greatly improved upon, so that the men of our school with only two year's training can take parts and do elementary glee club work. The courses in the school have been somewhat revised so as to give more practical instruction including Chinese composition, the study of Chinese history from the standpoint of furnishing good illustrative material for sermons, also Christian Endeavor and station class methods. A weekly lecture has been instituted for the broadening of the pupils who get nothing of the kind elsewhere, for there is nothing of the kind in the city as yet. The enrolment of the school for the first half-year was seven, and for the second half-year, twelve. Since outside of the missionary in charge there were only three teachers in the school, the burdens of class-room work have been added to his other duties and have prohibited his doing some of the muchneeded out-station work. On the other hand work of the sort this school is doing will have more far-reaching effect upon the growth of the church of the future than would any limited work that might be temporarily undertaken under his personal supervision in a few of the out-stations.

But while the out-stations are in a pitiable plight, their situation does not compare in many ways to the destitute condition existing in the city itself. True enough there is a good Sunday-school, a Christian Endeavor Society and a Gentry Bible Class with 392 members. But the church is standing still, dissatisfied and failing to exert a real influence in the community for several reasons. The first of these is that it lacks a pastor; but, as already reported, this lack is in the process of being filled. The second lack,- and this the pastor who has just been called demanded should be met before he would consent to accept our call,-is that our church has no proper rooms for the reception of visitors and inquirers,- the buildings about the church

being needed by the medical work until the hospital building can be completed. Even when these buildings will be free for church use they will be quite inadequate in arrangement and capacity for a growing work. But the impossibility of properly receiving visitors is only one of our difficulties, a still greater hindrance to growth is the lack of a plant in the business section where men who will not come to the church may be led to become inquirers and may be fitted for church membership. We have several of the means to improve and educate the membership of the Fenchow church already under way, but these should be distinguished from the means to increase the membership: and one can be sure that where the means for increasing the membership of a church are lacking, the means to improve and educate the membership the church already has are quite inadequate. An essential part of the training of a Christian is experience in winning others. Nor is it possible to hope that the new pastor will be able to bring the church to a point where it can supply this department for itself. It is quite out of the question (at least for a number of years) that a church which formerly ran on a budget of $200.00 yearly and which has a membership of less than 200, should suddenly be able to raise a pastor's salary of $720.00 and defray its heating and lighting bills, and at the same time equip a parish house and build a mission house on the street. Hence it is only reasonable that the Board should undertake this phase of the work, and at the earliest moment. Appeals for this work have been made to the Board annually, and have been annually endorsed by the Mission. An ideal site has already been purchased: it remains to erect the lecture (or preaching) hall with side rooms for personal work, Bible-classes, reading and games. No less than $3,500.00 will be needed. Unless this amount can be raised this year there is little doubt but that the new pastor will decline to remain with us, his going will dishearten the church, and the latter state of the church will be worse than the former.

Looking into the future, to the plant immediately needed as outlined above, will have to be added attractive rooms for the Gentry Bible Circle. These rooms should include a museum, and public art gallery of largely religious subjects, and a gymnasium. The work done should be similar to that done by the Y.M.C.A., but city Y.M.C.A. work is to be discouraged until the church is strong enough to back it up and make of it a truly Christianizing power. In this same property suitable quarters should be provided for a Christian Bookstore and for the church press likewise. A central heating and lighting plant should serve the whole group. As soon as this strong and efficient system for drawing men into the church is in full working order the Chinese local church should leave the Board's Compound, erect its own building in a good residence section, and become fully self-supporting and self-governing. The church on the Compound will then become the training school in church work for the pupils in the many schools of our central Station, and to that end it must have a parish house. The Christian Endeavor, Sunday School and Social work of the churches of the entire field will be inspired from the Compound church but largely modeled after the work done by the city church. The next step in developing the work throughout the entire field of the Fenchow Station is undoubtedly the creation of a strong city church, able to lead and set an example in all good works. The officers of the American Board are earnestly requested either to meet these needs from funds in hand or to assist in making these needs known to friends who will be glad to see that this work is established in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

William Rockwell Leete.

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Respectfully submitted,

Report - Evangelistic - 1918

Fenchow Station

Annual Report

REC'D JUN 9 1919

Report of the Fenchow Girls' School - 1918.

In the spring comes sowing with weeping, so it seemed as we in the faculty meeting in January 1918 decided we must close a week early on account of the approach of plague. It had been so hard the year before for our school to make up the loss incurred through an early closing on account of scarlet fever. Added to this, we lost during the vacation our little kindergartner. But Miss McConnaughey, not having opened the Woman's School, came to the rescue by taking upon herself the responsibility of the kindergarten, and lending the time of a woman worker. Then, as from the clouds, came an offer to teach by a young woman who had had normal training and several years of experience. She it was who prevailed upon her heathen husband to have a Christian marriage ceremony in the church when she had come all the way from Honan to marry him the November before. At that time he was awaiting public office. As he waited his money slipped away, little by little, until they were reduced to pawning all of her books and clothing in order to live. When all resources were gone, she came for help to the followers of Him who had always been her stay, letting us know of her willingness to teach. So when school opened again she was installed as a teacher, receiving enough to keep herself and her husband alive. Poor girl, her life has been a sad one, not a colorless sad, but the kind that gnaws the heart and leaves it sore and bleeding. Since her husband's death from tuberculosis in the summer time, his brother has tried to get her into his possession to sell in marriage, but she remains safe with us and keeps a brave heart.

April days saw the departure of Miss Tolman, little of stature and big of heart. It was not custom, it was pure love which prompted the gifts which the girls brought her. Far off in Chengtu Mrs.Helde lives, but she is not forgotten here. She had charge of the calisthenics and music, work which I prepared to take on after she left. What was my joy to have two of the Chinese teachers come to me soon after I had taken over the new work, each offering to take a part, fearing I should become "tired sick" if I attempted this addition to my work. It was not the lightened work so much as their willingness to help which pleased me. The teachers have all been willing to do their work, helpful in making suggestions and kind in overlooking my blunders. This is not always the case with Chinese teachers, so I am very grateful for my good fortune.

In the days before China's awakening there was a day set apart for putting graves in order and offering gifts to the departed spirits. Of late years we have adopted that day as a time in which we seek to look after the interests not of our ancestors, but of our descendants. We celebrate Arbor Day. This year, (1918), we put away our books, and, after hearing several good speeches by the teachers on "The Reasons Why Trees Should Be Planted", and after singing the two and only patriotic songs there are in the hymn book, we went into the yard and planted trees. It was surprising how even the older girls in school wished for a chance to place a tree and call it hers.

During April and May Miss Li, the head teacher, and I, made trips to the four outstation schools near Fenchow, each of which could be reached in half a day. Here Miss Li did most of the examining and when all was finished we talked to the pupils of the advantages of the older ones' coming into our better organized and equipped school in Fenchow. The seed was not sown in vain, as we found in the autumn.

June commencement in a little school for Chinese girls is just as exciting as any commencement at home. On that eventful day each of the five Eighth Grade graduates was dressed in her new, light calico garments with neat, pink-tasselled black shoes, and her hair as smooth and shining as it could be combed and plastered down. They were no more excited at giving their essays than was the writer of this report at giving her speech, for I had labored hard to get just the right inflection for every sentence. It was a happy moment for me when I had finished and when each diploma had been received in the polite Chinese fashion with two outstretched hands. They had done well and everything had gone smoothly. Afterward came farewells, and each pupil went away with the injunction "Remember to come back on the sixth of the eighth moon", that day being September Eleventh, according to our reckoning.

September days bring harvest and rejoicing, and so it was with our school. It was with real pleasure I sat in my office that September day receiving the girls. Suddenly the big front door would be swung open on its squeaky hinges and in would troop several girls to make their bows. Such rejoicings as there were, when friends met after three months' separation. And the eight new little boarders were received not without welcome. Several little girls walked from their homes ten miles distant. Poor little tired feet, some had been bound once on a time, an evil no longer perpetrated in Shansi.

Some people think Chinese cannot be prompt, but our girls do not lag in coming back to school. The fact that they thoroly enjoy their life here may account for their promptness. Besides their text books work, we teach them to be clean, how to keep a house clean, to patch and to make simple garments, so that they may go back to their homes with practical training. We are gradually taking over the curriculum adopted by the Chili-Shansi Educational Association, hoping thereby to raise the standard of our school.

We had gotten fairly well started this autumn, when "flu" made us a visit. All but two or three of the fifty-five pupils succumbed. But we had it lightly and in a business-like way, so that all had recovered and were taking up work after a week's time. Soon after this, Mrs.Pye got back from furlough, and we were so well again that we gave a party for her and the new girls. The kindergarten alone was weakened perceptibly, but under Mrs.Liu with her splendid training we know that it cannot be kept back long. She is a former Peking kindergartner, married now to a fine Fenchow man.

Early in December the church held special evangelistic meetings with a man from South China as speaker. His messages, though simple, had the power to make each person search his own heart. For four days our school went to services morning, afternoon and evening, and though we had to shorten lessons, we felt that little loss was counterbalanced by the good each girl received. It made them more thoughtful and their prayers showed a new longing to be bigger and more helpful to the less fortunate Before this time the teachers and several of the pupils had started a Sunday School in a suburb not far away. It grew from a membership of twenty-one to a membership of over fifty. But when cold weather came on we had to discontinue it.

The crown of the year came with Christmas time. Early in December the Sunday School had decided to make this a giving Christmas and heard pleas for various objects , Belgium, Armenia, flooded districts in China and local orphanges. Each department decided which it would help. To make the offering larger we gave the Woman's School and Girls' School the opportunity of turning over the money which was usually spent on treats. Just as hoped they would, they responded by wishing to add

this to their gift. On that glad Christmas Day no hearts were happier than were these who had given so generously of their little store. This kind of giving was a new experience, and the beginning of greater things, we know.

As we look over the year it is with grateful hearts we mark the progress that has been made. Changes come slowly and almost imperceptibly, but of this we are sure, the closing of the books shows more efficient teaching, better curriculum, increased attendance and growth in the spiritual life of teachers and pupils.

Respectfully submitted,

Josie E. Horn

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Respectfully submitted,

Jessie E. Stone

1918

REC'D JUN 9 1919

REPORT OF WORK FOR WOMEN IN FENCHOW, FOR THE YEAR 1918.

This year, which has written such momentous chapters in the history of the world, has seen not a few significant events happen here in the heart of China. Laws against footbinding have really been enforced for the first time in the streets of Fenchow, so that women with the tiny "lily feet" are obliged to stay within their own court yard until the shape of their feet could be changed and shoes be made to fit the new shape. Girls under fourteen years of age if found on the street with bound feet were fined accordingly. A school to teach the silk industry has been started near the city, and many women have entered and are making themselves intelligent concerning the raising of silk worms. Less and less are we offered the family pipe as we go calling in the homes, and more and more are the applications for entrance into the Womans' School, and from a class of women whom we had scarcely touched before. It has been very encouraging to find that almost all the new women coming in this year are entirely self-supporting.

It has been good to have the Woman's School going again with regular work after its two years of interrupted work. Several women who were in the school before have formed the nucleus for three regular classes, and it has been interesting to see how they have gone on growing and developing in their own homes when once they had the start.

It isn't often that a ready-made teacher is dropped down in one's lap. A young girl from Ho Nan whose wedding was consummated in our church last November (husband in foreign suit, stiff hat-which he kept on all the time- and immense red tissue paper rose in his button hole) found herself at the beginning of this year destitute and stranded far from home. It was the same old story. Her husband had lost his position as chief of police, and was unwilling to soil his hands with manual labor, or to accept any position beneath that which he had had, and within a few months they had pawned every available thing, and were near starvation when we heard of their plight. Tuberculosis was the cause soon after this of the husband's death, and thus there came to us a normal-trained Christian girl, who has proved herself a good teacher-one who goes the "second mile" in all that you give her to do. This has been especially acceptable as our only other teacher has had to spend more or less time in her home with a small baby.

The Industrial School has been combined with the Womans School this year, and when some details have been worked out, I think this plan will be a very workable one. It is now enabling some of the women to be self-supporting, so that the total now receiving help in the school is five, and three of these for only half their food bill. These women are able to do enough sewing in the Industrial School to pay for their food bills, and a bit

1918

to spare for clothing, and still keep up two Bible classes and a half hour of singing in the Womans School. On account of the difficulty of sending things home this year we have had to depend almost entirely upon local sales to keep things going, but thanks to the weddings in our midst, local sales have been very good, and now the way has again opened up for sending things to America. That large room where the "Industrial women" do their work is such an interesting place to drop in upon. One will often find the old Bible woman who has charge of that work, sitting on the K'ang with them(big, bone-rimmed spectacles adjusted) reading, while they work, the portion in Exodus assigned for the following day.

Mrs. Watson, after getting the Industrial School on a splendid working basis, was obliged to give up the work in the early spring. But had she not spent hours seeing how many threads were required to do this and that in order to eliminate graft, and had she not set wise prices for the work and handed over a book in which all these things, with the patterns, were carefully worked out, the running of the Industrial School would be a much more difficult proposition now.

Three Bible women have been carrying on work in the outstations this year, and it was good to take He Er Sao, the Bible woman who was at Liu Lin Chen last year, and go for a May visit to that Western field. The mountains were wonderful with wild crab and peach blossoms, and I felt as though I were again experiencing a home springtime, as we swung along in the litter through the green freshness of the canyon. But best of all was the arriving and seeing the joy of the women upon finding that He Er Sao was in that litter. Her reception spoke volumes for what she had been and done among them. School girls beamed and were content when snuggled next to her, or found their hands taken in hers, and the women fairly forgot the foreigner in their enthusiastic welcome of her. Such a room full of women and girls as gathered in the cave church that Sunday morning! The two front seats occupied by a most interesting line of mountain-gay school girls, with their long tasselled head-dresses.

There is something about the mountain women which is heart-warming, and now one of their number is down here in school, making herself ready to go back for work among her own.

Would that we had a score of warm-hearted, big-footed He Er Saus to start work in more of these western villages where other women are waiting.

Another week last spring was spent in Kuan Ts'un and its surrounding villages, and here as at Liu Lin Chen was can feel as well as see the opening opportunities for work among women. There was less of the curious and more of genuine listening of what we had come to tell them. There was a girls school there and wherever there has been a girls school one finds a ready en-

trance into the homes of the parents. In an adjoining village we found that the one little girld from there who has been in our Fenchow school for the last four years is the heroine quite of her village. Even her mother is known as Fourth Happiness' mother.

Jen Da Chieh, whose name has been an open sesame into so many homes, especially those of women who have been in the hospital, has continued her loving ministrations. But her strength has never quite returned since the death of her son at the end of last year. Women in all the country round about rise up and call her blessed, and perhaps this great sorrow has made her peculiarly useful in a new way to those who have been similarly stricken.

For the first time in the history of our Sunday School at Fenchow we have had a class of twenty odd Christian women who can take their Bibles and intelligently study the lessons which we have been having in Old Testament history.

We hope to be in our new quarters by another year where all rooms will be on the ground floor and no more will mothers have to tote children up and down unaccustomed stairs. There, too, there will be room for all our activities, including the much needed reception where women may properly see their friends upon occasion.

This report would not begin to be complete, without mention of the greatest potential blessing which has ever come to the womans work here-the coming of the three new ladies, Miss Cora May Walton, Miss Mary McClure and Dr. Clara Nutting, on the night before Christmas in the midst of truly Christmas snow storm. Doors of opportunity have been standing open for many a day, and now it begins to look as tho' we really could begin to enter not a few of them, both in the city -- and the country field.

Respectfully submitted -

Grace McCormaughey.

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Fenchow
for the year 1918.

Report

Respectfully submitted -

Mrs. Cunningham.

REC'D JAN 2 1920

The Fenchow District
of the
National Bible Society of Scotland

Report for the Year 1918-19.

Although the sales for the year in this district have been somewhat less than last year's sales, the colportage work of both Mr. Yen Tsun Shou and Mr.Jen Hsi Hsien has proven itself by results. As a result of Mr. Jen's work we shall hope to open a new out-station at Tien-tze-kou, an important market town on the big valley that runs from Suei-te-chow, Shensi into the Yellow River just above San-chiao. Mr.Jen has spent some little time here as well as in other centers outside of the outstation where he has been located this year, I-ho-chen. His work lies along the important road that runs from northern Kansu (Ning-hsia-fu) through Suei-te-chow to Fenchow and the Coast and we feel sure that still greater results can be reported in the future.

With regard to Mr.Yen's work Mr.Pye (who is supervising the out-stations this year) speaks in high praise. Mr.Pye has just returned from an extensive tour through all this western country and says that Mr.Yen has done three notable things this year: (1) He has brought the group of Christians at Hsing-chia-kou to the place where they should be constituted an out-station; he has covered pretty thoroughly the whole county of Wu-pu; and he has led the magistrate of his county into open profession of Christianity and baptism. I remember well how he came to me this summer for a better copy of the scriptures that he might present the book as a gift to the magistrate, but I little dreamed that he would be ready for baptism this fall. Perhaps his story would be interesting:

The magistrate is a young man, a native of Hu-pei, who was in charge of Ch'ing-chien-hsien, Shensi, year, when the city

was captured by robber bands. The capture of the city meant almost certain death to men of his position, and he fully expected to be executed. Strangely enough for some unknown reason he and a number of his companions were liberated. But this was the second time such good fortune had been his, for three years ago he had made his escape by taking refuge in a chapel of the China Inland Mission. So the impression of God's special providence over his life moved him upon reaching Suei-te-chow to come often to church and to enrol as an inquirer. In the mean time word reached him from his old home in Hu-pei that his family also had most miraculously escaped a similar experience through the aid of the church there. Soon after he was given the post of magistrate at Wu-pu and found in Mr.Yen the man who could teach and lead him into a full Christian life. He was baptized at Liu-lin-chen, Shansi, at the time of the dedication of the new church building there and gave his testimony before the great throngs of people gathered for the three days meetings. The bearing of this Christian is distinctively sincere and his enthusiasm is clearly genuine. We may well be thankful for this fruit of Mr.Yen's faithful labors.

Another noteworthy observation of Mr.Yen's work this year is that he is bringing along other men and making colporteurs of them. He makes it a point to take someone along with him on his trips. The result is that as soon as we shall have the funds to extend our colportage work, Mr.Yen will be able to supply us with the men for the job. As the direct result of their combined labors, Mr.Yen reports the names of twenty-two men, of whom seven are educated, who have become inquirers. They are scattered through five different centers. Mr.Yen also reports that eleven have been baptized this year as the result of his work.

The past year has seen some advance in the administration of the colportage work in the Fenchow district, as well as in the personal work of the colporteurs. The Literature Committee organized to care for this work has this year issued registration cards for all voluntary colporteurs; it has demanded written reports from the salaried colporteurs; and is preparing a sales list which is to be posted in every church center of our field. This latter step should prove of great help in making the voluntary colporteurs conform in their sales to the set price. Heretofore some violation of regulations was doubtless due to ignorance on the part of the church or forgetfulness on the part of the seller. The registration cards will be a great help in running down and future transgressions.

This is undoubtedly the time for advance in our colportage work. Mr. Pye has come back from the out-station field with the need for more men weighing down upon him. The work of many of our evangelists could be easily doubled with the aid a colporteur could render on a salary of only $24.00 a year. We also need full salaried colporteurs: we should like to send one at once into the Yü-lin-fu district. This section of country is ripe for the Gospel. Five or six years ago no field was more difficult to gain for Christ, now none is easier. The suffering at the hands of robber bands has been great during the past three years: it has taken the pride out of the people. The robbers have invariably respected the Protestant churches (not so the Catholic) and the people in their extremity have been driven to us for help, and now their hearts are wide open for the gospel. Mi-chih-hsien alone has over three hundred inquirers and Heng-shan-hsien more than half that num-

ber. A colporteur is much needed in the newly opened center of Ch'ing-chien-hsien, a city sacked five times during the past year. Nothing tells like the work of a colporteur in such a region. Yet the annual grant of the Society to the two men now employed is insufficient for their salaries and no allowance is made for shipping the tracts and portions to them from Fenchow,- a distance in time equal to the distance from Tientsin to Fenchow. If the Society cannot contemplate supporting more colporteurs in our district as a permanent policy, it might well appoint two more men for a short term of three years in order that we may be able to strike when the iron God has heated is hot. The reopening of hostilities between north and south undoubtedly means more suffering in northern Shensi, where the robber bands are sympathetic with the South. We should have more men there to comfort, guide and save.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Fenchow Station Literature Com.

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Respectfully submitted,

For the Fenchow Station Literature Com.

Fenchow District
National Bible Society of
Scotland.

REC'D JAN 2 1920

The Fenchow District
of the
British and Foreign Bible Society

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1919.

The colportage work in this district has shown a decided advance over last year, both in the number of scriptures sold and in the results to the churches where the Society's colporteurs are at work. The total sales are 32,041 portions and 20 New Testaments, while the conditions of the churches will be more fully discussed below.

The reasons for advance may be found in Mr.Pye's return to give active supervision over the outstation churches where a large portion of the colportage work is done, the better harvests, and the general growth and advance in the organization of the churches and of the literature work. This year written reports were required of our colporteurs, one in the summer and another in the Fall. This acted as a distinct stimulous. During the past two months the Literature Committee (mentioned on page 3 of the 1918 Report) has issued regular registration cards for all voluntary colporteurs, so as to make more careful supervision possible, and also so as to be able to reject any undesireables in the future. These cards were sent out with a covering letter telling the evangelists in charge of our outstations that we wished to know these men and to encourage them by recording their names in our future reports to the church. The returns from this registration are not yet in, and I can make no definite report just now. You will be glad to know too, that our Literature Committee is issuing a pricelist of all books sold in our colportage work, and will make the posting of the same compulsory in each outstation. It is hoped that this will have a healthful effect upon keeping voluntary colporteurs within the price limits.

With regard to the conditions in the outstation where your

The Fenchow District
of the
British and Foreign Bible Society

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1919.

The colporteur work in this district has shown a decided advance over last year, both in the number of scriptures sold and in the results to the churches where the Society's colporteurs are at work. The total sales are 52,041 portions and 20 New Testaments, while the conditions of the churches will be more fully discussed below.

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With regard to the conditions in the outstation where your

colporteurs are at work I can write more fully now than I could have a week ago, before Mr. Pye had returned from the West.

(1) At San Chiao Mr. Yang has nursed seven inquirers on until they have this year received baptism, and is now working over eighteen other inquirers who should be ready for baptism in another year. These men are largely from villages some distance from San Chiao,- villages to which he has first gone on his colportage trips. It is a rough country and demands a stout body, so that Mr. Yang's frequent sickness this year has impared his work not a little and he has not been able to report on active duty more than eight months this year. Still his work is true and we feel that those he has won will prove faithful. It may be that after a few years he may have to give up his work as colporteur unless his health can take a turn for the better. We hope we may not lose him, for he is a man to be loved and one whom those who support him would be glad to know.

(2) The second base of operations for the Society has been shifted this year from Ta-ch'eng-yuan to Mi-chih-hsien, Shensi. The growth of the work and the possibilities for large sales in the latter place are greater than in any other center in our field, while the locality of Ta-ch'eng-yuan has been pretty well covered. But at the same time Mr. Tu did not seem to be the man for the Mi-chih-hsien work, while Mr. Ching (mentioned in last year's report), a former colporteur already had the situation there well in hand. Hence Mr. Ching's support was assumed by our Literature Committee and Mr. Tu was advanced to the Evangelistic Committee. During the past year the wisdom of this change has been very apparent: Mr. Ching has personally covered the entire county, 30 miles (English) wide and 100 miles long; he has sold a large number of portions; and has gathered over 200 earnest enquirers. Another result will be the opening of a new church in T'au-hwa-chen, which Mr. Ching has visited at

colporteurs are at work. I can write more fully now than I could have a week ago, before Mr. Frye had returned from the West.

(1) At San Chiao Mr. Tang has enrolled seven inquirers on until they have this year received baptism, and is now working over eighteen other inquirers who should be ready for baptism in another year. These men are largely from villages some distance from San Chiao.- villages to which he has first gone on his colporteur trips. It is a rough country and demands a stout body, so that Mr. Tang's frequent sicknesses this year has impaired his work not a little and he has not been able to report on active duty more than eight months this year. Still his work is true and we feel that those he has won will prove faithful. It may be that after a few years he may have to give up his work as colporteur unless his health can take a turn for the better. We hope we may not lose him, for he is a man to be loved and one whom those who support him would be glad to know.

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frequent intervals, a day's journey from Mi-chih-hsien. Among those to whom he has sold scriptures and led on by personal work, are one or two of the gentry and a teacher. Mr.Pye reports that the outlook resulting from Mr.Ching's work is particularly bright.

In closing a word ought to be said about the Book-store at Fenchow, for this store, small though it is, is closely connected with the Society's work. It has assisted with our distribution work for a number of years, and next year it will be in a position to assist still more, for it will have come into its new quarters in the building now being erected on the main street of the city. This new building will house all those organizations and groups working for the evangelization of the city in particular. Among these is the Gentry Bible Circle, a Reading-room, classes in English, and Bible-study for government school students, as well as the Book-store. The Book-store also operates our church litho press, which from time to time assists the colportage work.

In the coming year the possibilities for advance are great. Two more colporteurs should be supported by us to assist Mr.Chang Yen Jung in the very effective work he is doing in Ch'i-k'ou, where already we are granting $24.00 for one ~~man~~ on part time. Mr.Chang spends a large part of his time in the villages of the district visiting and teaching the people. The colporteur goes with him and renders invaluable assistance attracting new men into the groups Mr.Chang instructs. Mr.Chang and the church at Ch'i-k'ou claim that they can profitably use two more such men as colporteurs. This same opportunity obtains at Mi-chih and at Tu-men, Shansi. The regular funds at our disposal cannot meet the need and we hope the British and Foreign Bible Society may.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Literature Committee.

frequent intervals a day's journey from Mi-chih-hsien. Among those to whom he has sold scriptures and led on by personal work, are one or two of the gentry and a teacher. Mr. Fye reports that the outlook resulting from Mr. Ching's work is particularly bright.

In closing a word ought to be said about the book-store at Fen-chow, for this store, small though it is, is closely connected with the Society's work. It has assisted with our distribution work for a number of years, and next year it will be in a position to assist still more, for we will have come into its new quarters in the building now being erected on the main street of the city. This new building will house all those organizations and groups working for the evangelization of the city in particular. Among these is the Gentry Bible Circle, a reading-room, classes in English, and Bible-study for government school students, as well as the Book-store. The Book-store also operates our church little press, which from time to time assists the colporteur work.

In the coming year the possibilities for advance are great. The more colporteurs should be supported by us to assist Mr. Chang Yen Jung in the very effective work he is doing in Ch'i-k'ou, where already we are spending $24.00 for one ~~[illegible]~~ colporteur time. Mr. Chang spends a large part of his time in the villages of the district visiting and teaching the people. The colporteur goes with him and renders invaluable assistance attracting new men into the groups Mr. Chang institutes. Mr. Chang and the church at Ch'i-k'ou claim that they can profitably use two more such men as colporteurs. This same opportunity obtains at Mi-chih and at Tu-men, Shansi. The regular funds at our disposal cannot meet the need and we hope the British and Foreign Bible Society may.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Literature Committee.

Fenchow District Report
Foreign Bible Society

Rec'd JUN 24 1910

THE KALGAN STATION, RETROSPECT AND OUTLOOK FOR 1910.

Begun in 1865 by the famous John H. Gulick when seeking health in its highlands, this station has had great vicissitudes. It has repeatedly lost promising missionaries by death and ill-health. Labors for Mongols, outstations, boarding schools, medical work all have repeatedly been begun with great promise continued for a time withgood results only to cease because of mobs or death, or removal of men. In 1900 it lost only 30 out of 250 by Boxers swords but it suffered more than most stations from the aftermath of indemnity evils, due mainly to the absence of any superintendent missionary. In 1903 Mr. Roberts rebuilt the buildings and later his place was taken by Mr. Sprague and wife. Since then it has been a struggle for bare existence with enemies within as well as without. The close of 1909 finds it with no resident missionary, its native preaching force reduced from 12 to 6. All schools for boys and for girls closed except one in the country, medical and woman's work entirely suspended, many of the Christians absolutely discouraged, in short, the life of the station at its lowest ebb.

But now the tide has turned. The unworthy part of the native force that was embittered by the vicissitudes mentioned above has been dropped, a new mission board, the Woman of the Methodist Protestant church, have adopted the station in its weakness giving a splendid example of interdenominational co-operation. Mr. Heininger and Mr. Yao Shu Te have brought youth and energy and hope. In Kalgan there is already a girl's school and the nucleus of a new type boys' school. The little Kalgan church is trying to stand and take a few steps alone. A member suddenly rich and the head of his community offers help to

Genelin Dietrich & Ruth

open a new church and school in a great newly settled country adjoining Kalgan on the north. The railway bringing a new civilization from the South to meet the already teeming commerce from the Northern plains, gives an added necessity for aggressive Christian work on new lines. The peculiarly great opportunities for medical work for the horsemen of the plains, the myriads of rich but homeless business men and the newcomers ~~from~~ by the railway may now soon be met by a native graduate of the Medical College in Peking. All these things give promise of a bright future for Christianity in Kalgan if only the effort may be made continuous and the disheartening breaks be no more. With good health, and the help of the Lord and of the church at home we believe that the Kalgan church is to be a real factor in building up the Kingdom of righteousness in a great strategic center.

KaLGAN STATION REPORT for the year 1909.

Prepared May 1910. G.D.Wilder.

Statistics for year ending Dec 31st 1909. incomplete.

Outstations,3.Yü Chou, Ch'ing Ko Ta, Shui[5] Ch'uan[2].
Established, 1865. Population of field 1,500,000.
Missionaries,ordained,1, Wife,1.total 2.

NATIVE LABORERS, total ~~35~~ 9 Unordained preachers 6;Teachers 2; Bible women 1

CHURCH STATISTICS .Places of regular meeting, 4;Organized self supporting church, 1; Communicants 240; Added by confession,2; adherents,500; Average attendance,100; Sabbath schools 2,membership, 30.Students in college,1;Boarding school,1,boys 5; Other schools,1, boys 33; Total pupils 38 at Kalgan,1 at T'chou

NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS,1 outstation only reporting $10.62 gold.

In accordance with the vote and resolutions regarding Kalgan ~~station~~ station at the last mission meeting, Mr. and Mrs. Sprague kept full charge of the station until their departure for home in November. After that time ~~the station~~ Kalgan was considered an outstation of Tung Chou until a new missionary could be sent there. To Mr. Sprague's great delight he met in Peking Mr.Heininger sent out by the Woman's Board of the Methodist Protestant Foreign Missionary Society to take the place just vacated by Mr. Sprague. Mr. Heininger,after a visit to Kalgan came to Tungchou to ~~[illegible]~~ spend six months with a Kalganese teacher learning the language. He plans to take up his residence in Kalgan after this mission meeting, having already gone for two weeks to the station to superintend the Spring repairs on the American Board property. He has made excellent progress with the language.

Mr. and Mrs. Sprague returned to Kalgan after last Mission meeting and prepared for returning for the last time to America. In spite of ~~[illegible]~~ disposing of their house hold goods and closing up the affairs of the station, Mr. Sprague kept on with his mission work with his customary faithfulness

up to the very last. He spent September 14 to 29 in a trip with Mr. Wilder to all the outstations and scattered Christian homes, saying the long good byes and introducing their new pastor. It was the busy harvest season but all had time for the farewells to him who had served them so diligently for these 35 years. ~~Again~~

Mr. Sprague left Nov. 4th and immediately after Dr. Ingram and Mr. Wilder spent a day or two in Kalgan arranging the new scale of wages and disposition of workers for the interregnum, until Mr. Heininger shall take over the work. On the first of April Mr. Heininger and Mr. Wilder went again to Kalgan for a few days to consult with the helpers there about the work of Yao Shu Te just graduated from College and Chou Chih Pang who is returning to us after a few years spent in helping Mr. Soderbaum of a Swedish Mission. For the rest the superintendence has been done by mail.

Fortunately Mr. Larson of the British and Foreign Bible Society has rented one of the two houses and has had five new missionaries to the Mongols with him so that the compound has had the advantage of the foreign presence and Mrs. Larson has done much in keeping the work of the church and for women and children up to the mark. She has done the work of a missionary.

On her instance a girl's boarding school was started on a small scale with the daughter of old deacon Jen as teacher in the rooms formerly occupied by the boy's school which had died out nearly even before the teacher was dismissed in the summer. She has examined the school once a week and taken the accounts.

On the closing of the Boys' Boarding school in Kalgan we decided to

raise the Ch'ing Ko Ta day school to the grade of a boarding school. All but two of the boys in the old Kalgan school were from that district, expenses are much lighter there and the parents are willing to give more in the shape of flour and grain and fuel than in cash as they have to do for the school in Kalgan. The teacher T'sui Shih Feng, has had but one year in college but is a man of good judgement and well able to teach the lower grades. There have been 9 boarders and 30 day scholars. The native church provides a Confucian teacher for the winter when scholars are most numerous.

The church in Kalgan has elected a standing committee and accepts responsibility for all current expenses and for transacting all the business of the compound in absence of the missionary. This helps to develop ideas of independence. Mr. Kao Yüeh has acted as station treasurer. Since the dismissal of the three native workers after the last mission meeting the rest of the helpers at Kalgan seem to have felt more free to initiate reforms in the work of the station and enter into it much more heartily. The three men took their dismissal with good grace and made no trouble whatever. One of them, Lo Ying a seminary graduate, has taken a position with the Catholics and the other two have found work teaching kuan hua.

It is beautiful to see how Yao Shu Te has taken his place among the helpers and what encouragement it is to the rest. He wants to work for higher classes and get a school started for them. He has already gathered a few students from government schools for two hours a day and plans to spend the year in getting acquainted with the situation in Kalgan. He is the

natural leader among the helpers and yet takes the position with becoming modesty. His coming gives great hope to the Kalgan station for the future.

Next to this hope of getting a hold on the higher classes comes the hope from evangelistic effort in the newly opened farming land of the Mongolian border. Four or five of our Christians have located there and one of them who has 15000 mou(2500 acres) of land there, invites us to come to the village of which he is the proprietor, and establish a school and a church. He offers the proceeds from 200 mou to help. With this invitation we plan to explore the field and decide on his proposition during the coming summer. We expect the gospel to take root more easily in the new frontier land than among the ancient homes of the people where all the traditions are against it. In Manchuria among the pioneers this has been proven to be the case.

Miss Chapin and Miss Andrews expect to spend the summer there helping as opportunity offers and Dr. Ingram and family may also be there. This will help to induct Mr. Heininger into the affairs of the station. He has a hard task before him and yet it is fraught with great opportunity. The dismissal of the three helpers has clarified the atmosphere and left a body of worthy men united in spirit. If they can continue so and if the Board(Methodist Protestant) can find a means of supporting the general work liberally, enabling the men to do their best to meet the new ~~civilization~~ conditions due to the coming of the railway and general waking up of the people this church in this strategic center will be a power to mold the new civilization.

Geo. D. Wilder.

natural leader among the helpers and yet takes the position with becoming modesty. His coming gives great hope to the Kalgan station for the future.

Next to this hope of getting a hold on the higher classes comes the hope from evangelistic effort in the newly opened farming land of the Mongolian border. Four or five of our Christians have located there and one of them who has 15000 mou(2500 acres) of land there, invites us to come to the village of which he is the proprietor and establish a school and a church. He offers the proceeds from 200 mou to help. With this invitation we plan to explore the field and decide on his proposition during the coming summer. We expect the gospel to take root more easily in the new frontier land than among the ancient homes of the people where all the traditions are against it. In Manchuria among the pioneers this has been proven to be the case.

Miss Chapin and Miss Andrews expect to spend the summer there helping as opportunity offers and Dr. Ingram and family may also be there. This will help to induct Mr. Heinting-er into the affairs of the station. He has a hard task before him and yet it is fraught with great opportunity. The dismissal of the three helpers has clarified the atmosphere and left a body of worthy men united in spirit. If they can continue so and if the Board(Methodist Protestant) can find a means of supporting the general work liberally, enabling the men to do their best to meet the new ~~civilization~~ conditions due to the coming of the railway and general waking up of the people this church in this strategic center will be a power to mold the new civilization.

Kalgan Station
Report for 1910.
North China - 1910

Rec'd JUN 24 1910

North China Mission: Lintsingchow Station: Medical Report.
May 1st, 1909 to May 1st, 1910.

Statistics for year ending Dec.31st, 1909.

Hospitals ----------1½(open one month)
In-patients ----------10
Dispensaries ----------1 (open eight months.)
Patients ----------1270
Treatments ----------3463
School treatments
(not included above)-----629
Out-calls----------34.

Health.

The healthfulness of our location at the new compound is a marked contrast to the conditions that surrounded us when living at Kuoa-tzu-hsiang. Better health and better work should be the result.There is no question about the added comfort that is ours. The pond, since it contains springs and has been stocked with fish, cannot be considered a menace to health.

For the first time for many years death has visited this station. James Hamilton McCann Jr. died of dysentery October twenty-seventh, 1909,aged one year eleven days. He was a strong, bonny baby, and his sudden going was a shock and a deep sorrow to us all.

Little Margaret McCann has been in delicate health all the year, bet seems stronger this spring. There has been no member of our circle who has not at some time during the year needed medical care, but for the most part we have had good health. The foreigners not of our mission living in the city have required not a little medical attention.

Early in the fall Mrs. Liu E, the faithful cook of the girls' school, was found dead in her bed. It was afterwards learned that she often had epilepti attacks but said nothing about her disease because she feared dismissal. At the begining of the year Mr.Wang, an old classical teacher who had lately come to the boys' school, died of pneumonia, being ill but a few days. Among the ninety pupils of our two boarding schools, Bible and city day school there has been little serious sickness. One case of small-pox in the boys'school and an epidemic of scabies in the girls' school have caused us most trouble. When a boy who is in quarrentine occasionally has the yard puppy as a play-fellow he may have occasion to consider his elders unreasonable. The plan of having the schools visited daily by a nurse who treats lesser ailments and reports serious ones has greatly lightened the work of the physcian. These nurses report more than a thousand school treatments.

Medical Staff.

Mr. He Ch'i-ying as assistant has more than fulfilled our expectations.He has been made responsible for many details of the Hospital work and with supervision has had charge of the Men's clinic. He answers night calls and makes needed trips into the country. The two men nurses, Chiao Ch'ing-yuan and Wang Wen-hsin, who studied for eight months last year with Dr. Tucker have proved very efficient and faithful. Mrs. Chiao, our woman nurse has also done good work. Mr. T'sao, for eighteen years Dr. Porter's teacher, is in charge of the general religious meetings and preaches and teaches in the Dispensary. The Bible-woman, Mrs. Chou, assisted by Mrs. Ch'i, are responsible for teaching the women. Chang Li-hsien is our Medical student in the Union Medical College in Peking, and this spring Hou En-ch'eng was sent to Tsinan at the opening of the Medical College there. Both are reported as doing good work.

Hospital and Dispensary.

The chief item of interest in connection with our general Medical activities has been the moving of the Dispensary to the new Compound, and the opening, December 1st, of our Hospital rooms. These are two rooms for men who cannot be refused absolutely, and six for women and children. One of these last was built by Mr. & Mrs. McCann in memory of little James. It is our children's ward, and has been occupied almost constantly since opened. Our present twentysix patients with their attendants fill the Hospital

Medical Report for 1910
North China - 1910

beyond its legitimate capacity. A few women patients and many men have necessarily been refused admittance. Being in a city our Dispensary work is proportionately large but the number treated rarely exceeds thirty a day. We have performed few serious operations but some performed have seemed very serious, and there have been many that we wished to do that we dared not undertake, partly because of the inadequate knowledge of anatonomy possessed by our assistants and partly because the character of our accomodations was not wholly suitable. Eye operations have been most numerous. One patient was so pleased with his improved sight that he promises us a "cart-load" of patients from his village. It is gratifying to have newcomers say they have been sent by this or that patient who has been cured here. We also meet the reverse of this spirit of confidence. Especially in connection with our city out-calls we find that it is required that one dose of medicine shall cure the patient or at least bring about marked improvement otherwise another doctor is called. We appreciate the opportunities that these calls afford of meeting people but more and more we realize that the largest opportunity for both Medical and Evangelistic work is afforded in the Hospital. Hospital and dispensary fees have been paid cheerfully by patients even those who are very poor. These fees now the same as those charged at Pang Chuang have amounted to a sum more than sufficient to cover the salaries of our two men nurses and that of the gate-keeper. The Chinese have made no large contribitions to the hospital, but some, acting on their growing knowledge, have given money instead of eggs, cakes or a feast. We have, of course, many charity patients, and the condition of many of these is pitiful beyond expression, but it is with satisfaction that we note the fact that church-members as a whole no longer insist on belonging to this class.

Evangelistic Work.

The religious work this year has been more satisfactory than ever before. Mr. Ts'ao is quite as faithful in his preaching and teaching in the dispensary as was our sweet-spirited helper, Mr. Chang who died in the summer. While Mr Ts'ao is in general charge of meetings, the medical assistant and two men nurses take turns with him in conducting morning prayers and Sunday services. At these times as we look into the faces of those who listen it is a joy to see that some of them are eager and expectant. One of these is the boy who months ago as a dispensary patient heard and comprehended something of the Gospel, and brought us his house-hold gods saying, "Hereafter our house will worship the one true God and have food to eat". The Lord accepted this beginning and provided him food for both body and soul. Some speak slightingly of "rice Christians", but if we had been brought up in any but Christian homes we cannot know what motives would first have lead us to seek the Lord. There is a scholarly-looking old merchant who has a silver shop in the city. Eight years ago he took the first steps toward entering the church, but soon became indifferent, stopped reading his Bible and never attended church. It was not until he was driven to the hospital to seek relief from the penalty of sins done to his body that he turned again to the Lord. He was baptised and received into full church membership at our winter communion. One of the best listeners we have had is a young Catholic who was here caring for his brother. He said, "You of the Jesus church are very different from us. Our priests read the Bible to us and forgive our sins, but they would never allow any outside the church to come into our meetings and here what is said." The Women, most of whom have lived cramped narrow lives, are not such good listeners as all the men, but our BiBle women are faithful in trying to teach them. A little blind girl of four years surprised us when she had been in the hospital but a few days by repeating the three stanzas of the song, There is but One True God. She had learned it while the Bible woman was trying to teach it to her grandmother. These patients who are willing to learn make our hearts glad and thankful. The listless, indifferent ones who attend prayers only because required to do so are not a few. They also are a stimulous to more earnest prayer and effort. It is good to be working where workers are so much needed and to know that we are not working alone.

For our well-built hospital rooms with their sunshine and fresh air we are very thankful. Perhaps to the mind of one ~~fr~~ newly arrived from America they might not suggest private rooms in a hospital there, but they are far cleaner and more comfortable than the homes from which most of the patients come. During the five months since the hospital was opened there have been ~~no~~ more than fifty patients accommodated there. Nearly forty of this number were with us for a month or longer. These patients with the relatives who came to care for them make not a small company, and it has been a great satisfaction to be able to do for them what could be done only in a hospital. There have been those for whose physical ills we could do nothing, but we hope they learned that their souls' need is even greater than any possible need of their bodies and that God in his love has provided for that need. It surely is not possible that any who have been here could go away and be just the same people they were before they came. It is our great desire that when we have the larger hospital that is promised for some future day, that each added facility for healing diseased bodies may add doubly to what shall be done for starving sin-sick hearts.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the station,

Susan B. Tallman.

North China
1909-10

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Respectfully submitted in behalf of the station,

Simon K. Tallman.

For the A. B. C. F. M.

Linfanzchow Station

Rec'd JUN 24 1910

Annual Report of the Work for Women, for the year ending May 15, 1910

Statistics for the year ending Dec. 31, 1909.

Bible women 6. Teachers 2. Boarding School 1. Day Schools 3. Attendance at Boarding School 26. Attendance at Day Schools 25. Woman's Station classes 5. Attendance at station classes 118. Total No. under instruction 220.

Personnel.

The foreigners connected with the work this year have been Dr. S.B. Tallmon Mrs. E.W. Ellis, Mrs. J. H. Mc Cann, Mrs. V. P. Eastman, Miss Mabel A. Ellis. Early in the year Miss Grace Wyckoff spent ten days looking over the work of the field, and since Feb. has given her entire time and untiring efforts to this work in the needy country districts. Mrs. Moe has helped us leading prayers from time to time.

Girls' School.

The Boarding school was started two years ago by Mrs. Ellis in a yard 51x46. Twenty people were crowded into six small rooms. The first of the duties of that opening term was the unbinding of feet. Baths were considered a joke, and the pupils insisted on drinking the unboiled river water. Now we are using the court planned for station classes, but our numbers have so increased that our accomodations are scarcely better than before. But the pupils have improved. They come now with unbound feet and shoes ready for wear. Baths are tolerated, for they are not optional. And boiled water is accepted. The little wild girls who came to us two years ago are growing into appreciative, teachable pupils.

Day schools were started soon after the work opened here in 1888. only afew came in those days, but we see results from the efforts put forth then. One child was won into the school by the gift of a garment. She was not a promising child, but little by little her heart and her eyes were opened. Now after twenty years she is the doctor's trusted assistant, a nurse in the hospital, the mother of the best behaved child in church.

Another little girl, feeling the pain of bound feet unbearable, forgot the stoical attitude so common to her people, and wailed her bitterness at being born a Chinese girl. Her mother was in the employ of the missionary. And the cries of the little girl were more than the missionary could endure. She said "You must unbind that child's feet if you stay in my employ". The desired affect was produced, the little feet were unbound, and Shu Ching was sent to school. She is in Peking Union college now.

North China
1909-10

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Simon B. Wolleson.

For the A.B.C.F.M.

Linfengchow Station

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Last summer she taught a day school at Lintsing, and we hope for her as our head teacher when she graduated from Peking. This year we have had three day schools at the outstations and one at the central station. The one at Lintsing was started by Shu Ching last summer and continued by Miss Niu, the daughter of a Post Office official of this region. One at Tsing Ping was taught by Miss Ma, a Peking school girl. The one At Tung Ch'ang Fu was taught by a Bible woman. And one at Chu Chuan Tun was taught for a few weeks by a member of the fall station class. About fifty have been enrolled in these day schools, but only about half have been in regular attendance. These schools have been examined each term by the foreigner in charge of the school work at the central station.

At the central station the teachers are young and need much supervision. Miss Ellis has had general oversight of the schools since the New Year time. Mrs. McCann has taught the classes in Arithmetic in the Boarding School and Mrs. Eastman has had charge of the instruction in music and Gymnastics. Dr. Tallmon has sent her nurse, (the little girl who was long ago invited to school by the gift of a garment,) daily to the school to treat minor deseases. The yearly physical examinations have shown no serious diseases among our pupils, though minor ailments have caused work and worry. One child was sent home eary in the spring term for disobedience.

Station Classes.

In the fall, Mrs. Ellis had charge of a three month's station class of eight women, four of whom are now helping as Bible women. It has been our custom to hold a station class for our Lintsing women each year at The Chinese New Year time. Only a few came during the former years, but last year fifty were enrolled. This year ninety four were enrolled! The average attendance was fifty four. They came early, some walking two or three miles and staid all day, with only a biscuit for their noon day meal. At the close of the study period, a meeting was held for the members of the class and for their friends. Sometimes as many as a hundred attended these meetings.

This spring Miss Ellis had charge of a class for young women, WE have

sometimes felt that girls too old for school, and too young for the Bible woman's station class were neglected. This class was an experiment this year, and we were much pleased with the result. Miss Grace Wyckoff has held nine station classes in our big country field. At least one hundred fifty women, coming from thirty five different villages have studied with her. Eight Bible women have helped her, thus enabling her to carry on two or three station classes at the same time. She reports that about thirty women may be ready to be received on probation this fall. When we remember that at our Semi Annual meeting in Feb. only one of the seventy received into the church was a woman, you can imagine our gratitude for Miss Wyckoff's efforts. She writes "Lintsing surely needs a strong, young woman for this work, gladly bearing the inconveniences and discomforts of the work, and entering into the rewards of the same". Miss Wyckoff started one class at Chu Chuan Tun which Mrs. Ellis visited twice after Miss Wyckoff went farther north in her work.

City Work.

During the Chinese New Year time special meetings were held. Tho' we have been told that in Lintsing women do not go out to church in the evening, and tho' our experience in other years has proved this statement, this year it has been entirely disproved. Some evenings as many as two hundred women were present. Such subjects as "The Education of Women", and "Foot Binding" as well as strictly Evangelistic topics were discussed. As yet we have seen few results of this unusual interest, but the results we know are there.

We have been able to get in close touch with the official class this year. When we moved into our new homes we entertained the ~~ladies~~ wives of the officials. Return invitations came and we have made several visits, and been most cordially welcomed. To be sure they are more interested in our clothes, our feet, and our ages than in the Gospel message we came to give them, but we see befor us here an open door.

Bible Women.

Two regular Bible women have been in employ this year, besides the

six with Miss Wyckoff, and the two who have taught day schools. Seven young women have helped in our schools. The matron of the Boarding schools leads prayers, makes calls as she feels lead, and does Bible woman's work.

Touring.

Miss Wyckoff has spent three months in the country, and has come in contact with practically all the church members of the field, in her station class and village work. Mrs. or Miss Ellis has been to Chu Chuan Tun once each month. Miss Ellis has spent twenty nine days in the country, making short trips to Tsing Ping and Chih Ping to the east; Tung Chang Fu to the south; Sung An Tsun to the west. She plans for a trip to Tung Chang Fu again soon to close the school there. Several years ago, Miss Gertrude Wyckoff held a station class at Tsu Tsun, she came home tired and disheartened, "I have never had a more unsatisfactory trip" she said. This fall, two little girls enthusiastically met the lady teacher passing through Tsu Tsun. They came with hymn book and catechism read to sing and to read. They had read a little with Miss Wyckoff five years ago. When she left they had asked their father about the characters, and had learned to read well, and with understanding. They had learned a few tunes from Miss Wyckoff, and from some source had added many variations. Many hymn could be sung, and sing they did with a joyful noise!! They were ready for our girls' school, and now so eager to learn.

"O, Spiritual Seedman, cast, with ungretful hand thy rich grain forth.
Time, slow to foster things of lesser worth, broods over thy work and God permits no waste."

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the station,

Mabel A. Ellis

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Boarding

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Respectfully submitted on behalf of the station,

Ingeborg C. Ellis

Outing - Fukuoka China
1909-10

Rec'd JUN 24 1910

Annual Report of General Work

Lintsingchow Station

North China Mission

for the year ending May 31, 1910.

STATISTICS. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1909. Lintsingchow, established 1886. Outstations 17. Population of field, 3,500,000. Missionaries, Ordained, 2. Unordained, 1. Physicians (women) 1. Single women 1. Wives 3. Total 8. Native laborers. Unordained preachers 10. Teachers 2. Bible women 6. Other native laborers 12. Total 30. Places of regular meeting 12. Communicants 570. Added by confession 14. Adherents 500. Average attendance 300. Sabbath schools 1. Membership 50. Students for the Ministry 2. Students in College 2. Boarding and High schools 2. Pupils boys 32 Girls 26. Other schools 5. Men's station class 40. Women's station classes 118. total number under instruction 220. Native contributions. For Christian work $20. For education $36.09. Medical Work Number of Hospitals 1. Patients 10. Number of Dispensaries One. Patients 3403.

PERSONNEL. Last summer Mrs. McCann and the four children, the Eastman's and the Ellis' spent the vacation period at Pehtaiho. In July, Dr. Tallmon got away for two months' much needed rest at Tai Shan. Mr. McCann bore the heat of the summer and the burdens of superintending building operations , without a vacation. In July Mr. and Mrs. Troxel were joined by Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Moe who had also left Taimingfu. The four traveled together to Pehtaiho, but the Troxels sailing for the homeland, the Moes remained on at the coast until the close of the season when they returned to Lintsing where they remained until May . On October third their home was brightened by the coming

of little Esther Caroline on Oct. 24th. Immediately upon the report of the joy in the one home, the sad news of a battle for the life of the "bonny" baby of the McCann household was given to the station, and on the ~~Nov~~ 27th, the battle for earthly life was lost and the Heavenly life was gained. James H.McCann Jr. was aged one year and eleven days. He was laid to rest to the south east of the new home, which had been occupied less than a month, ~~and the parents erected to his memory a ward for babies in the hospital~~. Miss Grace Wyckoff since her return from furlough has given nearly all her time to the needy country work of this field. Since the Eastman's arrival on Oct. 3d they have been getting into the work of the station and doing faithful study of the language.

NATIVE FORCE. ~~In the recounting of the work of the year, we are sorry to record the death of Chang Ch'eng Hsiang during last summer.~~ The fact that two of our leading helpers had received money in connection with the purchase of the new place, was a great grief to us. The ~~older~~ older man was dropped from employ and the work of the younger man changed to that of a teacher. Still another helper allowed himself to be drawn into a law suit and was censured by the local Congregational Association. Now in this field the British and Foreign Bible Society supports three men, the American Bible Soc. two and the Scotch Bible Soc. one. From many quarters come reports of inquirers whom the colporteurs have met. It is not easy to know how best to direct these itinerant book-sellers but we feel that there is a place for them in the work of the station. It is hoped that a plan for better supervision can soon be provided. ~~There are~~ There are seven outstation preachers and six men who combine the duties of gatekeeper with more or less of preaching and talking to inquirers.

We regret to record the loss of Teacher Chang Ch'eng Hsiang, one of the most zealous and consecrated of our helper force. He seemed one who had a real desire after spiritual things, and he bore as nicknames, both "Jesus" and "Philip". Wang Chen Hai had been taking the place of the teacher of classics in our Boys' School about two weeks, when he was taken ill and died within a few days. Visitors Representatives of British and Foreign Bible Society, Y.M.C.A., South Chihli Mission, China Inland, American Methodist, English Baptist, American Presbyterian, as well as of three stations of our own Mission, brought good cheer and helpful messages. There have also been a half dozen members of business firms who have visited us during the year.

The number of LAWSUITS brought to the central station is less than in some years past, but still far too numerous. That churchmembers when in trouble should seek help from all their friends is but natural, and how shall they distinguish between an injury done to them and to the church?

Since the conference reported a year ago, no progress has been made along the line of DELIMITATION OF THE FIELD.

OUTSTATION CONDITIONS.

Tukiachwang, 180 "li" to the northwest, on the Shuntefu border, has been allotted to our care. The chapel compound, secured by native contributions, is a very convenient place. During the summer this place will be cared for in connection with Sung An Tsun by one of the stu-

dents, returning from the Union Theological College at Peking. Palyueh has dedicated their house of worship. It is a place which we believe will be of large use in that community. One portion of this village has a group of eleven families who count themselves Christians. The chapel of Wangklayuehe will soon be ready to be dedicated. Lanwoa is in the center of a region where over two hundred inquirers have been enrolled. The situation there is one that calls for much of tact and wisdom. While it is still too early to tell what will be the outcome, it is a field that needs shepherding. Yiulangchen has among its membership two business men who completed the theological seminary short-cut course, and who are prepared to lead the service in the absence of the regular helper. Repairs have been made on the chapel recently bought. Chuchlantun while only a country village gives much encouragement because of the number who seem deeply interested. Here also repairs have been made during the year, the labor being contributed by the local church. At Chimping, the renting of a more desirable place for a chapel is likely to be successful. This more desirable location is offered to us at a slightly increased rental. Here the proportion of women is much larger than any other place in the field, it having been for many years an outstation of the Pangkiachwang field. Poping has a very small chapel compound which we hope may sometime be enlarged. For outside chapel preaching, the location is an excellent one. At Tsingping the churchmembers are plan-

ning for a fund, the income of which shall be used for self-support. The three British and Foreign Bible Society colporteurs in our field are from this outstation. At Tungchangfu the work has been interrupted by the helper being called away to build a chapel, to attend annual meeting at Tungchow, to go to Peitaiho, to bury his grandmother, and to teach in the boys' school while the principal goes to the annual meeting. Near the Yellow River we have four chapels. The situation there is a disappointing one. Some years ago inquirers were numbered by the scores or hundreds. They erected two chapels and the outlook was very encouraging. But evidently the church was not what they expected, and their ardor was dampened, and instead of the many who came to inquire, it is now only the few who come to worship. At Acheng and Chi Chi, two important market towns, the outlook is better than at Szeklachwang and Taochengpu. At the last named place the last baptized member has been excommunicated on account of unbecoming conduct. A fine chapel stands on the bank overlooking the turbid waters of the Yellow River, but the one who goes to preach begins with inquirers whose first zeal has waned. It is in the region to the west where the most interest is shown now, and where chapels are being planned. At Changtun a new chapel compound has been secured at an expense of about forty dollars, and a regular helper has been stationed there. At Klumsien a helper has been stationed this year who reports many new inquirers and other signs of encouragement. Here as at Yiulangchen, and

Tungchangfu, the postmasters are Christians and able to give help to the church.

REBUILDING AND DEDICATION.

This year has been a year of realization along material lines. Three residences, a church, boys' school, dispensary, woman's station class rooms at present used for the girls' boarding school, stables, and other necessary buildings have been built or are nearing completion. The dedication of the new church was held on the last day of the year. Seven tablets were presented and the expressions of friendliness came from officials of highest rank of this region and from the business men of the city, as well as from neighbors and churchmembers. Mr.Stanley of Pangkiachwang preached the dedication sermon. Miss Grace Wyckoff was present to meet the churchmembers preliminary to her going out among them to hold station classes for women. The day after the dedication the churchmembers from the outstation came in and on the following day was the large meeting. Native brethren from Pangkiachwang and Paotingfu were present who stayed to give much appreciated help in the "week of prayer".

Special Meetings.

Beginning with the "week of prayer" the church was opened nightly for two months, the only exception being two evenings during the lantern festival. Mr.Perkins presence here at the New Year was very helpful. While the audiences varied in numbers from a few ten to three or four

hundred, those who came seemed to be interested enough to listen quietly for the most part. The first Sundays of the New year were marked by the large crowds that filled the church to overflowing. While the crowds gradually lessened, there is evidence that friends were made and that good was done. A "personal workers' society" formed under the inspiration of helpers is well of Paotingfu during the "week of prayer" suffered because of these special meetings, our strength and efforts being centered in them.

RELATION TO OFFICIALS.

With the rebuilding have come opportunities to meet officials that have not been granted us before. On the day of church dedication, all the highest officials of the city came in a body, and were feasted at the McCann home. The representatives of the various government schools in the city were entertained at the same time at the Eastman home, and scores of the lesser officials and of the gentry and other friends ate together at the boys' school. When Dr.Smith was here, the officials and gentry were invited to meet him, but unfortunately for the success of our plans, the day proved to be a rainy one. Both of the new military officials reported that their very first calls were at our compound. In calling on officials at two of the outstations, Mr.Ellis was pleased at their friendliness and at their seeming appreciation of the work of the missionaries.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

We are rejoicing in the new equipment for our boys' school.

About 50 boys have been enrolled in the school. There has been one case of smallpox and one case of discipline, but on the whole we have had much for which to be thankful both in the health and the deportment of the boys. Mr.Eastman has two classes in English and physical drill. Mrs. Ellis has beginning arithmetic and geography and leads prayers twice each week.Mrs.Eastman han an advanced class in English three times a week for the teachers. The boys' school, like the girls' school, has its own Sunday School at the school building. Mr.McCann and Mr.Eastman each have classes. The efforts to put the school on a more self supporting basis are meeting with some success.

STATION CLASSES.

For one month in the fall, a men's station class was held at the central station. Mr.Moe kindly consented to have charge of the course of study. Hou En Ch'eng had a class each day in music. It was a large and representative class with forty members from seventeen counties. They gave special attention to the book of Romans, and, while the capacities of the men varied greatly, we believe all received help from the class. The colporteurs and leading churchmembers made up the class. A class was organized at Changtun with a good enrollment, but it was difficult to to obtain regular attendance.

TOURING.

Nearly 50 days have been spent by Mr.Ellis in the country field. What has been done emphasizes the need of this kind of work. Some of the

Emery W. Ellis

discomforts of touring have been removed by the possession of our own carts and animals. Besides meeting the Christians of all the outstations and discussing their problems with them, accompanied by two or three of the helpers some of the fairs of this region have been visited, and hundreds have listened to the preaching.

Native Contributions.

Native contributions this year are for securing a place of worship at Acheng. Some years ago, a fund of five hundred dollars from indemnity was appropriated as grant in aid to assist in the erection of chapels on condition that at least one half be raised by the native church itself. It seems to us that the wording of this grant in aid should be changed and made to read "for the securing of a place of worship", instead of "for the erection of a place of worship" as it reads now. Often by pawn or purchase a place can be secured much more advantageously than to erect. Also enlargement and repair of places of worship might justly be granted from the same fund and under the same conditions.

Next year marks the quarter centennial of the founding of this station, and with gratitude to God we recount the blessings of the past. This last year has had its clouds and sunshine, and we realize how inadequately we are meeting the needs of this great field, but, pledging ourselves anew to the Lord of the harvest, we pray for strength to strive this coming year to work more earnestly for the glory of God and the good of our fellowmen.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the station

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Henry M. Bell

China
Annual
1909-10

Rec'd JUL 26 1911

North China Mission. Lintsing Station Report. May 1910 to May 1911.

Special work of missionaries.

Emery W. ELLIS, ordained, General charge of the missionary work of the station. Mrs. Minnie C. Ellis, Bible Women's Training Class. Vinton P. Eastman, ordained, Student of Language and Principal of the Boys' Boarding School. Mrs. Florence C. Eastman, Student of Language and Teacher in the Girls' Boarding School. Miss Susan B. Tallmon, M.D., General Medical Work. Miss Mabel A. Ellis, In charge of General Work for Women and Girls and Principal of the Girls' Boarding School.

(For statistics see enclosed blank.)

Personal and general.

During the year Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. McCann and family have been transferred to the Paotingfu station. Mr. McCann in his work here as builder had become so well and favorably known in Lintsing and environs that it seemed a pity that he must leave just at a time when leisure from the building work gave him time for that intensive spiritual work for which this wide acquaintance was the preparation. But the Paotingfu needs were urgent and apparently not otherwise to be met with the Mission in its present short-handed state. Our comfort is in the thought that Lintsing's loss will be Paotingfu's gain.

It has been proposed as an item in the Mission policy that each station have, in addition to the ordained men, one man unordained who in some stations should be a trained educationalist and in others a business man with ability as an architect and builder. The Lintsing station heartily favors such a proposition.

The loss to the station of the McCann children has in part been made up by the arrival in the Ellis home on January thirteenth of Preston Josephus. He is the sole representative in our station of foreign babyhood, yet despite this fact we don't intend to spoil him.

This year we have had with us, for a part of the time in the same compound, five missionaries representing the National Holiness Association. Formerly with the South Chihli Mission, they are now, as the first foreign workers of the Holiness Association, buying property and preparing to open a new work in a field hitherto practically untouched some forty miles to the south of Lintsing.

Evangelistic. (For further items regarding the outstation work see Mr. Ellis' report.)

Owing to unforeseen circumstances the evangelistic work done by the foreign workers in the outstations has this year been far less than usual. Though Mr. Ellis spent most of the summer in Lintsing but little touring was attempted, for the weather was too hot, the rains too wet, and the people too busy, to make touring at this season either pleasant or successful. In the fall there were the schools to open, plans to be talked over with Mr. McCann, before he left for Paotingfu, and the "big meeting" at the central station to provide for. A tour or two was made but only part of the outstations were visited. Then came the heavy snows blocking the roads and the bubonic plague in Manchuria threatening all North China. For three months no tours were possible. The outstation preachers had all gone to their Homes to spend the New Year's vacation, because of plague they did not dare to return to their fields and resume work, and thus the whole outstation work was left without leaders.

The most marked feature of the year's work, however, came about through just these conditions. With touring out of the question, gates closed, and with servants and teachers shut in the same compound with us, the opportunity was used for holding daily meetings for evangelistic in nature. Mr. Ellis and Mr. Troxel had charge. For nearly seven weeks there meetings

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continued resulting in confession of sin, repentance, and an evident determination on the part of many to live henceforth the overcoming life. Among this number was one of the strongest and most influential helpers for whom we had long been praying. We had hoped that he, like Peter, would, when converted strengthen the brethren. This we are sure he will be able to do, but for a few years the brethren directly helped will be those of Paotingfu. For he thought it best to get away for a time from the old associations and financial entanglements here, the call from Paotingfu was unanimous, so we could do nothing else than reluctantly let him go.

These meetings in marked contrast to those held last year, which were meant for and attended largely by ~~of~~ those outside the church, were for church members. With a "glorious church without spot or wrinkle " as the instrument by which He is lifted up that glad day when all men shall be drawn unto Him is brought rapidly nearer. Let us hope that all these efforts to cleanse the church and revive it for service will be blessed to this end.

The usual lines of work have, except for the lull caused by the plague scare, gone forward as in other years. The chapel in the city is now opened daily except on Sundays when worshippers are expected to come to the central church. The man in charge is a Lintsing man, has taken part of the Theological course, and is well equipped for this work. We hope to thus open the central church here in the compound in the fall.

Station classes for men have not been held this year owing largely to plague reasons as well as lack of funds. Many of the outstations can be characterized as is the central station by saying they are still in the building stage. We ought to enter in earnest this coming year into that character-building work for which this material equipment opens the way.

Building Work. Needs.

The year under review has seen the completion of the Boys' School Building. The promise has also come of money for the much needed and long looked for Woman's Hospital Building. The funds are however not yet in hand so the erection of the building will likely have to wait until Dr. Tallmon returns from her furlough in 1913 or later.

Right here should be mentioned the need of a male physician to take over his share of the burden and blessing of the increasing medical work for this broad field with a population of at least five million people who have no more accessible place where they may receive the help of the foreign physician.

Some may think that with all the building that has been done at Lintsing during the last two years we ought to be satisfied now and quit asking for money. Like Paul we try in whatsoever state we are therein to be content, but this does not mean that we are satisfied and should make no attempt to improve that state. The thirtyfive girls in the Boarding School who sleep crowded into seven small rooms and study in a 20 x 30 schooroom are happy for they have been used to such crowding at home, but it does not give us joy to be compelled thus to jeopardize their health. $3000 can wisely be used in providing the necessary schoolroom and dormitory accomadations for the girls, thus releasing for their intended uses as Woman's Station Class buildings those now used by the girls.

> A further $2000 is needed for replacing old walls that were in use when the compound was bought with new and more durable ones, for laying out roads and planting trees, for enclosing the Boys' School yard, for building cisterns, and if possible providing something in the way of accomadations for Men's Station Classes. There is also immediate need for a special gift of some $75 or $100 to pay for repairs on the roof ~~of~~ of the Boys' Dormitory building, half of which an April wind blew off while the boys slept peacefully on their board beds below. To take this amount from the $260 appropriated yearl y for Boys' School purposes when that amount is is already stretched severely by specials and otherwise to meet the bare running expenses is a task next to impossible.

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JUL 31 1911

Educational.

The Boys' School this year for the first time has enjoyed the use of its new equipment which includes the Dormitory and School buildings, both ample for present needs, and to be so we hope for years to come. School desks, blackboards, maps, a globe, and such other necessary apparatus and furnishings are in profitable use. Some of these things are new, others the accumulations of former years. A tendency toward extravagant expenditure on the part of the teacher entrusted with the school accounts(whether due to carelessness or a desire for graft is not yet known) as well as other counts against him led to his dismissal. This reduces the teaching force from the full time of three men to two men with half time of a third who also teaches in the Girls' School. Insistence on payment of tuition fees in advance has apparently not kept many away. Those who failed to return are largely such boys as were already well on in age, or those who had failed to pay the previous ~~trs~~ terms tuition. There should be some follow up system with these older boys by which they could be brought back to the central station for further Bible work with something of a normal course. They would then be able to do much in their home villages either as teachers of the village day schools or as voluntary workers among their home people. Most of these boys have had three or more years in the school here and know more characters and more Bible truth than the majority of their home friends. As feeders to our Lintsing school we have as yet but one day-school. This is attended by some five or six boys ranging in age from seven to fifteen. The old Chinese Classical teacher in charge receives as salary about twelve dollars a year, one third of this the preacher in that outstation himself pays while the Board gives the rest. This one school is in marked contrast to the scores of such schools which are maintained in connection with some mission stations, notably by the Methodists at Taisnfu and elsewhere in Shantung. No one of these schools costs a large sum, but until the supply of money for this purpose and of men for the work are both greatly increased can we expect our outstation schools to rival those mentioned. The Chinese government is doing wonderfully well in organizing and equipping public schools, but in our field as in many other parts of China the work is proceeding from the top downward. The thousands of villages around us are as yet scarcely touched by the new education. Until we can send into these villages well-equipped teachers, knowing their Chinese classics and some western geography and arithmetic as well, inspired with something of the teacher spirit, and with a zeal for Christian service, we had better remain content to let the youth learn as formerly from private tutors or be supplied in time with government schools.

That which all the boys want, some of them perhaps not knowing why they want it, is instruction in the English language. In the spring of 1910 this instruction was given to all but the entering class. In the fall only the bright ones were allowed to continue, and even some of them fell by the way before the term ended. This spring there is no English class, as the boys who are likely to go to Pangchuang Academy next year have already had the required amount of English for entrance. The plan is to give one year of English only to those who intend to go on to higher schools.

This last year Mrs. Eastman has had a private English class with two or three of our men teachers in attendance and as many more from the local Post Office. The object has been not only to meet a desire on the part of the se young men for English instruction, but chiefly to secure the interest of these men in the doctrine which we are here to teach. One of the men is a teacher in the Boys' School and the hope has been to help him to a place where he could later take over the teaching of English in the school, which teaching has to the present been done by one of the missionaries. A fee is charged and the amount thus collected is used in buying books and papers, some English and some Chinese as the nucleus for a reading room.

(For Girls' School and Women's work see Miss Ellis' report.)

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Show marked improvement. For the Statistics, U.S. Eastman -

Lin Ching Station - 1911.

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This last year Mr. Bateman has had a private English class with two or three of our men teachers in attendance and as many more from the local Post Office. The object has been not only to meet a desire on the part of the young men for English instruction, but chiefly to secure the interest of these men in the doctrine which we are here to teach. One of the men is a teacher in the Boys' School and the hope has been to help him to a place where he could later take over the teaching of English in the school, which teaching has to the present been done by one of the missionaries. A fee is charged and the amount thus collected is used in buying books and papers, some English and some Chinese as the nucleus for a reading room.

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Rec'd JUL 31 1911

Work For Women, Lintsingchow, Station.
April ~~XL~~ 31, 1910 to April 31, 1911.

The foreign ladies in connection with the work this year have been Dr. S. B. Tallmon, Mabel A. Ellis, Miss Grace Wyckoff who is giving us two months of her time this spring, Mrs. E.W. Ellis, Mrs. V. P. Eastman.

Girls School.

The one Boarding school has enrolled forty pupils. The four day svhools have enrolled thirty one. The school at Ching Ping was taught by Mrs. He, a former Pang Chuang school girl. The one at Tung Chang Fu was taught by Mrs. Liang, a young Bible woman, The one at Sung An Tsun was carried on for a few months by a member of the spring station class. The fourth, held at the station here, was taught during the summer by Miss Ting, a Peking school girl, and was continued by Miss Niu the daughter of the Post Office Official at Tung Chang Fu. The teachers are young and inexperienced. Miss Ellis has felt their need of a large amount of general oversight, as well as a great deal of particular insight. The schools at the outstations have been examined at the close of each term by the foreigner in charge of the schools at the central station, or by a teacher from Libtsing. Mrs. Eastman has given the instruction in Music and Gymnastics, and has taught a class of Arithmetic in the Boarding school.

Station Class Work.

When school opened the mi ddle of Sept. ,a station class for young was held. Twelve young women were enrolled, most of them young women too old for the regular school work, and young wives. The progress that they made was most encouraging. Mrs. Ellis spent two hours a day with them ,giving them a glimpse of the wonderful things of other countries the intricacies of Mathmatics, and a bit of Physiology besides their Bible lessons. At the end of the two months, when the class was supposed to close, three of them waited upon Miss Ellis, requesting that they might stay on furnishing all their own food. The request was granted, five others were added to the class, and a second class of two months was held.

Nine women who have attended former classes in Lintsing were sent to the class at Pang Chuang in Oct. These all with one exception are helping now in outstation classes.

During the six weeks of quarantine here, a class not entirely optional was held. All the women and girls in the yard were enrolled. It was a queer class of readers, a nurse and a Bible woman who were already satisfied with their attainments; wives of servants who would rather perferred to sweep floors; a blind hospital patient who insisted on havung her book in the hand close to her sightless eyes when she recited and many bright children, for whom Dr. Tallmon h,ad an incipient kindergarten an hour a day.

JUL 31 1911

Work For Women, Lintaingpoew, Station.
April 1st, 1910 to April 31, 1911.

The foreign ladies in connection with the work this year have been Dr. C. B. Tailmon, Miss A. Ellis, Miss Grace Yeskell who is giving us two months of her time this spring, Mrs. E.W. Ellis, Mrs. V. P. Eastman.

Girls School.

The one Boarding school has enrolled forty pupils. The four day schools have enrolled thirty one. The school at Ohing Ping was taught by Mrs. Ho, a former Pang Chuang school girl. The one at Tung Chang Fu was taught by Mrs. Liang, a young Bible woman. The one at Sung Ju Tsun was carried on for a few months by a member of the spring station class. The fourth, held at the station here, was taught during the summer by Miss Ting, a Peking school girl, and was continued by Miss Mia the daughter of the Post Office Official at Tung Chang Fu. The teachers are young and inexperienced. Miss Ellis has felt their need of a large amount of general oversight, as well as a great deal of particular insight. The schools at the outstations have been examined at the close of each term by the foreigner in charge of the schools at the central station, or by a teacher from Lintaing. Mrs. Eastman has given the instruction in Music and Gymnastics, and has taught a class of Arithmetic in the Boarding school.

Station Class Work.

When school opened the middle of Sept. a station class for young women was held. Twelve young women were enrolled, most of them young women too old for the regular school work, and young wives. The progress that they made was most encouraging. Mrs. Ellis spent two hours a day with them, giving them a glimpse of the wonderful things of other countries the intricacies of Mathematics, and a bit of Physiology besides their Bible lessons. At the end of the two months, when the class was suspended to allow the - of the cotton mill Miss Ellis, requesting that they might stay on learning all their own food. The request was granted, five others were added to the class, and a second class of two months was held.

Nine women who have attended former classes in Lintaing were sent to the class at Pang Chuang in Oct. These all with one exception are helping now in outstation classes.

During the six weeks of quarantine here, a class not entirely optional was held. All the women and girls in the yard were enrolled. It was a queer class of teachers, a nurse and a Bible woman who were already satisfied with their attainments, wives of servants who would rather preferred to sweep floors, a blind hospital patient who insisted on having her book in the hand close to her sightless eyes when she recited and many bright children, for whom Dr. Tailmon had an impatient kindergarten an hour a day.

The year has been a good one.

Bible Women,

Seven regular Bible women have been in employ all the year, and eight others have helped at special times of station classes and of fairs. Six young women have helped in the schools. One Bible woman made us glad by saying, "You may send me anywhere you wish, It is more easy to work at home, But I am willing to go anywhere you think best." We sent her to an especially hard place, and have been pleased with the good reports we have heard of her work.

Touring.

Before the school opened in the fall, Miss Ellis made a tour of the western part of the field, where station classes had been held in the spring. At one place of the nineteen who had read in the station class, fourteen had read on with the Bible woman who goes once a month to the village. In some places no work seemed to have been done since the close of the class.

Miss, Wyckoff, Dr. Tallmon and Mrs. Eastman spent six days in the same part of the field in April. It was the first time a foreign doctor had ever been to this district and there was much interest in the delegation. Miss Wyckoff talked to the crowds and made arrangements for the five station classes in progress now. Dr. Tallmon treated the one hundred and sev nty patients who came, and Mrs. Eastman examined the church women in their books.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the station,

Mabel A. Ellis

Work for Women
Lautenung Station

JUL 31 1911

Report of The Medical Work, Lintsingchow Station. May 1911.

Statistics Jan. 1, '10 - Jan. 1, '11.

Number of Hospital.	1.	Outcalls	41.
" " Dispensaries.	1.	Surgical operations	
" " Foreign Physicians.	1	General anaes.	15
" " Chinese Assistants.	1.	Local "	35.
" " Nurses, male,	2.	Without " (native)	103.
" " " , female,	1.	Fees and donations.	$141.42 Mex
" " Inpatients,	84.	Rec'd from U.S. Appropiation and gifts.	891.40
" " Dispensary patients first visits	1332	Rec'd for Medical Students.	113.20
return visits,	2078.		

Out of the 1332 patients treated in the dispensary, 494 were from the city of Lintsing, 838 from out of the city. These were from 410 cities and towns situated chiefly in fifteen neighboring countries, but also representing 15 more distant localities.

The health of the members of the station has in general been very good. Little Preston Josephus Ellis who came Jan 13 to be a member of our station has been a delicate baby, and his mother for a number of days after his birth was extremly ill. We are deeply grateful to the Heavenly Father for the tender new life given, and for the dear strong life spared. The two boarding schools have been free from serious illness.

The Hospital and Dispensary were left during the summer months 1910 in charge of our assistant, He Chi Ying. But it was not considered wise to do the same this summer. And the work will be suspended ~~until~~ except when foreign oversight can be giveb. The hospital and dispensary were closed during the months of Feb. and March when the compound was in a state of partial quarantine on account of the plague. So far as we know, there were no authentic cases within ten miles of the city. But to the east and south of us, many deaths occured. We had printed a notice regarding the nature of the plague and precautions to be taken to avoid contagion. About eight thousand copies of which were distributed in our central station and outstations.

Hou En CHeng who is our medical student in Chi Nan Fu was with us during quarantine, and was very helpfull in the classes held for our hospital helpers as well as in their daily prayer meetings . Several will look back to those days as the time when new light was received , new purposes formed and new spiritual strength appropiated.

There has been no change in the personel of the hospital force, except the addition of another woman nurse, Mrs. Ma. She was formerly Tsu Kuniang , the teacher for two years of our girls' school. She came to us in March from Pang Chuang as the bride of one of our Lintsing church members. She and Mrs. Chao, who has been with us since the begining of the medical work four years ago, promise to supplement each other nicely.

Our two medical students , one in the Union College at Peking, and the other in the Union College at Chi Nan Fu are reported to be doing good work in their respective schools.

One medical tour of six days was made in company with Mrs. Eastman and Miss Grace Wyckoff who was making arrangements for her spring station classes in our western fields. Six places were visited, and more than a hundred and seventy patients were treated. Considering the large amount of time spent by the party in traveling from one place to another, this number is not small. Many were the inquiries as to when the Doctor would come

The medical work at the central station has been in no respect markedly different from that ~~work~~ last year. The number of inpatients has been but little in advance of previous records,and the proportion of women among ~~th~~ these has been but slightly raised. The dispensary attendance of this year compares favorably with that oflast in spite of the two months of quarantine The crowds at the time of the Fourth Month Fair were such that their various ills could be but inadequatly treated.

There have been an increasing percentage of eye operations. ~~The~~ Next in frequency are lithotomies. Hare-lip operations of which we have done several are very satis factory.Major work has been refused for lack of suitable accomadations. All will be glad to know that there are in Mrs. Wilder's hands 2200 of the $5000 promised for the Lintsing Woman's Hospital The rest of the amount will be available next spring, when we hope it will be possible to erect the building.

Medical notes.

A new department in our work ,the manufacture of artificial limbs has been neither very extensive or wholly satisfactory.

A large proportion of our city outcalls are suicide cases, but match heads, face powder, lye and arsenic have taken the place very largely of opium.

A church member living six miles from the city came begging that medical help be sent to his daughter whom he considered at the point of death. Her illness was such that simple treatment gave prompt relief. A few days later two carts brought eleven patients from that vullage to the dispensary,and others have been coming ever since. Unfortunately ~~the~~ large porportion of them are people in advanced stages of tuberculosis,or with some equally serious ailment for which little or nothing can be done. One recent outpatient was a little neighbor boy,the only son of his old father. His eighty year old grandmother often comes to church carrying a tiny grand-daughter inside her garment. There was almost nothing that could be done for the little boy,but the family always welcomed the doctor gladly,and was pleased to have her talk to them. One day she asked them what ptayer was. "They said "Oh we do not know how to pray,but grandma does. She prays just the way you do. She says ,'Great Heavenly Father,make Precious Complexion well, if it can be, and if not, take him to heaven where he will not be cold or hungry or sick any more'."

Patients with carcinoma,and sarcoma have seemed more numbrous ~~among~~ at the clinic ~~patients~~ than last year. Some are most pitiful.One is an old man who begs with importunity that we amputate his leg,and says,"I will not leave this room until it is done". A woman who has suffered intensely for months asks,"Can't you operate?" "If I should die it would not matter. I am worse than dead now." Then there was the woman with sarçoma of the thigh upon whom we operated nearly two years ago. She recently returned,with such extreme secondary ~~infection~~ involvment that no operation seemed advisable. When she and her son came to pay their respects before going home the young man said,"Though my mother can not be cured,her coming to the hospital has not been in vain. She has had more than a year and a half added to her life. And during most of the months has been almost free from pain, Then she has learned to pray and to read a little. Think how much broader her heart is than before she came". Then as they were quetioned they spoke more of the prayers she had learned,and the truths she had read. We often ~~wish that we could~~ long to do more for our patients than it is sometimes possible ~~to do~~,but that which is possible,physical and spiritual,is very well worth while.

On behalf of the station,

Susan B. Tallman

Annual Report
Medical
Work
Station

The medical work at the central station has been in no respect markedly different from that of last year. The number of inpatients has been but little in advance of previous records, and the proportion of women among them has been but slightly raised. The dispensary attendance of this year compares favorably with that of last in spite of the two months of quarantine. The crowds at the time of the Fourth Month fair were such that their various ills could be but inadequately treated.

There has been an increasing percentage of eye operations. The next in frequency are lithotomies. Hare-lip operations of which we have done several are very satisfactory. Major work has been reduced for lack of suitable accomodations. All will be glad to know that there are in Mrs. Wilder's hands $2000 of the $5000 promised for the building Women's Hospital the rest of the amount will be available next spring, when we hope it will be possible to erect the building.

Medical notes.

A new department in our work, the manufacture of artificial limbs has been neither very extensive or wholly satisfactory.

A large proportion of our city outcasts are suicide cases, but match heads, lace powder, rye and arsenic have taken the place wholly of opium.

A church member living six miles from the city came begging that medical help be sent to his daughter whom he considered at the point of death. Her illness was such that simple treatment gave prompt relief. A few days later two carts brought eleven patients from that village to the dispensary, and others have been coming ever since. Unfortunately the last proportion of them are people in advanced stages of tuberculosis, or with some equally serious ailment for which little or nothing can be done. One recent outpatient was a little neighbor boy, the only son of his old father. His eighty year old grandmother often comes to church carrying a tiny grand-daughter inside her garment. There was almost nothing that could be done for the little boy, but the family always welcomed the doctor gladly, and was pleased to have her talk to them. One day she asked them what prayer was. They said "Oh we do not know how to pray, but ~~[illegible]~~ the way you do. She says 'Great heavenly Father, take precious Complaition well, if it can be, and if not, take me to heaven where I will not be cold or hungry or sick any more.'"

Patients with relations, and persons have caused numerous ~~[illegible]~~ the clinic ~~[illegible]~~ than last year. Some are most painful. One is an old man who begs with importunity that we amputate his leg, and says, "I will not leave this room until it is done". A woman who has suffered intensely for months asks, "Can't you operate? I should die it would not matter. I am worse than dead now." Then there was the woman with sarcoma of the breast upon whom we operated nearly two years ago. She recently returned, with such extreme secondary ~~[illegible]~~ involvement that no operation seemed advisable. When she and her son came to pay their respects before going home she wrote

c'd JUL 26 1911

EVANGELISTIC REPORT

NORTH CHINA MISSION

LINTSINGCHOW STATION

for the year ending April 30, 1911.

The year just past has been one with its lights and shadows. The rebuilding of the station on the new site had given opportunities for personal gain to gatekeepers and helpers which had been a source of temptation to many. The coming of Rev. W. Taylor and Rev. C.W. Troxel and families and Miss Hill in December to the old compound in the city and their movement in Febr. into our compound for quarantine because of fear of the plague, made possible in God's good purpose special meetings which might otherwise never been held. While Mr. Taylor and Mr. Ellis led some meetings, the real burden of leadership feil upon Mr. Troxel. The meetings were owned of God and real changes in the lives of some of our people, we believe, were accomplished. Hou En Ch'eng from the Medical School at Tsinan was with us for the larger part of the time and threw himself heartily into all the station activities. Ting Wan Ch'eng seemed to secured victory in that he was willing to leave the question of what he should do and where entirely in the Lord's hands. A number made confession of sins and and seemed to secure real quickening in their spiritual lives. A different atmosphere seemed to prevade our compound at times but there are " many adversaries ".

OUTSTATION CONDITIONS.

Beginning at the point farthest away from the central station, T'ao Ch'eng P'u, the work had at one time promise of starting up again with new inquirers or with past inquirers again inquiring, but at present nothing definate can be reported. A church member transferred to us from the Presbyterians from Tsiningchow was put in there as preacher's assistant, but after a few weeks work reported that the turpid waters of the Yellow river and the mountains beyond were fine for scenery but that he would prefer to return home and teach his own family. His request was granted and no one has been appointed to

take his place. He was a man of faith and prayer but did not seem to be able to get others to follow his example.

Conditions at Aoh'eng and Szu kia chwang have not changed save that a boys' day school has been added at the later place. At Yiu Fang Chen to the north of Lintsing the preacher's assistant there taught a few boys a portion of the year, but it was not continued. AtChu Ch'wan T'un across the river to the northeast of the last named place the sabbath attendance has been better than at most of our outstations. At Hou Sung Chwang two miles to the south of YiuFang helper Chia and his two sons were murdered by the Boxers in 1900. Although here are the homes of two men who are graduates of the "Short cut" Theological course in Tungchow, they do not seem to have been able to overcome the results of the violence of the Boxer year.

At about the time that a committee from our North China mission was investigating relative merits of Taning, Tungchang and Lintsing as the location of this mission station, the Methodist missionaries were touring out in the north of Wei Hsien and at Sung An Ts'un established an outstation. Two of the martyrs of 1900 were from this village. The outstation, ere this fatal year, transferred to the London mission was destroyed, but from its ashes, arose a building much better than before. Seven years ago it was transferred to us and from this outstation have some a number who are helping in various station activities.

Ch'angkiat'un is an important market town where for a long time our helpers have felt that we should have a place of worship and a center for work. This has recently been secured but local jealousies and misdoings of church members has hindered the success of the work there.

At Pai Moh the new chapel is clean and comodius but the absence of furniture has only been partly remedied by local contributions equalling the grant from the Board's funds.

At Hulu Chen many new inquirers are reported and the members hope to be enabled to building a new place of worship with a grant from the Board's funds equally to their own contributions.

The return of a member from Shansi has been helpful to the group of Christians at this place.

To the east of the central station there are three important county seat towns that are called the " Peaceful cities", because the character meaning peace or equality is to be found in each of these cities' names. The one farthest away has a rented chapel in a not very satisfactory site, but the attendance of women upon the services is better than that from anyother outstation in our field. At P'oa P'ing, the street chapel is a good building with a good location but the other buildings in the little, cramped compound are ready to tumble down with the heavy rains of the summer. To make the compound of larger value a room for women should be built and the premises extended, if possible. The city nearest to Lintsing of these three previously mentioned has both a street chapel and an outside chapel on the main street. This place which has been deprived of a resident helper for some years now rejoices to find a helper again living in their midst.

It was somewhere in the nineties, that Rev. F.M.Chapin said he took the city of Tungchangfu by assualt, but along with the storming of the city there has been much of warfare which partook of the nature of seige. And in more recent years the seige method of spiritual warfare seems to have predominated. While the teaching of English in the governmental school, the presence of the postoffice and telegraph has done something to break down the walls of Chinese conservatism yet the progress of Christianity has meet with almost constant opposition. The presence of the pupils of our little girls' day school helps to fill the seats on the woman's side at church which we fear would otherwise be largely vacant. Differences in the little church here has delayed the day when they could take steps towards self government and self propogation.

The street chapel preaching has been sadly interrupted during the past year but upon the missionary's last visit there were half a dozen to be examined for baptism or for propationary members.

In the region to the northwest of Lintsing for a considerable district church members or inquirers are to be met with in almost every village, and from this section of our field come two-thirds of the boys and girls in our schools. This fact may partly be explain-

ed in that in or near Chihli the valuation placed upon modern education is higher than in the Shantung section of our field, and the presence of workers of the South Chihli Mission living at Wei Hsien for some years past has been used to turn the attention of many to the gospel and hence naturally to the schools where the gospel is taught.

Last summer the Committee Ad Interim appointed Messrs McCann, Stanley and Ellis a Committee on Boundaries to enter a conference then planned. Although no formal meeting has been held the three have all expressed themselves as favoring the National Holiness Assn. Mission beginning its work with headquarters at Nan Kwan T'ao, a market town 110 "li" to the south west of Lintsing. This part of our field has only recently seemed opened to gospel preaching and it is too early to say that motives have been responsible for the many inquirers in that region. In view of the new mission's entering upon work in that region, no helper has been assigned to the region to the south west of the central station. Our two students who were studying in the Theological Seminary have dropped out for a year. The fear of the plague which caused us to go into quarantine at the central station made it seem right for the helpers and colporteurs to spend the same six weeks at home.

From this hasty review of the work it is evident that we need your prayers that the work here shall be revived. We plan for the coming of Mr. Goforth for special meetings beginning Oct. 15th. Into the seed sowing of other years we have entered, and we trust we may so plant and water that God shall grant an increase. "They that feared the Lord spoke often one to another and a Book of Remembrance was written", we are praying that our church members shall find that fellowship with Christ that will lead them to speak to one another of the vital things of life and thus spread the Gospel of our Lord.

On behalf of the Station,

Emery W. ELLIS

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JUL 10 1911

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once then planned. Although no formal meeting has been held the
three have all expressed themselves as favoring the National Holiness
Mission beginning its work with headquarters at Nan Kwan T'ao,
~~[illegible]~~ town 110 "li" to the south west of Lintsing. This
part of our field has only recently seemed opened to gospel preaching
and it is too early to say that motives have been responsible for
the many inquiries in that region. In view of the new mission's
entering upon work in that region, no helper has been assigned to the
region to the south west of the central station. Our two students
who were studying in the Theological Seminary have dropped out for a
year. The fear of the plague which caused us to go into ~~[illegible]~~
quarantine at the central station made it seem right for the
helpers and colporteurs to spend the same six weeks at home.

From this hasty review of the work it is evident that we
need your prayers that the work here shall be revived. We plan for
the coming of Mr. Goforth for special meetings beginning Oct. 15th.
Into the seed sowing of other years we have entered, and we trust
we may so plant and water that God shall grant an increase.
" They that feared the Lord spoke often one to another and a Book
of remembrance was written before him for them that thought upon his name."
Let us be faithful with Christ that will lead

Tientsin Station
Tientsin
Tientsin
Nov 8th

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Rec'd SEP 24 1912

Report of Medical Work of Lintsingchow Station, North China Mission.

Statistics 1911.

Hospital	1 (Open six and a half months)	Inpatients	42
Dispensary	1 " " " " " "	Treatments	1851
		Individuals treated	814.
Operations (hospital and dispensary)			61
Native fees and contributions		Gold	$ 50.62

Report of medical work for year ending May 1st, 1912.

Last year it was the plague to which we pointed as that which had interfered with the plans we had for our work, and this year it is the revolution. But what we have done though it seems so small may be as great in its ultimate results as the large things we hoped to do.

The Lintsing Hospital and Dispensary were closed for three months while the Revolution kept us in Tientsin. There no regular medical work was done, though sick people were seen almost daily. In spite of the fact that the hospital had been closed the dispensary attendance since reopening March first, has been considerable in excess of that for the corresponding months of last year.

The health of the foreign members of the station has been good throughout the year, except that Preston has tried to discriminate between measles and Germanmeasles, and Harriet occassionally has indulged in colic. The schools too have been blessed with unusually good health, though the epidemic of measles that has prevailed this spring in the city and surrounding villages has not spared us. Some twentyfive of the school boys and girls and children of the yard having been ill with this disease. One of this number, the beautiful little daughter of our teacher, Chu Ch'ang Tao did not recover. Her going has left a sense of personal loss with us all.

For most of the year our hospital force has been the same as last, except that our former assistant, Mr. Hô, was dismissed early in the summer, and his place has remained vacant. This has made the oversight of hospital and dispensary work much more exacting than it otherwise might have been. The native helpers in the hospital have been two women nurses and one Bible woman, each giving half her time, one Bible woman, one matron, two men nurses, one gate-keeper, and one man-of-all-work. The preaching in the men's part of the hospital, aside from what the nurses have done, has been by the teachers appointed by the I Shih Hui. The coming year we expect to have a preacher exclusively for the hospital. One of our men nurses was loaned to Paotingfu for four and a half months for Red Cross work. While there his salary was more than four times what it would have been in his own field. The P'ang-kiachwang station has kindly promised to loan us Dr. Ma Shih Chên, who is to graduate from the Medical College in June. His coming will add much, we hope, to the efficiency of our work.

Our new hospital building for which we have so long waited, and for which most of the funds are now in hand, can not be built this year because the Board's rule requires us to wait till the money is all actually in hand, and because one man can not well oversee the work of twenty outstations, supervise a Boys' school, keep the station accounts, and build a hospital in addition. Unless our force of workers is considerably increased there is no great prospect that next spring will see its erection.

The work of this year has differed in no marked respect from that of other years. The proportion of the dispensary patients who have paid their fees is somewhat higher than last year. The relative number of men patients as compared with women has been about as last year, half and half. Most of the children brought are boys, and they have thus gone to swell the total on the men's side. With the coming of Dr. Ma we will expect the number of the men-patients to show a marked increase. Money contributions to the hospital have been more than in former years. Patients from the homes of our Mohammedan neighbors have been very numerous. A larger number of wealthy inpatients has demonstrated the desirability of having better hospital rooms and other accomadations for those able and glad to pay for them. Out-calls have been about as other years, though we have made a greater effort than formerly to persuade all patients who possibly could to come to the hospital.

From a professional and humanitarian point of view our patients have been quite as interesting as in other years. There have been several who were treated by Dr. Wagner when he was here. For twenty years one of these has carried with her the memory of a single visit to the dispensary and has had the purpose to return. She was told on that first visit that her eyes needed an operation. " But ", she said in telling her story, "I could not stay then, for there was no one at home to care for the children. Now

the children are all grown. The one who was a baby then is in a government school." And she added with pride," He has already passed his first examinations for a degree. So now I have come." Day after day she listened to the Bible woman's teaching with very intelligent interest, and finally said, " My son thinks there are no gods, and says he will worship nothing, but if I could just tell him this doctrine as I have heard it here, I'm sure he would believe."

Another woman, the wife of the yamen teacher in one of our neighboring hsien cities, the evening before she was to leave the hospital came to the Bible woman and said, " Now please tell me again from the beginning all this teaching, everything I have heard here, so I can tell my husband."

We have always tried to discourage the giving of presents by the patients to any of the hospital force, and have asked that instead money contributions be made to the hospital. However presents can not always be refused. These have ranged in elaborateness from a bowl of garlic dumplings to a feast sent by the city official which was truly fit for a king. During the fourth month fair among the many who presented themselves for treatment were three old women from thirty miles away who had been patients when they came to the fair last year. They greeted the entire hospital force as old friends and then singling out the Doctor told how they had longed to see her all the year, and now were bringing her a little present. The present tied in a blue handkerchief proved to be thirteen hard boiled eggs. Some were whole and some demonstrated the fact that they really had been hard boiled. The women explained that uncooked eggs would have made a more elegant present but fresh eggs were rather hard to carry.

The presents brought often represent a real heart gratitude, wholly incommensurate with the intrinsic value of the gift. We will never forget the old man, poor and almost blind, who came with his frail wife to bring their only son, a boy of eight years, for an operation. The child did not rally promptly after the operation, and the mother herself became ill. Then one of the nurses reported that for days the mother had eaten nothing but coarse millet bread in order that she might so save money for better food for the boy. Condensed milk bought with money sent by children in America was most gratefully received. When the child was well and they went home the mother left as a donation for the hospital four hundred cash, about nine cents, all the money she had.

The father of another little patient, whom his parents had received after operation as a gift from the dead, walked twenty miles one hot spring day carrying carefully in a bowl five little goldfish. He also brought three small fragrant-alanthus trees, that he hoped might some day make a pleasant shade around the Doctor's house. He assured us many times that they would never forget the truths they had learned at the hospital, that they al ways intended to keep Sunday(if they could remember what day it was) and that they would never worship in the temples again. Would that we had a teacher to follow up these friendly families and help them keep the teaching thay have received!

A number of our outcalls have been to families of wealth in villages several miles from the city. As conveyance is furnished by those who call the Doctor it is not always easy to regulate the time of one's return. Upon one occasion the hospital party found themselves one of the attractions connected with a family feast, and at another time became unwilling guests over-night. The thought of many pressing duties at the hospital makes such delays seem useless and most trying, but when people ask to have our "teaching " explained to them and listen attentively the delay becomes a welcome opportunity for scattering gospel seed. The more we see of these homes of wealth and education the more we appreciate the charm and ~~comfort~~ culture found in them and the more clearly too we see in some of these same homes ignorance and sorrow and sin. Truly there is nothing but the power of Jesus Christ that can save men from their sins and from the misery sin brings.

Our needs are many and most of them will surely be met as they al have been. The delay in building our Woman's Hospital and Isolation Ward greatly intensifies the need for both. When the new hospital is built our present plant, wholly the gift of Mr. E.F.Stephens and his friends will be turned over to the men's branch of our work. The statement of our Mission Policy that a woman should not be in charge of a general hospital, and the obvious fact that the time has not yet come for putting such in charge of our newly graduated Chinese physicians, lead us to hope that our own great desire may be realized and a man physician be appointed for Lintsing.
The conduct of the Woman's Medical work, with all its evangelistic possibilities, in addition to its heavy professional burdens, the training of nurses and mid-wives, the care of the health of Girls' school and Station Class pupils, with incidentally the duties of a housekeeper, are quite enough for

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the energies of one woman. There are those in America who have promised to get the support for this man physician, including the building of his house, as soon as the Mission should recommend his appointment, and the Board secure the man. It would seem most desirable that the physician should come this year before Dr. Tallmon goes on furlough.

But this need, great as we feel it to be, falls into the background as we think of the spiritual possibilities of our work before which we stand powerless except as God by His Spirit puts strength within us. We need this strength. As you pray for the Lintsing station will you not remember the Medical work? Please pray especially for the new native physician, Dr. Ma, that he may bring to his new duties not merely knowledge and skill butsuch love and consecration that he may be above everything else, and in everything else, a winner of souls. We have several valleys in our Lintsing church that still contain dry bones. There have been stirrings among them, and we believe God purposes to give a great awakening of life such as our church has never known. Some of this blessing will come as a result of your prayers.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the station.

Susan B. Tallmon.

Report of Outgoing Prudential Committee

New York - 1911-12

Susan B. Fallmer

respectfully submitted in behalf of the state.

Susan B. Fallmer.

JUL 29 1912

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LINTSING STATION REPORT for year ending May 31st, 1912.

Personelle.

The personelle of the station has suffered no subtraction this year, and has had two charming additions, Miss Edith Tallmon and Miss Harriet Eastman. The former came last September and has taken hold of the language study with earnestness and entered into our life with real interest. It is an open secret that we are ready for her to reform us and our work, because she hasn't tried to do so this first year.
Miss Eastman stands as the quintessence of kinetic and potential energy, and we know her influence will be as good as her smiles are sunny.
So we stand registered, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and Preston, Mr. and Mrs. V.P. Eastman and Harriet, Dr. Susan B. Tallmon, Miss Mabel A.Ellis, and Miss Edith Tallmon.

Movements of Foreigners during the year.

All of us were away for more or less of the heated term at Peitaiho. The return in the autumn was a very happy one; the Eastmans escorting Mrs. Eastman's Uncle and Aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Getchell from Marsovan, Turkey; Dr. Tallmon escorting her sister; and the Ellises bringing back Preston with rosy cheeks Mr. and Mrs. Getchell made us a lovely visit and left us all more interested in Turkey than ever before.
We were hardly settled in our homes, with the work well started in the schools and the special meetings under Mr. Goforth's leadership just opening, when word came that we should go to the coast or suffer the penalty of the Consul's displeasure. The first of December found us all in Tientsin, except Mr. Ellis who stayed on during the winter, reporting from time to time on the quiet condition of affairs. All but the Eastmans returned about March first, in time to avoid the dreadful scenes that occurred in Tientsin a few days later. Their plans for returning were all made but the events that transpired delayed their coming, till finally Mr. Eastman came on alone, leaving Mrs. Eastman and Harriet in Tientsin--thus putting yet further off the day when little Harriet's Chinese admirers at Lintsing should have a chance to see her.

Visitors.

There have been some visitors in spite of the unsettled condition of the country. Most of the guests were representatives of business firms, whose interests must be looked after even in troublous times. Mr. McCann came to us some two weeks ago, however not alone on pleasure bent, and is still with us as we write. (May 15th). We would like him to stay till our Big Meeting is over, but he will likely get away before that.

Nan Kuan T'ao.

The members of the National Holiness Association Mission who were with us last year have purchased a place at Nan Kuan T'ao one hundred ten li to the southwest of Lintsing and have opened up work there, hindered, though, even more than we because of their nearness to the noted robber region on the Chihli Shantung border line.

Goforth Meetings.

Mr. Goforth came to us to hold meetings during the early part of November. During the eight days of his stay he gave a series of earnest, helpful sermons, and we felt that much quiet work was done. Some at the time expressed their determination to follow close after the Master, and while it is not wise to say that those who were silent made no progress, still we have been glad to find that many of those who made resolutions are keeping them, " in fear of the Judgment Day" one man said. Efficient help was given during these days by Mr. Chang K'e Chien and Pastor Wang of P'angkiachwang, and also by Mr. Troxel of Nan Kuan T'ao and Mr. Liddell of Hsiao Chang. All but the latter stayed to the Autumn Meeting and helped at that time in giving the message and receiving the new members into the church. Perhaps it should be added that owing to the departure for Tientsin of all the foreigners except Mr. Ellis which occurred almost immediately after the close of the meetings plans for

for spreading the influence of the meetings throughout our field by means of station classes and tours were so interfered with the results of the meetings were more transient than otherwise might have been the case.

No touring. Practically no touring has been done this last year. It is hard under such conditions to keep in touch with the outstations, and shows again the wisdom of being in a center to which the church members come on business, thus giving a chance to inquire after the members of the little circles and send messages to them.

Few preachers. The small number of preachers complicates matters and causes one to give many an anxious thought and prayer for the spiritual welfare of the flock.

The number of preachers has this year decreased, but we hope this is only temporary. We certainly need more rather than fewer men for this work, though the recent increase in salaries offers a new difficulty in that direction. Liu Fu Lu, on account of the illness of his parents did not go back to the Seminary, but has acted as Mr. Eastman's personal teacher, and helped out in the general work of the central station. Wang Wen Hsiu will complete the specialtheological course this year and will then be ready to help in the western field.

Colporters. The American Bible Society has added one colporter to its number and dropped another. All come in with their lists of books sold, places visited, people met, and one wishes that their own knowledge of the Bible were larger and their own faith more firmly grounded that they might take better advantage of their wonderful opportunities to scatter the seed.

Lawsuits. There have been some lawsuits, but not so many as in past years. Trouble with the Catholics has been largely confined to one case in which both Hsiao Chang and ourselves have been interested. A settlement of this case was eventually made.

Catholics.

New Chapels. The chapel at Ch'ing P'ing in the eastern region, formerly held by mortgage, was redeemed, and now a larger and better place has been secured on the main street, the little church itself making a generous contribution. In the western field, the movement toward securing a chapel at Hu Lu'erh has been completed, and at two large market towns, one to the southwest, and one to the northwest, preaching places are held by mortgage. Our hope that at each outstation there might be a preacher with his family is this year realized at but one place.

Work during the winter. During the winter months when Mr. Ellis was at the station alone the work was still carried on, although the Girls' Boarding school was closed and the Hospital nominally so. The usual Sunday services, prayer meetings, daily prayers with men and with women, all went on. The attendance at the street chapel was unusually good night after night until the days began to lengthen and the spring work open up. Night watchmen were added when the rumors flew the thickest, a lot of empty oil tins were prepared for use as buckets in case of fire, but otherwise things proceeded about as usual. Mr. Ellis had many callers of all classes, including a young Japanese who is now established here as the representative of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. All were eager to inquire the latest news of the Revolution and some expressed anxiety for themselves or other Chinese, but from officials to friendly neighbors, all were united in saying that the foreigner had nothing to fear. Ting Hsien Sheng returned from Paotingfu for a short visit with his father and sister, and Hou Hsien Sheng who is in the Medical College at Tsinanfu was here at the same time. They spoke to the gentry who were invited in for the occasion about Red Cross work. One of the cooks used his spare time to good advantage in selling books throughout the city.

Outlook this spring. Last year the crops were fair in this immediate region, but so far this year the outlook is poor. We hear of robberies each year, but this year the reports come more frequently. The robbers and soldiers had a battle to the southwest of us

recently in which it is reported seventy robbers were killed. Many are moving into the prefectural and other large cities for safety. The constant cry from the people is for peace that they may be able to make a living in their usual fashion.

Boys' School. The Boys' School was small last autumn, but the number has again risen this spring to about thirty. There are fewer of the large boys entering and more of the younger ones. Nearly all of the boys as well as their teachers have cut off their queues. A teacher of classics now gives all his time to the school instead of having one who divides his time between the two schools. Our boys have had one or two games of foot-ball with a Mohammedan school near us. We have two boys at Pangkiachwang, and two at T'ungchow. There are two outstation day schools, at Szu Chia Chuang and Pai Yueh. The latter was opened this year, is taught by a former Lintsing pupil, and has ten scholars in attendance.

Needs. The medical and woman's work departments have their separate reports, so there remains here only the emphasizing of the needs which they no doubt will also state for themselves, viz., the need for another single lady to help in the woman's work, and the need for a man physician to take his share with Dr. Tallmon in the growing medical work, set her free to go home on furlough next year, and assist with advice and counsel in the building of the Woman's Hospital Building on her return. There is need too for more earnest and qualified Chinese preachers, and a need for increased appropriations to support them when secured.

Written for the Lintsing station by

Emery W. Ellis
per M.E.

Report of Industrial School
1911-12

Duplicate

Rec'd JUL 29 1912

Work for Women Lintsingchow,
April 31 ,1911 to April 31 1912.

Personnel

The foreign ladies in connection with the work this year ha e been Dr. S. B. Tallmon, Mabel A. Ellis, Edith C. Tallmon, Mrs. E. W. Ellis, Mrs. V. P. Eastman, and Miss Grace Wyckoff who helped us two months last spring

Dr. Tallmon besides her regular work at the hospital has taken excellent care of the health of our girls; Miss Tallmon besides spending long hours at language study has had charge of the drawing and gymnastics at the school; Mrs. Ellis has led prayers at the school, had charge of the weekly prayer meetings for women, and oversight of the city Bible women with whom she has made several short trips. Miss Ellis has had general charge of the woman's work, but has found most of her time occupied by work in connection with the schools.

Boarding school

The one Boarding school had enrolled thirty two pupils. Miss Ting our Peking graduate has been such a joy to us. She has helped us in every way, by her enthusiastic teaching of school subjects., by her loving devotion to her aged father, and by her sweet Christian spirit. A father of one of our pupils said, "I tell Hsiu Ying to learn to do everything just as her teacher does." When we went north at the advice of the consul, we asked Miss Ting if she wanted to go with us, She replied, "Oh, no, not only is my faaher here to be cared for, but I am needed here." While we were away she had charge of the day school, held daily Bible classes with the women, and had charge of their prayer meetings. The people of the city like tp tell how they watched her grow up as a little girl amonng them, and saw her go away to school with many misgivings. "But" they add," Education has not hurt Shu Ching- will all the pupils be able to go to Peking?"

Last fall we sent six girls to Pang Chuang. This year five others have finished our school and hope to go to Pang Chuang next fall. Sixteen applicants are waiting to enter our school next fall. The problem of choosing five or six of these to fill the vacant places is one that requires wisdom- to let them all come requires money. Having a very limited supply of the latter, we surely need an unlimited supply of the former.

Three of the pupils have had measles during the year. Isolation was possible only in our yard, so an isolation ward was found in a room next to our laundry which was very convenient for those in charge of the girls. Dr. Tallmon's daily care for them has resulted in less than usual of the minor ailments this term. They have learned to [illegible] the windows at [illegible]

Rec'd JUL 29 1912

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It is surely a joy to us who remember the little frightened children who came to us four years ago to see them now quite accustomed to the ways of school life explaining to the younger pupils school ettiquette ,help-them in their lessons and with real earnestness leading Christian Endeavor meetings.

Day schools.

The school at Tung Chang Fu has been continued during the year, with irregular attendence. When the government schools were closed, the pupils were afraid to come to the Christian school. Since March, the attendance has been more regular. Eleven have been enrolled. In some ways this little school is very interesting. For three years it has been carried on,and as many as thirty girls have read in the school. These children come from good homes,but from homes indifferent to the gospel. When Miss Ellis visited the school last fall, she found parents very much interested in ~~the progress of the children. They very much interested in~~ the examination of the pupils, but they seemed absolutely indifferent to the gospel message given after the examination. They do not attend church except when the children are coaxed by peanuts. When asked why they wanted the children ao attend the mission school one replied,# I want my small daughter to learn to keep accounts in the store." One said" At this time it is very proper for our daughters too, to learn to read.#"

The day school at Lintsing has been in charge of Miss Niu, Twenty three have been enrolled, but there is an average attendance of scarcely half that number. They have been taking turns having measles, but while in school, have done credible work. These pupils come to church and bring the parents with them. An attempt was made to start a school at the old compound , but we succeeded only in arousing interest and the promise of two or three to come at a more conveniebt season. A school has been asked for within the old city, but no suitable place seems available. The other day schools have been given up,but we hope that when conditions are more settled ,they can be reopened.

Station Class work.

The usual station class for our city women was held at New Year's time. And carried on for two weeks with an unusual attendance. Since small boys were not admitted this year, we expected to find the attendance cut down a third. But seventy two women and girls were enrolled. The small girls were carefully escorted to the day school each Sunday that they might learn the way. At the close of the class they entered the school, Such a lot of restless, ragged, eager children for whom we thought two teachers hardly sufficient. One of the former pupils tried to teach the newcomers

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how to act. At the close of prayers, Kwei Ying poined a little dirty finger at each small offender#, She did not close her eyes," "She did not bow her head," she reported. "Did you bow your head and keep your eyes closed, asked the teacher, "Oh, yes, yes," said Kwei Ying, #I did bow my head and close my eyes peeping just once through my fingers." The next day the teacher prayed that the absent pupils might all come to school. "They are coming, they are coming now#. interrupted one little girl. And as she spoke in came a troop of small girls who were walmly welcomed by their friends. It is uncertain how the prayer ended, but they were sure it was answered.

Last spring Miss Wyckoff held nine station classes in the country. About one hundred and thirty were enrolled from as many as thirty different villages. All the country people feel that Miss Wyckoff belongs to Lintsing and nearly all their letters ~~first~~ send greetings to her, and ask, "When will there be other classes for us?#

Similar classes were planned for this spring, letters had been written to some of the places making all arrangements, when the looting soldiers from the north came through our field. At one place they staid at the chapel, treating the chapel keeper's family very well, but plundering the village. The classes were given up except the one at Chu Chuan Tun where there are three Bible women able to help when needed. There were twenty-two who attended from seven villages. Two from that region, perhaps as the result of the class, were taken into the church at the Annual Meeting

Last summer we were able to send eight of our women to the Summer Conference and station class at Pang Chuang. At intervals all year we have heard echoes of that Conference. The women who are in employ have been heard to pass on the good things heard there. Not less we hope have those at their home been passing on the messages received.

Bible women,

Eight Bible women have been in employ all the year, seven others have helped at special times. Four young women have helped in the schools. Mrs. Yü has had charge of the villages near Chu Chuan Tun, Mrs. Ting has planned to go to five near villages each month. Mrs. Shen goes to all those to which she can walk. She is the new Bible women added this year. She reports twenty one villages visited. At Fair times she, spends her time with any one who will sit down beside her a minute to listen. "Do they believe the gospel?#we asked her, "I would not say they believed", she replie "But they say#Come again and teach us, we will listen." A heathen neighbor was heard to remark, #Why does she go every day in cold and rain sometimes so talk to people?#" Her example shows she has something to tell though her lips are not eloquant. Her salary is $ 1.50 (Mex.) a month. One would scarcely care to walk four or five miles a day on tiny feet for merely that recompense.

how to act. At the close of prayers, Kwei Ying pointed a little dirty finger at each small offender. She did not close her eyes. "She did not bow her head," she reported. "Did you bow your head and keep your eyes closed, asked the teacher. "Oh, yes, yes," said Kwei Ying. "I did bow my head and close my eyes peeping just once through my fingers." The next day the teacher prayed that the absent pupils might all come to school. "They are coming, they are coming now." interrupted one little girl. And as he spoke in came a troop of small girls who were warmly welcomed by their friends. It is uncertain how the prayer ended, but they were sure it was answered.

Last spring Miss Wykoff held nine station classes in the country. About one hundred and thirty were enrolled from as many as thirty different villages. All the country people feel that Miss Wykoff belongs to Lintaing and nearly all their letters first send greetings to her, and ask, "When will there be other classes for us?"

Similar classes were planned for this spring, letters had been written to some of the places making all arrangements, when the looting soldiers from the north came through our field. At one place they stabled at the chapel, treating the chapel keeper's family very well, but plundering the village. The classes were given up except the one at Chu Chuan Tun where there are three Bible women able to help when needed. There were twenty-two who attended from seven villages. Two from that region, perhaps as the result of the class, were taken into the church at the Annual Meeting.

Last summer we were able to send eight of our women to the Summer Conference and station class at Pang Chuang. At intervals all year we have heard echoes of that Conference. The women who are in employ have been heard to pass on the good things heard there. Not less we hope have those at their home been passing on the messages received.

Bible women.

Eight Bible women have been in employ all the year, seven others have helped at special times. Four young women have helped in the schools. Mrs. Yü has had charge of the villages near Chu Chuan Tun, Mrs. Ting has planned to go to five near villages each month. Mrs. Chen goes to all those to which she can walk. She is the new Bible women added this year. She reports twenty one villages visited. At Fair times she, spends her time with any one who will sit down beside her a minute to listen. "Do they believe the gospel?" we asked her, "I would not say they believed", she replied "But they say, 'Come again and teach us, we will listen.'" A heathen neighbor was heard to remark, "Why does she go every day in cold and rain some times so talk to people?" Her example shows she has something to tell.

[illegible] year. Isolation was possible only in Yard, so an isolation ward was found in a room next to our laundry which was very convenient for those in charge of the girls. Dr. Tallmon's daily care for them has resulted in less than usual of the minor ailments this term. [illegible]

JUL 3 1912

Fourth Month Fair Work.

The Fourth Month Fair work seems to be something deserving special mention. More and more we are realizing the importance of this time when the goddess from Tai Shan is supposed to come to our city. Pilgrims from all over the country come to atone for their years' misdeeds. Merchants from far and near come to exchange their wares. It is the opportunity of the year for the Lintsing merchant. It is our opportunity too.

A division amoung the leaders last year caused four chairs to go to meet her. These met her at four different places and took her to four different temples. But these discrepancies did not seem to bother any of the worshipers. She was worshiped with pomp and ceromony and the people went upon the streets to buy and to sell and to see the city. We opened the chapel in the old compound, and the church in the new compound. Sixteen Bible women were ready to pour tea, to sell tracts and to preach to the women. Some days as many as a thousand were shown through our yard. In groups of fifty or more they were shown about the foreign houses, the schools and the hospitals, and we tried to let them see our work that they might better understand us. "Oh, you, too, seek to lay up merit." they would say, and we tried to tell them of our motives so often misunderstood. A little school in an outstation was broken up merely by a visitor's remark, "You will learn to read and be taken to America by the foreigner." As these hundreds of people come year by year and see our girls still happy in CHina in their studing and playing, it will be easier to start country schools, and churches.

One old woman when offered tea shook her head, "No", she said "I would not dare to take a drink of the foreigner's medicine." But most of ~~the~~ those who came were not afraid of the tea we offered. They accepted it gladly and listened attentively to the gospel message. Sometimes the same group came day by day to listen. Many really wanted to know why we came to China. and what was the message we brought. One woman said." We go to the temples, spend our money and receive nothing. When we come here we are given a place to rest, tea to drink, and kind women tell us of their religion." We pray for wisdom to know how to use this opportunity wisely.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the station

Mabel A. Ellis

Fourth Month Fair Work.

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A division among the leaders last year caused four chairs to go to meet her. These met her at four different places and took her to four different temples. But these discrepancies did not seem to bother any of the worshipers. She was worshiped with pomp and ceremony and the people flocked upon the streets to buy and to sell and to see the city. We opened the chapel in the old compound, and the church in the new compound. Sixteen women were ready to pour tea, to sell tracts and to preach to the women. Some days as many as a thousand were shown through our yard, in groups of fifty or more they were shown about the foreign houses, the schools and the hospitals and we tried to let them see our work that they might better understand us. "Oh, you, too, seek to lay up merit," they would say, and we tried to tell them of our motives so often misunderstood. A little school in an outstation was broken up merely by a visitor's remark, "You will learn to read and be taken to America by the foreigner." As these hundreds of people come year by year and see our girls still happy in China in their studing and playing, it will be easier to start country schools and churches.

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Respectfully submitted in behalf of the station

Mabel A. Ellis

Report of Kwangsi Station
Lintsing, Kwangsi
1911-12

Rec'd JUL 3 1912

LINTSING STATION REPORT for year ending May 31st, 1912.

Personelle.

The personelle of the station has suffered no subtraction this year, and has had two charming additions, Miss Edith Tallmon and Miss Harriet Eastman. The former came last September and has taken hold of the language study with earnestness and entered into our life with real interest. It is an open secret that we are ready to for her to reform us and our work, because she hasn't tried to do so this first year.
Miss Eastman stands as the quintessence of kinetic and potential energy, and we know her influence will be as good as her smiles are sunny.
So we stand registered, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and Preston, Mr. and Mrs. V.P. Eastman and Harriet, Dr. Susan B. ~~Tallmon~~ Tallmon, Miss Mabel A. Ellis, and Miss Edith Tallmon.

Movements of Foreigners during the year.

All of us were away for more or less of the heated term at Peitaiho. The return in the autumn was a very happy one; the Eastmans escorting Mrs. Eastman's Uncle and Aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Getchell from Marsovan, Turkey; Dr. Tallmon escorting her sister; and the Ellises bringing back Preston with rosy cheeks Mr. and Mrs. Getchell made us a lovely visit and left us all more interested in Turkey than ever before.
We were hardly settled in our homes, with the work well started in the schools and the special meetings under Mr. Goforth's leadership just opening, when word came that we should go to the coast or suffer the penalty of the Consul's displeasure. The first of December found us all in Tientsin, except Mr. Ellis who stayed on during the winter, reporting from time to time on the quiet condition of affairs. All but the Eastmans returned about March first, in time to avoid the dreadful scenes that occurred in Tientsin a few days later. Their plans for returning were all made but the events that transpired delayed their coming, till finally Mr. Eastman came on alone, leaving Mrs. Eastman and Harriet in Tientsin--thus putting yet further off the day when little Harriet's Chinese admirers at Lintsing should have a chance to see her.

Visitors.

There have been some visitors in spite of the unsettled condition of the country. Most of the guests were representatives of business firms, whose interests must be looked after even in troublous times. Mr. McCann came to us some two weeks ago, however not alone on pleasure bent, and is still with us as we write. (May 15th). We would like him to stay till our Big Meeting is over, but he will likely get away before that.

Nan Kuan T'ao.

The members of the National Holiness Association Mission who were with us last year have purchased a place at Nan Kuan T'ao one hundred ten li to the southwest of Lintsing and have opened up work there, hindered, though, even more than we because of their nearness to the noted robber region on the Chihli Shantung border line.

Goforth Meetings.

Mr. Goforth came to us to hold meetings during the early part of November. During the eight days of his stay he gave a series of earnest, helpful sermons, and we felt that much quiet work was done. Some at the time expressed their determination to follow close after the Master, and while it is not wise to say that those who were silent made no progress, still we have been glad to find that many of those who made resolutions are keeping them, " in fear of the Judgment Day" one man said. Efficient help was given during these days by Mr. Chang K'e Chien and Pastor Wang of P'angkiachwang, and also by Mr. Troxel of Nan Kuan T'ao and Mr. Liddell of Hsiao Chang. All but the latter stayed to the Autumn Meeting and helped at that time in giving the message and receiving the new members into the church. Perhaps it should be added that owing to the departure for Tientsin of all the foreigners except Mr. Ellis which occurred almost immediately after the close of the meetings plans for

JUL 3 1912

4

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The personnel of the station has suffered no subtraction this year, and has had two charming additions, Miss Edith Tallmon and Miss Harriet Eastman. The former came last September and has taken hold of the language study with earnestness and entered into our life with real interest. It is an open secret that we are ready to for her to reform us and our work, because she hasn't tried to do so this first year.

Miss Eastman stands as the quintessence of kinetic and potential energy, and we know her influence will be as good as her smiles are sunny.

So we stand registered, Mr. and Mrs. Mills and Preston, Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Eastman and Harriet, Dr. Susan B. Talmon, Miss Mabel A. Mills, and Miss Edith Tallmon.

All of us were away for more or less of the heated term at movements of letting. The return in the autumn was a very happy one; the returners Eastmans escorting Mrs. Eastman's Uncle and Aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle the Cotehell from Mareovan, Turkey; Dr. Talmon escorting her sister; and the Mills bringing back Preston with rosy cheeks Mr. Mr. and Mrs. Cotehell made us a lovely visit and left us all interested in Turkey than ever before.

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for spreading the influence of the meetings throughout our field by means of station classes and tours were so interfered with the results of the meetings were more transient than otherwise might have been the case.

No touring.

Few preachers.

Practically no touring has been done this last year. It is hard under such conditions to keep in touch with the outstations, and shows again the wisdom of being in a center to which the church members come on business, thus giving a chance to inquire after the members of the little circles and send messages to them. The small number of preachers complicates matters and causes one to give many an anxious thought and prayer for the spiritual welfare of the flock.

The number of preachers has this year decreased, but we hope this is only temporary. We certainly need more rather than fewer men for this work, though the recent increase in salaries offers a new difficulty in that direction. Liu Fu Lu, on account of the illness of his parents did not go back to the Seminary, but has acted as Mr. Eastman's personal teacher, and helped out in the general work of the central station. Wang Wen Hsiu will complete the specialtheological course this year and will then be ready to help in the western field.

Colporters.

The American Bible Society has added one colporter to its number and dropped another. All come in with their lists of books sold, places visited, people met, and one wishes that their own knowledge of the Bible were larger and their own faith more firmly grounded that they might take better advantage of their wonderful opportunities to scatter the seed.

Lawsuits.

Catholics.

There have been some lawsuits, but not so many as in past years. Trouble with the Catholics has been largely confined to one case in which both Hsiao Chang and ourselves have been interested. A settlement of this case was eventually made.

New Chapels.

The chapel at Ch'ing P'ing in the eastern region, formerly held by mortgage, was redeemed, and now a larger and better place has been secured on the main street, the little church itself making a generous contribution. In the western field, the movement toward securing a chapel at Hu Lu'erh has been completed, and at two large market towns, one to the southwest, and one to the northwest, preaching places are held by mortgage. Our hope that at each outstation there might be a preacher with his family is this year realized at but one place.

Work during the winter.

During the winter months when Mr. Ellis was at the station alone the work was still carried on, although the Girls' Boarding school was closed and the Hospital nominally so. The usual Sunday services, prayer meetings, daily prayers with men and with women, all went on. The attendance at the street chapel was unusually good night after night until the days began to lengthen and the spring work open up. Night watchmen were added when the rumors flew the thickest, a lot of empty oil tins were prepared for use as buckets in case of fire, but otherwise things proceeded about as usual. Mr. Ellis had many callers of all classes, including a young Japanese who is now established here as the representative of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. All were eager to inquire the latest news of the Revolution and some expressed anxiety for themselves or other Chinese, but from officials to friendly neighbors, all were united in saying that the foreigner had nothing to fear. Ting Hsien Sheng returned from Paotingfu for a short visit with his father and sister, and Hou Hsien Sheng who is in the Medical College at Tsinanfu was here at the same time. They spoke to the gentry who were invited in for the occasion about Red Cross work. One of the cooks used his spare time to good advantage in selling books throughout the city.

Outlook this spring.

Last year the crops were fair in this immediate region, but so far this year the outlook is poor. We hear of robberies each year, but this year the reports come more frequently. The robbers and soldiers had a battle to the southwest of us

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recently in which it is reported seventy robbers were killed. Many are moving into the prefectural and other large cities for safety. The constant cry from the people is for peace that they may be able to make a living in their usual fashion.

Boys' School. The Boys' School was small last autumn, but the number has again risen this spring to about thirty. There are fewer of the large boys entering and more of the younger ones. Nearly all of the boys as well as their teachers have cut off their queues. A teacher of classics now gives all his time to the school instead of having one who divides his time between the two schools. Our boys have had one or two games of foot-ball with a Mohammedan school near us. We have two boys at Pangkiachwang, and two at T'ungchow. There are two outstation day schools, at Szu Chia Chuang and Pai Yueh. The latter was opened this year, is taught by a former Lintsing pupil, and has ten scholars in attendance.

Needs. The medical and woman's work departments have their separate reports, so there remains here only the emphasizing of the needs which they no doubt will also state for themselves, viz., the need ~~for another single lady to help in the woman's work, and the need for a man~~ physician to take his share with Dr. Tallmon in the growing medical work, set her free to go home on furlough next year, and assist with advice and counsel in the building of the Woman's Hospital Building on her return. There is need too for more earnest and qualified Chinese preachers, and a need for increased appropriations to support them when secured.

Written for the Lintsing station by

Emery W. Ellis
for M.E.

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Petition for the Tientsing station by

George H. Ellis
Jun. 6

Tientsing Station
1912
WEM
OK

JUL 10 1912

To the Building Committee of the North China Mission,

Dear Friends,

The Statistical Report of this work is herewith submitted for your examination and approval.

An explanation of the long delay in presenting it may be desirable. [illegible] Peitaiho [illegible] Peitaiho last summer. We returned to Peotingfu in October only a few days before the Revolution broke out at Hankow. With all the uncertainties of the situation and the new responsibilities which it brought it was impossible to think of accounts, and it was not until May that we felt justified in leaving the station.

In laying down this work we wish to recognize the guiding hand and the bountiful provision of a kind and all-wise Heavenly Father.

The original appropriations from the American Board were, in gold, $15,[illegible] with which to rebuild on the old site, purchase adjacent plots of land, and complete the wall. This old site was less than thirty [illegible] intersected by a public road. There was no [illegible] need for expansion except to the South and that only by about ten [illegible]. Exorbitant prices asked for these adjoining plots led to our canvassing the situation as to the possibilities of securing a new site.

Without going into details, the services rendered by a Chinese friend from Tsehow, who made us a visit early in 1910, opened a door through which we secured a desirable tract of over one hundred and sixty [illegible] prices were restored.

26-28 acres

mu favorably located for our work. This tract of land involved the writ-
of fifty different deeds, which we subsequently had covered by a blanket
deed, and this latter was duly registered by the Chinese authorities.

Having this new site to build on meant an entire change of Build-
ing plans and raised many new problems. Whereas we had hoped not to spend
over $1000 we had spent over $6000, and instead of completing a wall a-
round thirty mu (about a third of old wall had been left by the Boxers
in 1900) we had to wall in one hundred and sixty mu.

We began work in 1903 with practically no brick, lime, or lumber
in sight save a small quantity of second hand material that had been pur-
chased during the winter. Those who have had Building operations in charge
know the possible developments of such a situation.

On two occasions when we had extraordinary demands for cash, our
local Bankers, taking advantage of our needs, refused to accept our checks
except at a heavy discount. On one of these occasions our friend from Te-
chow relieved the situation by sending us a boat load of cash from there;
on the other occasion a wealthy Mohammedan neighbor, hearing of our dif-
ficulty, sent me a roll of bills for 2000 Tiao saying that when I could
change a check advantageously I could pay him back. A further loan from
him I refused not needing it. His act was entirely voluntary, and he did
not ask, nor would he accept a receipt. He remarked, "When they know I am
your friend this will not occur again." which was true. He used to call
every few days keeping me informed on the state of the money market.

At another time there was a corner on the brick market. I was need
ing brick but could not secure them except at an exorbitant price. This
neighbor again stepped into the breach by telling me not to pay these high
prices but to send over to his yard and get all the bricks needed, which
I could replace at my convenience; and he sagely remarked, "The price of
bricks will soon fall." We required to wheel only a few thousand before
normal prices were restored!

The summer of 1910 saw three houses completed, [illegible]

The summer of 1910 saw three houses completed, a Church, a Boys' School, with ample accommodation for fifty, a Girls' School with accommodation for thirty, and thirty chien odd of Hospital Buildings, and the wall and necessary gates.

These have been completed with out any extra charge on the American Board, excepting the $2250 for Boys' School.

The visit of the Deputation from the W.B.M.I. resulted in an appropriation from them of [illegible]

Special gifts direct to the station have erected the present Hospital Buildings and allowed a contribution from that branch of the work toward cost of land and wall. A special gift of $500 was applied to the Woman's Work buildings.

In reviewing the work of those months we think of many things we would do differently had we to do it again, but when I tell you that 85,000 Tiao (Tiao = 1000 cash) passed through the hands of my native accountant you will realize that there were many details to attend to. Excepting what was used by the station for general work, this amount was paid out on my personal order, some of the checks being as small as 200 cash.

There still remains in the Mission Treasuer's hands,

of American Board Appropriation $813.59 Gold

of Woman's Board " $656.69 "

besides untouched Specials of $5000 for a Woman's Hospital.

We were most fortunate in the matter of exchange. Gold sales for the work of rebuilding averaged about 60½ C. cents to the Tael. Had we the operations in hand today the same amount of Gold at the current rate would realise about ~~$~~ $6,000 less - almost the cost of the land. The exchange from Taels to Cash was also very favorable, averaging 2880 to the Tael.

This is an illustration of the ficticious value of Gold in China for such work as this.

For the hearty support and cordial co-operation of the members of the Station I wish to express my appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

Report of Auditing Committee

1909-10

L. H. Ku Cann

Certified 4/13/10

For the nearly support and cordial co-operation of the members of the Station I wish to express my appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

There still remains in the Mission Treasurer's hands,

of American Board appropriation $413.57 Gold

of Women's Board " $475.47 "

besides unexpended specials of $3000 for a Women's Hospital.

We were most fortunate in the matter of exchange. Gold sales for the work of rebuilding averaged about 60% c. cents to the Tael. Had we the operations in hand today the same amount of Gold at the current rate would realize about $6,000 less - almost the cost of the land. The exchange from Taels to Cash was also very favorable, averaging 2880 to the Tael.

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Rec'd MAY 15 1913

Motions Regarding Lintsing Medical Work.

Sent to the C.A.I. April 18th, 1913.

Moved;-

1st, That the North China Mission approves the plans for the further development of the Men's Medical Work at Lintsing by the setting aside for the men's work alone the buildings now used for the joint work, the securing of a man physician, and the provision for his support outside the regular resources of the Board.

2nd. That the Mission request the earliest possible approval of this scheme by the Prudential Committee.

Affirmative. Negative.

Moved;-

That the C.A.I. give assurance that in case the man physician asked for Lintsing does not come out in the early fall temporary foreign medical assistance for Lintsing will be secured.

Affirmative. Negative.

For the hearty support and cordial co-operation of the members of the Station I wish to express my appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

Copy

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Rec'd MAY 26 1913

North China Mission. 43

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Sent to the C.A.I. April 18th, 1913.

Moved;-

1st, That the North China Mission approves the plans for the further development of the Men's Medical Work at Lintsing by the setting aside for the men's work alone the buildings now used for the joint work, the securing of a man physician, and the provision for his support outside the regular resources of the Board.

2nd. That the Mission request the earliest possible approval of this scheme by the Prudential Committee.

Affirmative. ~~Negative.~~

Approved unanimously by the C.A.I.

Howard S. Galt.

Sec'y

Rec'd MAY 15 1913

Lintsing, April 16, 1913.

To the Members of the C.A.I.

Dear Friends;-

Recent letters from the American Board, in referring to the efforts being made by Mr. and Mrs. Ellis to find a male physician for the Lintsing work and money for his support, express a doubt as to whether the Mission has as yet formally approved the full establishment of a Medical work for men at Lintsing with all that implies of extra appropriations for house, maintenance, etc. In order that this doubt may be removed we ask that a formal vote of the C.A.I. be passed as soon as possible approving the development of men's medical work in Lintsing, and that word to this effect be sent to Boston. The fact that Dr. Tallmon's furlough begins in May of this year makes the call more urgent.

Al-though you are all perhaps well informed in regard to the development of the Medical work here it might be well to review it for your present consideration. Medical work before Boxer days was carried on by Doctor E.A. Wagner and Mrs. Perkins, and a memorial of th their good work still remains in the hearts of the people. Even yet we often hear it said, " Mrs. Perkins saved my child's life," or, " Dr. Wagner cured this man and that man." They also laid the foundations for the spiritual life of many of these people.

After Dr. Tallmon had been here for more than two years she felt it necessary to begin to do medical work. So with an appropriation of $125 from the W.B.M.I. she opened a dispensary. Only one room sixteen feet square could be spared and this for a year and a half Doctor used as a general dispensary, private examining room, and drug room. No operative cases could be taken except emergency cases and since there was no room in which to put the patients they all had to be sent home.

After the land for the new compound was bought a friend of Mr. Ellis, who had become interested in the work through letters, decided he wanted to help in the relief of the suffering in this great field. He was not a man with much money but he interested his friends who were in the nursery business and they contributed stock and he sold it and gave the proceeds for the development of the medical work in Lintsing. He also secured subscriptions from other friends. The whole sum has amounted to ~~fifteen hundred~~ nearly two thousand dollars gold. With this money four rooms for women patients, two for men, an operating and dispensing room combined, places for Bible Woman, teachers, and gatemen to live have been built. Besides this a ward for children was built by Mr. and Mrs. McCann in memory of little James. Just now there is in process of erection an Isolation Ward of four rooms, two for men and two for women patients, made possible through the generosity of Mrs. C. J. King.

These quarters soon became too small, and friends of Dr. Tallmon on the Pacific coast, knowing the need, have come to the rescue and promised the money for a Woman's Hospital. About half of the $5000 thus pledged is already in the Mission Treasurer's hands. The expectation is that the money will all be in hand and the Hospital built on the return from furlough of Doctor Tallmon. This will leave the present quarters free for use as wards for the men's work.

But why " try to open medical work for the men ?" It is not a question of opening new work, but rather a question of enlarging upon and providing better accomodations for a work already begun. Even from the very first the men could not be kept away. During all these years the men patients have outnumbered the women patients.

During the first three months of work in the new hospital the dispensary treatments for men were 632, for women 512. For 1910 the proportion stood as follows, men 858, women 474 for first visits, for return visits, men 1245, women 851. For eleven weeks of 1912 patients treated were men, 559, women, 375. Of the men but 19 were free patients, while of the women 162 were not charged even the nominal gate fee. These statistics show that to speak of the Lintsing Hospital work as at present conducted as a Woman's Hospital is a misnomer. It has already become a general hospital, though in charge of a woman physician.

As to the Mission's opinion on this matter as already expressed see the Statement of Policy for the North China Mission adopted in 1911, page 11, sec. c. the last clause of which reads as follows, "Only male physicians should have charge of general hospitals." Again see page seventeen of same Policy, Sec. g. Lintsingchow. " A male physician should be secured who would conduct a general hospital for men, the medical work for women being already established."
This language seems to us to be very clear and definite and to constitute a formal approval by the Mission ~~for~~ of the establishment of a medical work for men at Lintsing, but as the Prudential Committee still seems to be in doubt in the matter we have therefore asked for still another vote by the C. A. I. definitely approving the establishment of such work as soon as the male physician and the necessary funds for his support and that of the enlarged work which would immediately be made possible for him can be secured.

We are now in touch with all classes in the city, and it is largely through the hospital work that the opening has been made. Members of the official families, men students from the Government Schools, and the wealthier people of the city now come to the hospital, but the ~~work~~ medical ~~with~~ treatment of the men of these classes, in fact ~~with~~ all the men patients, cannot be under the personal charge of the woman physician. With a male physician here to have general charge of the hospital work Dr. Tallmon would be relieved of many of the too heavy burdens which she has been carrying these past years. She would then be free to ~~do~~ that larger work for the women which in the past she could not do because of limitations of time and strength. Tired and sin-sick souls as well as bodies could have more time and attention, and the Woman's Medical work once definitely separated from the men's would develop more rapidly.

" The opportunities of the field are unlimited, with the nearest hospital or Doctors fortyfive miles distant on the north, eighty miles distant on the east and west and over one hundred miles distant on the south."

The Board have asked how much added expense would be incurred by the establishment of full medical work for men at Lintsing. For the first year or two no new wards for men patients would need to be added, as the present hospital buildings would all be available for this purpose on the building of the promised Woman's Hospital. It is also proposed to so build the new Hospital as to make it practically ~~a double hospital~~ the for both men and women, with a common operating room, and drug room. Thus the extra expenses necessary, for the meeting of which appropriations would need to be asked from the American Board, would include the following;- An appropriation for the new physician's house, his salary, outfit, and traveling expenses, yearly appropriations for the drugs used in the men's hospital, and provision for the salaries of the Chinese assistant physician and two nurses. The Board know better than we what amount would cover the first four items, while the total amount needed for drugs and assistants would probably not exceed

Additional Building

some trouble.

$300 gold. This would not include the total running expenses, but the difference we would expect to raise here on the field through fees and gifts. The total income from these two sources was last year somewhat over $122 gold. The total amount necessary for the salary and support of the man physician we so eagerly long for has been authorized by the Board provided it is " raised outside the regular resources of the Board." As per the same letter from Mr. Bell, Nov. 22, 1912, the man physician is authorized by the Prudential Committee, "provided the Men's Hospital scheme for that station is approved by the Prudential Committee later."

What this scheme is as it lies in the minds of the members of the Linting station has been outlined above. On another sheet we append the formal motion which we hope the C.A.I. will pass unanimously and send on to Boston.

We had hoped that the physician authorized by the Prudential Committee would be speedily found and sent to the field. For Dr. Tallmon leaves on furlough the latter part of May. That provision can be made to supply her place during the year and more of absence in America it is neither just to the medical work nor to the recent graduate of Peking Medical College, Dr. Ma Shih Chên, to expect that he should have full charge of the medical work of the station including the care of the foreigners, while Dr. Tallmon is absent.
Mrs. Ellis has already written as to the advisability of Mrs. Eastman and Mrs. Ellis and children spending the year at some other station, thus reducing the working foreign force to two men and a single lady. Mrs. Eastman too passed through an anxious time while Dr. Tallmon was away attending Medical Conference, and Mr. Eastman was sick for two or three days with a high fever. It is too wearing to have many such experiences during the year.

We are asking that the C.A.I. take soon some action toward supplying foreign medical assistance for Linting, during the absence of Dr. Tallmon. Ordinarily we would be content to wait till Mission Meeting for this question to be decided, but with so many other questions in abeyance until the assurance that a foreign doctor will be in Linting next fall can be given, we are prone to ask that the C.A.I. give us such assurance. On another sheet see a motion to that effect.

We will await with eagerness the Secretary's report of the action taken by the C.A.I. on these two motions, and would further ask that a report of that action with a copy of the letter sent to the Prudential Committee be forwarded to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, 19 South LaSalle Street, Chicago.

With kind regards to all, from the Linting Station.

Copy Listening Station

to C. A. S.

Apr. 16-1913

Re. Listening Medical Work

[4 copies
L.W.P.]

Rec'd AUG 7 1913

Lintsing Station, North China Mission of the American Board.
Report of the Women's Work for the year May 1 1912 to May31 1913.

Statistics.

Foreign workers, Dr. SusanB. Tallmon; Mrs. V.P. Eastman; Miss Edith C. Tallmon. Visiting helpers, during the year, Mrs. A.H. Smith; Miss Gertrude Wyckoff; Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich. Number of Girls' Boarding-schools, one; Girls' Day-schools, two; Bible-women and school-teachers in employ, eleven; School and Hospital matrons, two; women-nurses, two; Station-classes held, three; women received into church-membership, five; women and school-girls received on probation, nine

(The Fourth Month Fair) The Fourth Month Fair.

In the Lintsing Women's Work report of 1912 mention was made of the busy Fourth Moon Fair of May, and of the great numbers of women who come then to our very door from the surrounding country field. It is a time when all Bible-women and helpers are gathered here to meet in so far as possible this chance for seed-sowing. During the last month before their return to America on furlough, Mrs. Ellis and Miss Ellis superintended the preaching to these women. Miss Mary Hill of Nankuantao shared in the work at the city compound. A four days' Station-class followed for the women who had helped during fair-time. This year (1913) it was our great privilege to have Miss Gertrude Wyckoff spend that month in Lintsing and give her strength and skill to this work of preaching to the many hundreds of women. With her came Mrs. Wang of Pangkiachwang field, to reinforce our Chinese workers. At the city-chapel and at the church rest-rooms were prepared, and hot drink for those who dared accept it. Between eight hundred and eleven hundred women passed through the church-compound daily during the height of the fair, and the city chapel was not often empty from early until late. They sat and rested: such poor tired people, many of them with white hair, and all weary from the sight-seeing and unaccustomed walking on their bound feet. Perhaps some nodded, but there were many who listened to the friendly Bible-women as they spoke of something so much more precious than what the women had come to buy at the fair, and told about the God of whose Love and Power these women had never dreamed when they spent their savings for incense and paper-money to burn at the temples, hoping thus to ward off a year's evils. A group of little Sunday-school children helped sometimes by singing at the church, rasting the Bible-women's voices and always pleasing the outside women. All who came were given a chance to buy Gospels and also a small leaflet containing the ten commandments and a short prayer, or the hymn "There is only one true God". The cash receipts indicate that about 5500 leaflets have been carried to these women's homes this month. We know that they have too the memory of earnest words, which God's promise says shall accomplish that whereunto He has sent them. May their hearts be good ground.

Local Church Work at Lintsing.

In the newly started Sunday-school, Dr. Tallmon has taken charge of the women's department. Some Sundays as many as eighty have read or taught, but thirty-five is a truer estimate for those doing regular work. Some have read the Gospels, a large number have studied a catechism on the life of Jesus, and others have spent not a little time helping beginners or outsiders learn a verse or a prayer during the lesson hour. Their service closes with a review in which one woman often tells in her own words a Bible incident and gives her idea of its application. The roll-call is keenly interesting to the women. The Primary class has ranged in numbers from ten to thirty. Miss Tallmon has superintended this department, but has depended on the older girls of the school to tell the lesson story. They have had a Normal Class under Mrs. Eastman's direction, and have met each week on Wednesday to prepare the Sunday's lesson, and to learn ways of teaching it to little children. This was new

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and at first some of the stories were told in whispers,but it has been good to see how this responsibility has helped the girls who met it grow.It makes us hope for small Sunday-schools in the homes to which our school-girls return.The Beginners Lesson Leaflets,prepared by Mr.Tewkesbury,have been most helpful. For a part of the year Miss Tallmon has led a small Sunday-Kindergarten during sermon hour,for which the children seemed to share her enthusiasm. Would that a Nursery department might soon be added,that mothers have a chance to hear.

The church-women's weekly prayer-meeting has been under Mrs.Eastman's care. The women seem to have grown in the ideal of their own personal responsibility for having the right kind of a church.They have helped plan for the meetings and even the timid ones have sometimes led them.At one meeting the older women were asked to listen and only the younger ones to speak.Since then they have had a larger share in all the meetings.The day the subject was "un-binding of feet",all the women wanted to talk at once;several have since unbound their feet ,the hospital matron,Mrs.Sung among them.Blind Mrs.Wan,when it came her turn to lead,knew the numbers of the hymns she wished sung,and repeated from memory the Bible passage for the day.The women have chosen the topics for their meetings and in these last months the theme has been that of Christ's great Love,and our service for His sake,proof of love returned. The visit of Mrs.Goodrich to Lintsing in May,showed them new need and a new field of service,and they are earnestly planning for their W.C.T.U.meetings and work.

Station Classes.

In October a visit from Mrs.Smith made possible a week's study class for the Bible-women and a few others.They read in the book of Acts.The other Church-women and the school-girls shared in the meetings held that week.Dr. Smith also was able to give them some most helpful talks.The phrase"my own things second,the things of the Lord first"is an echo of those days ,heard since on the women's lips.

At NewYears time another station-class gave an opportunity for more of the women to study.Often this class has included many outsiders,and hot bread has been furnished those studying well.The city was then furnishing a portion of hot millet mush to 5000 poor daily,and rumor said we gave the bread-a false rumor,it proved,to the disappointment of the 100 beggars who waited at our gate. The class opened without hot bread:only a warm room to study in ,and hot tea to drink. The numbers were less,but it was a comfort to know those there had a desire to learn. Most of the thirty-five who read were church-members or inquirers Mrs.Eastman led their Bible-study each day, taking up the topics of "Jesus and children"and "Jesus'prayer example". They used colored crayons and marked in their own Bibles the passages studied.For other hours Miss Ting and Dr.Ma's wife led the study.At the close of the class they were asked to spend a half-day in America.Their imaginations were equal to an air-ship ride and their appetites did not fail them when it came time for American refreshments.Mrs.DeHann and Miss Sawyer spent that day with us,and their music and the Indian-club swinging were an added pleasure.

City Visiting.

Mrs.Eastman has done some city visiting with the Bible-woman ,and has found homes gladly opened to her.MissTallmon has gone less often,but has had a small share in this work,enough to make her look forward to the time when it may take more of her day and language study less.Dr.Tallmon ,going oftene in her professional capacity,has probably done the largest part of getting into touch with homes. One Bible-woman gives her time to city work.She holds evening meetings twice each week in her own home,gathering the neighborhood women.Two other women have done visiting in the city,going especially to

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the homes of the day-school children.One of these women has had to give up all Work to battle with tuberculosis.She is a Pangiachuang graduate,one of our best trained women,and had taken a share in day-school and Sunday-school classes.We hope she may very soon come back to the work.waiting. Several of the older women(~~have spo~~),who find the walk to church long and hard, have spoken wistfully of the time when meetings were held in the members' homes. One young man who has studied in a Christian school, asked that someone come to his home and teach his mother and wife.One neighbor family has unceasingly asked for a teacher . They were often waiting at night to ask questions of the sewing woman who lived in the same yard. "I was so tired, last night",she said once in telling of it,"and there were the children's shoes to be made,but when they came and asked to read of course we had a meeting.Old and young,their family and mine,gathered around the table and read the ten commandments. The children helped the others sing the hymn they had learned at Sunday-school."

The continued friendliness of the women in the official homes and the pleasant social intercourse this year has brought,opens a door to opportunities waiting there. We were asked to feast with the city official's wife and to help them rejoice on the day when the little grand-son ,"Lintsing's Joy",had his first birth-day.

Girl's Day-schools.

The Lintsing day-school has numbered between ten and twenty this year.We have missed last year's teacher,Miss Niu,who was not able to return.However there has been an opportunity for little girls to read,and several small boys ,whose parents do not want them to attend the nearby temple-schools have been allowed to join the group.The children are proud of their new National Readers,also of their enlarged yard,where they helped plant flowers this spring. Mrs.Wang has given faithful work to the day-school teaching half of each day,throughout the year,and is carrying on a summer term also. Three different young women have taught the after-noon hours at different times during the year.

In Tung Chang Fu,a city of from forty to fifty thousand,the names of two women stand on the church roll.One of them lives too far away to attend church service.The other teaches a little day-school for girls.It numbered four in the fall;this spring fourteen are enrolled. One pupil from this school entered the Lintsing Boarding school this year and has done very good work.Surely the children of this little school are carrying to their homes some knowlege of the Gospel they hear daily.

Girls' Boarding-school.

The Lintsing Girls' Boarding-school reports a busy happy year.MissTallmon wishes to express her appreciation of the splendid way in which the Chinese faculty,MissTing,Mrs.Chu,and Mr.Chang,have shared with her its(~~responsibilit~~) responsibilities.MissTing,being head teacher,and living in the school-yard, has had an especial opportunity to help these girls.She has put her best efforts into all she has done with a consecration and loving spirit that has blessed them ,every one. The first term the school numbered thirty-four, the second term,twenty-nine.Although the school-year had to be closed with a scant seven months of study,good earnest work was done.The ~~older~~ girls' music gave especial pleasure on more than one occasion,notably the carols ~~sung in the beautiful~~ moonlight of Christmas Eve,under their teachers' windows. Sung in the beautiful

Often this spring early day-light has found the particularly ambitious pupils in undisturbed corners of the yard,conning over most vigorously the day's lessons. Many took books home to study there.

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could be promised this year for those outside of Lintsing. But several girls, older than the other pupils, who had read before in station-classes and were eager for more study, were allowed to enter the school. They came on the condition that they pay two dollars a month, an amount almost covering what was spent for their food. This is a marked contrast to the one dollar a term that their little sisters were paying, but only two of the six who came had any financial help. They have been most appreciative of this chance to study, and have been helpful and loyal in the school. Four of their number were among those uniting with the church. This experiment makes us look forward to a time when the school will be more nearly self-supporting.

It seems to one looking on that some lessons of helpfulness not in the text-books have been learned. Our girls were unanimous in wanting to join a Temperance society, at the time of Mrs. Goodrich's visit. The responsibility of the Christian Endeavor meetings that has rested on a committee of their own number has been met well. In Sunday-school work they have been industrious; the written work has appealed to them. Two new Republican flags, which the girls themselves made, with several national hymns and numerous lectures, have fostered patriotism. There has been some time for play; the new jump-rope is worn in two in the middle, jack-stones have been in evidence, and more than one quiet walk enjoyed. On the longest of these a little new girl made the decision to unbind her feet!

There has been some need of discipline, but not a great deal, and never the same offense twice. Our school-year closed with a cloud in the sky. For the matron has yielded to the temptation of using school supplies in her nearby home (~~and her son and husband helped her~~) She has been so loved and trusted. May that place never be one of so great temptation again! We have tried to find the silver lining of this cloud in the fact that the older girls came so frankly to their teacher and told her what they had seen going wrong. We hope that they are learning to "love righteousness and hate iniquity", - the thing our school wants most to teach.

Government schools for girls are being started in some cities of our field. One such school is being taught by the wife of our teacher stationed at the place. At least two other young-women have been asked to consider such positions, and one of last year's graduating class has been sent by her father to the government school at the capital of the province and promised a position at the end of two years.

Women at the hospital.

There is much done under Dr. Tallmon's care at the hospital which is an important part of the evangelistic work for women, and more fully reported under Medical Work. Each day two Bible-women meet those who come to the women's dispensary and preach to them while they wait for treatment. Those living in the hospital as in-patients have an even better chance to learn. Nurses and Bible-women share the responsibility of leading their daily prayers, and the matron often goes to their rooms to talk to them and to help them read. Both in the city and in the country field the influence of this work is being felt. Late one evening Dr. Tallmon found the Bible-woman and a patient sitting in the dark. "We thought we would not use up the hospital oil" they said, "we want to talk so long." "Because," the patient continued "I am going home tomorrow, and I want her to tell me over again all the things about God's Way of Life that I have heard while I was here sick, so that I will not forget any when I reach home and tell my people there.

The work for women in the country field and out-stations.

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Three Bible-women are regularly preaching in their home villages and walking or going by donkey to nearby towns and cities. If some fair or a market is held near they go to preach to the crowd; if some woman is glad to listen, they will spend a day in her home, teaching her a verse or a hymn. They are called to the central station for special times, but usually live at home and are supposed to give one-half of their time to Bible-woman's work. The Lintsing Bible-woman has been able to visit nearby villages twice, The day-school at Tung Chang Fu has made it possible for a group of women from heathen homes to come into what may at least be called friendly relations with the church.

In March, when spring was making its approach, and winter winds had not quite forgotten to blow, Dr. Tallmen and Miss Tallmen went on two tours to the eastern and to the western parts of the field. At twenty-four places they saw groups of church members and at all made an especial effort to see the women of church families. At one place the women had come five miles to attend the service and said their men of their family were Christians and they themselves were learning a prayer and a blessing to repeat at meals. At another village most of the church-members were men of over fifty, who had joined before Boxer times, but not one of the women in their homes could read, or seemed to know anything of the doctrine (In the two) To have visited the homes of most of the school-girls was a delightful experience and one to inspire more earnest effort in the school itself. The home-people :-grandmothers, cousins, aunts, sisters and mothers-are many: all of whom it is hoped the school girls may go home to help. One of the bright experiences of the trip was the glimpse of the Christian home where the small seven-year old son shared in the Bible reading at family worship. Also the women who had been hospital patients and had taught others on their return home. There were little groups of girls who could sing hymns in several places where the Bible-women had taught, and many places where women asked eagerly when they might have a chance to study at Lintsing or to have a class at their homes. At Tung Chang Fu one old woman, with her daughter, waited until the others had brought a favorable report of the strangers, and then ventured to come herself, and asked eagerly about the Way of Salvation. "Last week the gateman gave my grand-son a Gospel," she said, "and he has been reading it to us." Then she went on wistfully, "But is it not too late for me? Am I not too old? I am over eighty."

Conclusion.

Looking at the work done we cannot but say "What a small part it is of the many beautiful opportunities". If this is true of the city work at Lintsing, it is doubly true of the great country field. To the women pleading for a teacher and the chance to study, we could say, "We hope that you need not wait long." Our prayer is joined to theirs that soon another woman may come to share the privilege and joy of this waiting service. Even after her coming, there will surely be that we long to do that it is not possible to accomplish, but she is promised a share that will fill both hands and heart.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED FOR THE LINTSING STATION
Edith C. Tallmen.

Have Bible-women are responsible for presenting their Christian home villages, and inviting or getting by hearsay to meet women who are easily reached. In the market in held near they go to preach to the crowd; if a one woman is glad to listen, they will spend a day in her home, teaching her a verse or a hymn. They are called to the central station for spaces I times, but usually live at home and are supposed to give one-half of in their time to Bible-woman's work. The Linhsing Bible-woman has been able to visit nearby villages twice. The day-school at Tung Chang Mu has made it possible for a group of women from heathen homes to come into what may at least be called friendly relations with the church.

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RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED FOR THE LINTSING STATION
Edith G. Talmen.

Women's Work - Linsing

Rec'd JUL 1 4 1913

Mediaal Report of the Lintsing Station.
Year ending May 1st 1913.
Statistics for 1912.

Number of hospitals	1	Number of nurses	
2 " dispensaries	1	men-	2
" " physicians		women (half time)	2
foreign (woman)	1	Matron (Bible-woman)	1
native (man)	1	Gate-keeper	1
Hospital evangelist	1	Bible-woman (half time)	1
Hospital patients	74 Men	Women	
Dispensary patients			
1st calls	1675 "	"	
return calls	25-- "		
total	4875	2474	1701
free calls (included above)	662 "	225 "	435
Received			
from fees			
" contributions			
total from native sources	G$ 122.52		

The work of the Lintsing hospital and dispensary during the months since our last report has gone on with a happy absence of unusual events. The memory of plague and revolution of the last two years gives added gratitude for a year of uninterrupted work.

With the exception of Mr.Eastman, who has has two illnesses causing us some anxiety, the members of the station have needed little medical attention.

Two foreign children have been born in our compound this year, Nov.7th a daughter to Mr. and Mrs.Cecil Troxel and April 22nd a son to Mr. and Mrs. John Roe. Both families belong to the National Holiness Mission

There has been but one death in our yard during the year, that of Wang Shih Tien, the brightest boy of the class that graduated from our school last spring. He was ill only a day, dying of cerebro spinal meningitis.

One of the disadvantages of having day-pupils in a boarding school has been emphasized by epidemics among the boys of both mumps and measles. The boys' school daily clinic has numbered ten to twenty. In the girls' school there has been almost no sickness.

The generosity of Mrs.C.J.King has made possible the addition to the hospital of an isolation ward, consisting of a double court with four rooms. Cement floors, brick ceilings with painted rafters, and board beds instead of kangs make this the best building of our plant. Other additions to the hospital buildings have been a very comfortable and commodious house for the native doctor, and a much less pretentious ~~house~~ one for the hospital evangelist. An improvement made in the hospital arrangements this year has been the closing of the gate between the front and back courts, so that women's and men's dispensaries are quite seperate, whereas before the women passed throug the large front court to reach their waiting room in the rear yard. What was formerly the study west of the dispensary has been turned into a men's consulting room. A door into the main room allows of economy in the use of instruments and supplies. We are still looking forward to the time when the new hospital building will provide for many needs not at present met.

That which seems the most important event of the year in our medical circle has been the coming to us of Dr.Ma Shih Chen, loaned ~~to us~~ by the Pang Chwang station. He began his work in July immediately after graduation. It has been necessary to give him much more of liberty and responsibility than is usually allowed an interne in America, but he has born the test well. Just coming from Peking with its modern well-equiped hospitals he naturally finds the plant here very inferior. He could hardly be expected to realize how much better it is than the nothing with which the work here was started. The other members of the force are the same as last year except for a change of matron and the addition of an evangelist who gives his whole time to the hospital and dispedsary work. The four nurses have grown in efficiency during the year. Of our two medical students Chang Li Hsien, who is in the Union Medical College in Peking writes that ill health will compel him to drop his work for a year with the hope or taking it up again at the end of that time. Our other student, Hou En Cheng who has two more years in the union college at Tsinanfu is reported as having an aptitude for practical work that promises well for the future. A gift which is to be repeated for several years has come for the sending of some young woman to take training as a nurse. If just the right one can be found we hope her course may begin in the fall.

One special event of the year has been the triennial meeting of the China Medical Missionary Association in Peking which Dr.Tallmon was privileged to attend. The conference was instructive and inspiring There was manifest a spirit of broad co-operation. This was seen not merely among ~~representatives~~ delegates

of various missions from all over the ~~empire~~ republic but also showed itself as the conference received and consulted with representatives of government departments and institutions. The evangelistic motive of medical work was ever prominent. One could but feel the greatness of the work and the privilege of having in it a little part.

It is not merely the realization of what is being done, however, that gives one this sense of great privilege. The sight of work yet to be done has that power in even a higher degree. In March Dr. and Miss Tallmon spent twenty days visiting out-stations. They took with them a preacher and nurse to help in meetings and clinics. For most of the time there was also a Bible-woman to meet and talk with the women . In all twenty four cities and villages were visited and more than forty meetings were held. The clinics conducted were almost continuous except when meetings were going on or when stopped by darkness or the necessity of making the next appointment. In all there were seen nearly six hundred sick people. It would be a misnomer to say that this number were treated, for examinations had to be very brief and remedies supplied were often not at all what one would prefer. The advantage of such work from a medical point of view is doubtful, and from an evangelistic stand point such hasty visits are of very limited value, but the church members are encouraged and the missionary is certainly benefited by a broadening of his knowledge of the needs of the field and a deepening of his sympathies.

Much of the sickness and suffering met with on this trip might have been prevented by a little "applied knowledge" of physiology and hygiene and much of it could be traced to the extreme poverty of the people. The mother in one home visited, who shared her room with her guests, sat up until after midnight winding her reels of thread for market and before light the next morning she was off walking to another village to sell them. Her only lamp was a small smoky one fed with bean oil. That she asked treatment for her eyes was not surprising. At another place the foreign ladies at their reques were taken into a weaving cellar. Entrance was by a rickety ladder into a low room anout eight by fourteen feet. It was dimly lighted by three small paper windows. In this room were five looms and three spinning-wheels. They explained that in an ordinary room above-ground ones hands would be too cold and stiff to weave while in these rooms very little heat makes it possible to work. Then too the best cloth is made with damp thread, and here thread dries slowly. A poorly-lighted poorly-ventilated room, damp and cold and over crowded with people; could pulmonary tuberculosis ask a better field? Several cases of small-pox were brought to the clinics and mothers with their own little children crowded around to see the condition of the sick child's eruption. Not a large amount of comprehensible instruction regarding the care of the body, the value of fresh air and sunlight or the desirability of limiting contagion could be given on a trip like this, but one may hope that what was said will have some slight influence. It would be very desirable to make such instruction more prominent in our schools and in connection with station classes. Dr. Ma has made a begining along this advance by giving two lectures in the church, one on microbes and one on tuberculosis. Those who listhed were mostly church people, and were much interested.

The religious work of the hospital has never been done with more earnestness. At a number of places on the trip mentioned it was very noticable that the most ~~earnest~~ attentive listeners and the most intelligent among the women were those who had been patients in the hospital. Some brought relatives or friends whom they had interested. At one place where foreign women had seldom been and where the wife of the leading church-member still kept her idols in their nitch beside her bedroom door a little girl was pushed forward through the crowd as one who could recite the ten commandments and read a little. Her ~~grandmother had been at the hospital for a month as the nurse for the children of a patient.~~ She was not very quick with her reading but was anxious to learn and upon returning home had taught her grandchild all she knew . Dispensary patients receive much less instruction because the possible time for teaching them is so much less, than for those who live in the hospital. But it is certainly a cause of rejoicing that from more than five hundred cities and villages nearly seventeen hundred patients have come to the hospital during the year to return to their homes carrying with them some seeds of the message heard. Many may understand very little, but to have so large a number of people (scattered over these twelve counties) who have a feeling of friendliness toward the church and its message makes a good field for the sowing of more gospel truth.

In considering the outlook for next year, Dr. Ma asks that his request be added to that already made by the station that a foreigh physician be located in Lintsing during Dr. Tallmon's furlough, as he is quite unwilling to have the responsibility of caring for the foreigners. We are thankful to know that the mission recognizes this need and for the assurance that if possible it will be met. As you prey for our medical work will you not especially remember Dr. Ma whose responsibilities under any circumstances will be very heavy.

Respectfully submitted,

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Annual report, 1919
Antung Medical Work

Rec'd JUL 1 6 1913

LINTSING STATION ANNUAL REPORT for year May 1st, 1912 to May 1, 1913.

I. General. Among last year's reports Lintsing's was almost the only one which neither began nor ended with the Revolution. In accordance with that precedent we will this year also leave to other stations more directly in touch with the political situation the chance to dilate upon the glories of the new Republican Gov't.

We share in the general rejoicing over the results of a revolution so speedily and successfully brought to a close. And we have faith to believe that the Ship of State so favorably launched will weather the gale, get past the shoals(if given time and not deprived of her present pilot) and will go sailing properly on her course.

As a matter of fact, as far as Lintsing is concerned, one would scarcely know that a Republic had been established. Names have been changed, Lintsing chow has become Lintsing hsien, (which means that it is now the county-seat for this one county only, instead of having supervision over several counties as before), the official's powers have been restricted and his salary very materially decreased, some thousands of voters have for the first time cast their ballots and sent representatives to the Provincial Assembly----but in most places injustice is administered in the same crooked way as before, thieves are apparently as bold as ever despite the number of policemen (who seem as inclined to arrest the innocent as to punish the guilty), opium is still smoked and some say it is still grown in our region despite the fact that Shantung has been put on the white list by Britain's inspectors as being free of the poppy, and the great rank and file of the citizens go serenely on as before working away at their never-ending task of earning a livlihood. The five-colored flag incites but little if any more patriotism within their breasts than did the Old Dragon which it has displaced---- yet it is probably safe to say that back of this apparent indifference there lurks the hope that with the establishment of the republic there will come a lessening of taxes, a better administration of justice in the courts, and a general increase of the country's prosperity.

The teachers and leaders in the Christian church are everywhere the most ardent of patriots, and whether in or out of official position are exerting an influence for good in the republic far beyond that which their numbers would warrant. No doubt their most effective means of exerting such helpful influence is still through the use of that power vouchsafed to those who trustingly wait before His throne. The Day of Prayer for China served not only to draw the world's attention to this youngest republic, but also to fix with new force upon the Christian Church in China the responsibility of using to the utmost this great prayer power.

It is remarkable that the doors that but a few short years ago were barred so absolutely against all Christians are now wide open. The leaven is spreading. Not only in the Capital city, in the Cabinet and Parliament, but also in small out-of-the-way places one runs across Christian men holding important positions.) In the first town of fair size to the west of us where we have a chapel there is an officer of the Police force who is a Christian, a member of the Presbyterian church of East Shantung. In the neighboring county seat to the south the chief official of the county is an earnest Christian. His first assistant was for some years an English Baptist pastor in Shansi. This county official has sent several requests to us to come to his city and establish a church. This city lies within our field of work, yet we must say to him; " We have no money with which to rent a chapel and no man to send to open the work. You might ask the National Holiness Mission to the south of you to enter this open door."
We are glad to say that their response to his appeal has been more favorable than ours. This same official has written asking for information about our Boys' School here, and hopes to send his young son here this

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coming autumn.

In striking contrast to this official's knowledge of and interest in our work, back of which we can discern no selfish motives, is that of the Mohammedan priest, who made several calls upon the foreign pastor, and even at the first call did not hesitate to state his desire to join the C Christian church, move into the Compound(where he and his family would be protected from persecution), and become at once a full-fledged preacher of the gospel, at an adequate salary. According to his story he had been cruelly mistreated by another Mohammedan priest, had spent much money in a long drawn out lawsuit over the matter, had been cheated out of most of the land he formerly owned, and was now hard pressed for enough to eat. He averred he was well educated in the Mohammedan religion but did not now believe it to be the true doctrine, he had heard the gospel while being treated in a Mission Hospital, and was ready to renounce Mohammedanism and join the Christian church if only we would assure him protection. It took some time to explain to him that church members were rec'd only after a period of probation, that an examination would be necessary in order to learn how much he really knew of Christianity, that we certainly would be glad to see him truly converted and enrolled as a member of our ch church---but that even if allowed to join, employment as a preacher on salary would not necessarily follow as a matter of course. His third visit was on a Saturday--he announced his desire to come the next day to church and preach, thinking apparently that this would be equivalent to joining. When I refused him this privilege he said he would need to go and buy grain instead of coming to service. He has not yet made a fourth call. Let us hope that he may yet be won to a saving knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. We are surrounded here by thousands of Mohammedans ---what a power he might be in winning them if once his own heart were touched!

II. Personal. Shortly after last year's report was written Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and Miss Ellis took their departure for their well earned furlough year in America.
On Christmas Day, 1912. Miss Ellis and Mr. Hugh W. Hubbard were married at the bride's home in Curtis, Nebraska, going soon thereafter to Oberlin where Mr. Hubbard was to finish his theological course. They plan to sail for China in the early autumn. We envy the station to be favored by t their presence.

Now as we write this report (June, 1913) our numbers are still further decreased by the departure on furlough of Dr. Susan B. Tallmon, leaving three missionaries on the field (and two of them in Peitaiho).

During the year Dr. Tallmon was away for two weeks in attendanc on the China Medical Conference at Peking, from which she brought back interesting reports, and Pres. Yuan Shih K'ai's photograph.
Mr. Eastman spent two weeks at Tsinanfu attending the Shantung Conference to meet Dr. Mott of the Continuation Committee, returning full of new ideas about cooperation with the Chinese workers, most of these ideas having however not yet been put into practical operation.

Dr. and Mrs. Smith were with us last autumn at Big Meeting time and put in a strenuous and splendidly helpful ten days of class work with the men and women teachers and preachers.

Mrs. Goodrich and Miss Gertrude Wyckoff came to Lintsing this spring. The former remained only three or four days, but stirred all our wills to renewed earnestness in combating the cigarrette and allied evils. The latter (Miss Wyckoff) remained through the busy days of Lintsing's far-famed fourth moon fair, giving direction and counsel to the Bible Women as they tried to meet this wonderful opportunity of sowing the seed in many hearts.

The force of Chinese workers has remained nearly the same as last year. Wang Wen Hsiu graduated from the Seminary Short Course, and returned to take up work in one of our Chihli outstations, with supervision over three more . During the cessation of work at Pangchuang this past winter Pastor Wang and teacher Chang K'ei Chien came to help in the Lintsing field for a time. For the work they did and the financial aid from the Pangchaung station which made their coming possible we are more than grateful.

III. Material Equipment. This year has not seen the realization of our hopes in the building of the Woman's Hospital, but there have been several additions to our equipment worthy of mention. Through the generosity of Mrs. C.J.King an isolation ward with eight beds has been added. This has just been completed and so not yet put to use.

Last summer a comfortable and commodius Chinese house was built for the Chinese Doctor's use, and now this summer homes for two of the teachers in the Boys' School will be rebuilt, the mud walls being replaced by brick-faced ones, foreign windows and doors will be used, and the yard now a common one will be divided for the sake of privacy.

The Boys' School yard has been separated from the rest of the Compound by an inexpensive mud wall, so that the boys now have their fine big yard to themselves.

A subtraction from rather than an addition to our material equipment is to be noted in the selling of our Stable Outfit, consisting of four mules, three carts, harness, etc. We still keep our foreign buckboard(at present laid up for repairs) and have contracted with the men who bought the mules to do our carting at a fixed rate per day. Our stables have on the average cost us almost as much as the salaries of all the preachers. We hope under the new arrangement to save nearly enough to pay the salary of an additional preacher, and yet do as much or more touring than before.

IV. Evangelistic. The regular evangelistic work of the station has gone on much as usual, handicapped not by lack of opportunity but by lack of workers. Regular preaching services are maintained in some twenty outstations, nearly half of the preaching being done by volunteer workers. Most of these are but poorly qualified to preach--yet we have no money with which to secure better men.

We boast but one Sunday School, organized here at the central station last winter. This has been so successful that we would fain have the good work spread through all our field. The average attendance, including Boys' and Girls' Schools, has been for the past four months one hundred and twenty.

Study classes for church members and those hoping to become such were held last winter in five outstations, with nearly fifty people doing some fairly regular studying. Many more attended, but not knowing how to read, thought they never could learn and so were easily discourage One or two teachers cannot handle a class of fifty people who have never studied books. Next year we shall probably try the method of sending several teachers together to one place, thus covering less territory but it is hoped leaving more of an impress.

Touring of the country field in any leisurely fashion, with time to stop a sufficient period at each place to get acquainted with its needs and help in some measure to supply them, has been this year, even more markedly than in some previous years, conspicuous by its absence. Dr. Tallmon and Miss Tallmon toured practically the whole field this spring, giving special attention to the women and girls, of which class of church members there is a woeful scarcity, owing to the fact that Lintsing has never had a lady worker who could give any extended time to this work. Mr. Eastman also took time this spring to visit the twenty-two outstations where we have work, situated in twelve different counties. The distance traveled was about three hundred and twenty-five miles, and twenty days were used, giving time for a stay, in many places, of only a few hours. The inability to go oftener to these struggling little churches or to stay longer in each place when we do go is what tears on our heart strings. If only we had a Chinese pastor capable of doing this itinerant work we would be happier--but Lintsing has never had more than the loan of a Chinese pastor for short periods--and has no immediate prospect of securing a permanent one. One hundred and fifty dollars would be sufficient to pay the salary of such a man.

Many of the smaller outstations receive a visit from the foreign pastor or the Chinese preacher but once a year. The only other Christian

rkers whom they see or have a chance to hear preach are the colporters. e British and Foreign Bible Society are at present furnishing the salary three men who are doing a much-needed work in distributing Bibles d portions. Fairs or markets are a great institution in China, and it is these market towns that the colporters have a chance to preach to eat crowds, and sell for a few cash each hundreds of Bible portions. is year the best work in distributing scriptures has been done by a rmer Lintsing student, who was attending the Pangchuang Academy. As ere was no school session there this spring term he has been able to ve nearly six months time to this work. He is not on salary, but, cording to the Bible Society's regulations is permitted to keep the oceeds of his sales. He bids fair to save enough money before next tumn to carry him through school this coming year. Altogether there ve been sold in this region during the past year nearly 40,000 copies Scripture portions besides Testaments and Hymn Books. we could only be sure each one was read, marked, and inwardly digested at a power this scripture distribution would be in leavening the nation.

V. Educational.

This past year there have been three outstat- n day schools, each with eight to ten pupils. These schools supposedly repare for our Lintsing Boarding school, but very often the boys have t the money to pay the tuition here after they have prepared themselves r it.

Our Boarding School here in Lintsing has made splendid progress. ast winter announcements were prepared and sent throughout our field of rk, stating the time for opening school, curriculum, tuition to be charged, c., Although for this spring term the tuition charged was considerably n advance of the previous term (it is now almost enough to cover the st of board) yet forty-eight boys have been enrolled as against twenty- ree for the preceding term. Only two of these boys are supported in chool entirely by gifts from the homeland, the others all give at least alf the regular tuition fee. Four boys from Mohammedan homes in the city ve attended as day pupils. The teaching has all been done by the three hinese teachers--even to the classes in English, the teachers in turn eceiving some coaching in English from the Missionary. Nearly all the new upils have come from non-Christian homes, some of them from wealthy homes-- o carry back as they go now to their homes for the summer vacation not lone a knowledge of arithmetic, geography, and history, but, let us hope, also a knowledge of the Jesus religion which will in time permeate the hole home.

Lintsing has two students in the Junior class at T'ungchow college. wo others have still another year in the Pangchuang Academy before gradu- tion, five others entered there in the autumn of 1912. Four more are raduating this summer from our school here to enter this fall at Pangchuang.

Last winter when our Lintsing school opened (we have two terms year of four months each) the five boys who had been attending Pang- huang Academy came here hoping that an extra class for them might be form- d. Within two days the brightest one of these boys was taken sick with emengitis and died the next day. Some of his classmates have been heard o say that they thought his sickness was brought on by indignation at his arents for arranging for his marriage to a non-Christian girl whom he id not wish to take as his life companion. He was but 16 or 17 years f age and he wished to finish his education before he was married.

VI. New Features. Needs.

Among new plans and methods used this year can be mentioned the print- ng and distribution to the teachers of monthly report blanks. Each worker n the outstations is expected to fill out one of these each month and mail o the foreign pastor. After examination these reports will be left on ile in the reading room and open to inspection of these who care to know hat others are doing.

A list of the conditions on which one may join the church either

on probation or as baptized members is being prepared and will also be printed so that copies may be given to all inquirers.

The I Shih Hui, or Church Council, has been reorganized, and several important standing committees have been elected and assigned their ad interim work. Hopes are entertained of making this council more fully representative soon by the election in each outstation of church deacons--though the lack of qualified material may in some places indefinitely postpone the full accomplishment of this plan.

Our needs are many, our hopes and plans for the future more numerous still. Under the Woman's Work report and the Medical report for Lintsing station will no doubt be found, besides many interesting items concerning those departments of the work, a statement of the following needs. The Medical work now that Dr. Tallmon has gone on furlough is left entirely in the hands of the Chinese physician just last year out of Medical College. The most pressing need is that for a foreign physician, either some one temporarily supplied for the furlough period, or better yet the new man physician already promised by the Board and the Mission, but money for whose support, house, etc., must per the Board's decree all be raised " oustide the regular appropriations of the Board." Next in order comes the need for an unmarried lady missionary either to take charge of or to release another for the great untouched country work for women and girls.

The Girls' School building remains yet to be built, but the first requisite is the money with which to build it.

There is also ever the perennial need for more money for all lines of work. The American Board sent us last year $1426. With this amount we paid the salaries of fourteen preachers and teachers, nine chapel keepers and gate-men, maintained services in twenty places, repaired buildings, ran a Boys' School with an average attendance of thirty pupils, fed mules, paid carters, taught station classes, preached the gospel to thousands of people, helped the poor ---and added unto the church some fifty men and women who " are being saved." At this rate it has cost the Congregational churches of America who by their gifts make this work possible just $28.52, per member added to the Chinese church here. With an increase of gifts and a consequent increase in the efficiency of the work we ought to expect a geometrical increase in the output with a corresponding decrease in the cost per capita. Who will say that this work does not pay ? Where in the home land will you find a church doing business at a less cost per person ? Would you not like to send us thirty dollars and thus feel that you were helping at least one person from this great land of Sinim to "see the great light"?

Brethren, pray for us. Pray that we may know how to so make this work known to those at the home base that they will be interested in it and desire to have a part. Pray for the home church that it may know from real experience that " it is more blessed to give than to receive." Pray for us that we may know how to make one dollar do the work of two; that we may have grace, and grit, and gumption for every opportunity. Pray for the Chinese church that it may daily grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. And pray, too, for the Chinese Christian leaders that they may have ability to lead their own people speedily on to self-support, self-propagation, and evangelistic power.

Respectfully submitted for the station by

V. P. Eastman

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Respectfully submitted for the station by

W. P. Beaton

Annual Report - 1912-1913

REC'D JUL 2 1914

Report of outstations, Lintsingchow, North China Mission.

1914.

In making a report of the outstations of this field, it must be borne in mind that we have church members in half a hundred villages and that it is not easy for many of them to get to a place of worship. Then at some of the places no helper or efficient Christian leader is present on the Sabbath day so an added difficulty is presented. Something like a dozen years ago a very remarkable turning towards Christianity took place in this field but for some reason it has not continued with its early promise. At many places the interest now is not what it was some years ago. It has been the writer's privilege to spend a couple of months in the country field and he has been impressed with the need for better following up our work. Some years ago at one village in the region to the northwest of Lintsingchow on one day one hundred and eighty were received into the church either by baptism or on probation. While many of these are still earnest and zealous there are many upon whom now we cannot count. While some have gone to the Catholics, many have failed to find Christian fellowship and have failed to shed light and warmth in service for the Master.

Within the last two years a " Forward Movement Society" has been formed and holds an annual meeting in the northwest portion of the field. The last meeting was attended by nearly three hundred people of whom about a third could be counted as Christians. Contributions amounting to fourteen dollars were subscribed and a earnest spirit was manifested. It has been encouraging in that this effort has been undertaken by the Chinese themselves, financed and directed by them in an admirable way.

A movement in spiritual things has taken place at Sung An Ts'un. Here earlier than at any other place in our field was gathered a group of believers. The present helper whose home is there is an earnest young man who finished the special course in the Theological Seminary a year ago. Special meetings conducted here in connection with the Women's station class held by Mrs. A.H. Smith seemed a help to many. Some of the neighboring towns were visited and a feeling of hopefulness was manifested.

At Pai Yueh, the Forward Movement Society held its annual meeting this year. Here a boys' school of sixteen boys is held with some help from the funds of the Board.

RECD JUL 2 1914

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At Hu Lu Chi were we have the newest of our chapels , there has been a reaction because of the failure to secure justice in the case ~~of~~ at law of one of our probationers. But we are trusting that a turn for the better has come.

At Yiu Fang chen and Chu Ch'uan T'un the chapels have not been used to any great entent as the absence of local church members at the first place and the local troubles at the latter have been a great setback to aggressive Christian effort. With Ezekiel's vision of the valley of dry bones before us we trust that the time will soon come when the Spirit of the Lord shall come upon these church members who seen so cold and hard.

At Tungchangfu the work has suffered from the lack of a preacher in constant charge. Some days spent there by the writer in the fall testified to the importance of the place especially in its educational and political phases. With the entering of another mission in this important center our work will not have the place that it did before, but still an open door is before us there.

Ch'ih P'ing which has been rent with dissentions seems to be in better condition. A couple of miles from the city is a village in which is a small boys' school which while not helped financially by us, seems to be nearly as much of a church school as if it received a grant in aid from us.

~~Hsien~~ Ssi' kia chwang continues to have the same teacher as last year. He has entered the church during the past year and seems a man of many good points.

One of our problems is Acheng, in Yang Ku Hsien and T'ao Cheng p'u in Tung Ah Hsien. Lang kia Ying and Ch'i Chi Chen are no longer counted as outstations. ~~At Wang Ts'un some earnest inquirers join~~ with the few Christians there in planning for a place of worship. The village is centrally located for quite a group of villages in which there are Christians.

At Ch'ing P'ing the compound has been transformed so that the outside preaching place is in the same compound with the church. Liu Fu Lu has been located at Ch'iu Hsien and we hope this will give new life to this struggling outstation. At Wang kia Yueh he the volunteer service of of Wang Ch'ing Yü ought to be an ensample to other outstations. Finally the hope is strong that God will help us to place no value on anything that we possess save in its relation to the Kingdom of Christ. On behalf of the station,

E.W.Ellis

II. Personal.

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E.W.Ellis

Dictating Outstations

RECD JUL 2 1914

For Boston -49

GENERAL WORK REPORT, LIETSINGCHOW STATION, NORTH CHINA,

Year, May 1st, 1913, to May 1st, 1914.

I. General. In beginning our report last year we ventured the prediction that the Chinese ship of state, if piloted by Yuan Shih K'ai, would weather revolutionary storms, ~~&~~ and yet become a republic in fact as well as in name. To many the assumption by this same President of almost dictatorial powers would seem to give the lie to this prophecy. Yet it is worth noting that in many minds this dictatorship ~~will~~ may after all prove to be the guarantee of greater liberty for the people than a so-called Parliament which used the people's money but refused to make her laws. Aside from unsettled conditions in one or two provinces where a " White Wolf " or a ~~X~~ " Black Wolf", or wolves of other colors keep the populace in terror, the country is as settled as before the Revolution, and many feel that real progress is being made, even though perhaps in crab fashion by going backwards to get forward. If this latter is really true for China politically and nationally, let us hope that it is no less true religiously. Certain it is that the edict re-establishing the worship of ~~Confucius~~ Heaven seems to some to be a backward step. Yet it is as good evidence as one could ask for of China's search for a religion adequate to the needs of the age. The new republic is, morally weak, her President knows it, and seeks to brace her up with a new dose of centuries' old Confucian doctrine. This is the best moral tonic(Purely Chinese) of which China can boast. May it not be that when this fails, as we know it will, China will then be ready to accept en masse that religion of which only a few of her many millions are as yet adherents. This would seem indeed to be " China's only hope." In the propagation of this gospel of faith and hope our efforts have the past year been expended . Everywhere there are doors open to us, and the work accomplished has been limited only by the strength of the workers, and the time at their disposal.

II. Personal.

Autonomy Dictatorship

II. Personal.

While Dr. Susan B. Tallmon has been spending her furlough year in America, Dr. and Mrs. Love have been here with us in charge of the medical work of the station. The joy of welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Ellis on their return from furlough early in September was tinged with sadness, for little Preston did not return with them. Just as they were about to sail he was taken sick with acute tonsilitis, and after a few days in hospital the loving Father took him home.

September 29th Dorothy Eastman came to live with us and has behaved ever since as a model baby should. Just one month later Oscar Houghton Love, Jr. was born. He has not been as well and strong as we could wish, but in spite of many hindrances has made progress, and we greatly hope that Peitaiho air and sunshine will put the proper roses into his cheeks. With the arrival early in October of the long-hoped for second single woman for the Woman's work our number of adults has been raised from four (as last year) to eight. Were the force again doubled we would feel that we were more adequately prepared to meet the opportunities and responsibilities which press daily upon us.

We are glad, too, to report that our Chinese force of workers has been augmented. Mr. Ting Wan Ch'êng, for two years loaned to Paotingfu, has returned with fuller knowledge of methods of work, with enlarged vision, and even greater earnestness than ever before, to the work for which he is so well fitted. For the first time since Lintsing was established in 1886 we have as our very own (not borrowed from another station) one who is a graduate both of the college and seminary courses. Mr. Chao Ming Tei came to us from the Peking Theological College the first of the year, and has taken a large place in the work of the central station. His wife has also had some college training and has helped with the teaching in the Girls' School. Other workers have remained as last year, and all have taken their share of the work as it has been allotted to them.

III. Educational. The Lintsing Boarding School continues to expand.

This term there are sixty-eight boys, in ages from ten to twenty, only one being a day pupil. Four Chinese teachers give their full time to the school, and Mrs. Ellis gives an hour a day to the English class. Aside from the Bible lessons of the school curriculum, the boys have regular daily chapel services in charge of one of the teachers who acts as religious director, and gives them connected instruction. Many of the boys are from well-to-do non-Christian homes, and this is our opportunity to win them for Christ.

Hopes for expansion of the outstation day schools have not yet been realized, for as yet none of the extra money, above last years appropriation, promised us through the Grinnell-China scheme has been received. The number of these small day schools is the same as last year, ~~three~~ four, in widely separated parts of our field. These schools receive only a pittance each year as a grant in aid, can not afford to employ high-grade teachers, (in two places the teachers are not professed Christians), and thus largely fail of the purpose we have in mind for them. Had we money to ourselves choose the teachers (who could also act as preachers) these village day schools could be made a strong power for good.

IV. Evangelistic. With the coming of Chao Hsien Sh^ng to the city chapel work more steady work there has been made possible, for he lives in the same compound. Working with him here is a graduate of the Peking School for the Blind, Mr. Huang. The latter is especially eager to take advantage of every opportunity for preaching at the fairs and markets, as well as daily at the chapel. He sings well, plays the organ, and what with these two drawing cards, as well as his large books which he reads with his fingertips he never fails to gather an interested crowd. Students from the government schools are becoming interested, and the way seems gradually opening for an expansion of this work for the educated classes along Y.M.C.A. lines, a hope we have long cherished.

The chapel is opened on Sunday afternoons, and usually the highest class

from our Boys' School marches thither with banners flying to help with the singing and preaching. Or perhaps some of them led by a teacher go to nearby villages to preach.

Our Sunday school has kept on its way with a marked increase in attendance, due chiefly however to the larger enrollment in the schools.

A step toward fuller cooperation of Chinese and foreigner in doing the church's work has been taken in the appointment by the Church Council of a financial committee composed of three Chinese and the two foreign pastors. To this committee is entrusted the making out of the budget for the year, and the supervision of the expenditure of the appropriations received. It is our hope that thus by actual experience the Chinese will come to realize more fully the financial limitations under which we work, and be led the sooner to determine to do all in their power to make the Chinese church speedily self-supporting.

(Here include report of outstations as written by Mr. Ellis.) 3 pages.)

V. Fifth and lastly. Our needs are perennial, for although one need may be met this year, as soon as met another appears in its place. Aside from the first great need for your interest and your prayers we urge as our most pressing need one spelled with four letters, C- A - S- H. Our force of teachers is still working on here at a considerably lower salary than prevails in any of the other stations of the Shantung and Chihli districts. When told that we have not money with which to advance their salaries they can understand that, but it is hard for them to understand why other stations should be so much more fortunate, for not only do others pay larger salaries, but often have hundreds of dollars in " specials" with which to inaugurate new work. The Chinese word for " Congregational" bears the implication that our stations should work together in these matters, the stronger helping the weaker. We need more money that salaries may be slightly increased without making it necessary to dismiss workers.

The Boys' School with its increased attendance must needs have more desks and more board beds, and more dining room tables and stools, and more dishes, as well as an extra teacher. To provide these extra furnishings no money was in sight so we borrowed from the regular funds of the school hoping that before the year is over some kind friend or friends will be found who care to help in this concrete way. The whole cost has been about $50 gold. That the extra teacher might be provided a makeshift was resorted to which makes it necessary for one teacher to divide his time between the school and other work, neither of which consequently can be given the best attention. What we need is an endowment fund of sufficient size to enable us to employ a full corp of teachers and not need to depend upon changeable and sometimes fleeting appropriations with which to pay salaries of the teachers. $150 a year would provide for the fourth teacher which the school needs.

The four struggling day schools need larger grants in aid or better yet teachers whom we select and employ. And another score of places are as eager to have schools as those already maintaining these four. $75 or $100 a year for each would hire these teachers, who would be shining lights in the little communities where so few can read or write.

There are little groups of Christians in half a hundred villages and towns, who ought to have more frequent opportunities of hearing the gospel, engaging in Bible study under trained leadership, and being established in the faith. With a few hundred dollars to pay traveling expenses a preacher or two could be set apart for this work.

Next autumn will no doubt see the building of the Hospital Administration Building and Operating Pavilion. The Woman's Board of the Pacific is providing the money, and the building will probably be made a double one to accomadate both men and women, but there is not money enough promised for building many wards. $50.00 would build a room. To superintend this hospital work for both men and women we have a foreign lady physician and a Chinese man physician. Permission is given

by the A.B.C.F.M. for us to have a foreign male physician added to the staff, provided his salary and support of the man's medical work can be provided outside the regular appropriations of the Board. This would take several thousands of dollars a year--which would however be more easily secured if we had the man in sight. What young medically trained man is there ready for this large opportunity ? ---with no other hospital nearer than fifty miles, and ministering to a population of nearly three million ?

And so the story goes. The appeal is not for money so that we can give the Chinese everything, and impoverish them by the the giving, but rather for money to do in somewhat more adequate fashion the work of creating and training a self-supporting and self-propagating church. This is a work of years and they need help while still in the infant stage. Around us everywhere are open doors of opportunity. Shall we for the lack of a few dollars be compelled to wait outside until the doors close and the opportunity is gone ? Will you not help us to answer this question as our Lord would have it answered ?

Sincerely yours,

V. P. Eastman.

For the station,

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For the station.

Annual Report - 1915-1916

Lutheng Station

Medical work

General work

W.C. Cartwright

RECD MAY 26 1914

Report of outstations, Lintsingchow, 1914.

In making a report of the outstations of this field it must be borne in mind that we have church members in half a hundred villages and that it is not easy for the most of them to get to places of worship. Then again at not a few of the places of worship, no regular helper or efficient Christian is present on the sabbath day so that an added difficulty is presented. Something like a dozen years ago a very remarkable turning towards Chrisianity took place in this field, but for some reason it has not continued with its early promise. It has been the writer's privilege to spend a couple of months in the country field since returning from furlough and he has been impressed with the need for following up our work better than we have done in the past. Some ten years ago, at one gathering in a village to the northwest of Lintsing one hundred eighty were received into the church either by baptism or on probation, but in these years that have followed many have grown but little in Christian life and experience. Some of them have gone to the Catholics but for the most part they are still our church members but they have not had the fellowship that they ought and they have not shed the light and warmth that they might have done.

Among the signs of encouragement is the organization of a " Forward Movement" Society among the Christians of this northwest region. The last meeting was attended by about three hundred of whom perhaps a third could be counted as our people. Contributions amounting to nearly thirty dollars (Mexican() were pledged and an earnest helpful spirit was manifested. This effort has been undertaken by the Chinese brethren themselves, but with the cooperation of the missionaries.

It is encouraging to note a new movement in spiritual things at Sung An Ts'un. Here, earlier than at any other point in our field, was gathered a group of believers. The helper whose home is here, finished the special course in the Union Theological College a y year ago. Special meetings conducted here in connection with a Woman's station class help by Mrs. A.H.Smith, were helpful to many. Many of the neighboring towns have been visited and a feeling of hopefulness is manifested.

The outstation of Pai Yueh early received help from the village just mentioned, which was a Methodist outstation before the Boxer times.

MAY 26 1914

Now a small boys' school is ~~help~~ held in our chapel and it seems to be doing good work. The Forward Movement Society ~~help~~ held its annual meeting with this church and they furnished ~~a~~ porridge for the nearly one hundred guests who attended. They are planning ~~for~~ for some inprovements on wall and kitchen.

At HULU Chi, is the newest of our chapels. Here some months ago occurred trouble which has left many rather disheartened. But we hope that the tide will ~~xx~~ turn soon. Here there are plans for providing the church with some needed utensils.

At Tungchangfu the work has suffered from the lack of a preacher in constant charge. In Shantung its political rank this place is excelled only by the capital of the Province. Its government schools correspond to its rank in importance. It is also an important commercial center. The friends of the National Holiness Mission who have been residing at Nankwantao are now opening a residence mission station at Tungchangfu. The entering of these earnest workers will lessen our responsibility in a degree ~~but~~ and we heartily welcome them to a share in the Master's work.

At Ch'ih P'ing Hsien dissentions seemed to have almost rent the church there asunder, but now better conditions seem to prevail. The helpers report that the station class there was well attended and a good spirit manifested. A couple of miles east of the city is a small boys' school taught by one of our probationers and while not helped by us financially yet seems nearly as much a church school as if it was receiving a grant-in-aid from us.

Szu kia chwang continues the same teacher in the boys' school as last year. Our preacher whose home is here contributes liberally to the support of the school and has oversight of it in a large measure.

One of our problems is Ah ch'eng in Yangku hsien and T'ao Ch'eng p'u in Tung Ah Hsien. Sixty miles away from the central station with but few earnest Christians at hand to stand by the work, the interest in the sabbath services seems very much lacking at the former place and entirely absent at the latter. If it were not for the property investment, one of these at least would be dropped from our ~~list of~~ list of outstations. Lang kia Ying and Ch'i Chi no longer count as outstations.

Hung tao yuan and Ku Hsien have recently been brought to our attention as places were a goodly number of inquirers are enrolled. These places were the first of a series of station class in the western region. Two teachers spent three months in holding classes at a dozen places. In the eastern field about the same amount of time was given to station class work but the clases were held for a longer period and necessarily at a smaller number of places.

At Wang Ts'un some earnest inquirers join with the few church members in hoping for a place of worship there. The village is centrally located for a group of villages in which we have church members. At Ch'ing P'ing Hsien the compound in being remodeled so that the outside chapel can be held in the one compound, not making it necessary as in the past to go to another part of the town to preach on the market days.

One of our best preachers has been located at Ch'iu Hsien and we are hoping that we shall hear of real growth in the spritual things from that place. There has been a good equipment for work in this imoortant county seat and we hope that we shall see signs of new life and vigor.

The little chapel at Wang kia Yueh He seems to be the center of vital Christian life and the volunteer service of the one in charge is an ensample to other places.

The hope is strong that God will enable us to do more for Him and for others than ever before and that " we shall place no value on anything that we have or possess save in its relation to the Kingdom of God it nhall be given or kept according as its giving or its keeping shall advance the interest of that Kingdom."

Emery H. Ellis
Laitsing Chow,
Shantung,
China.

Report of Outstations
Fukienyeh District
E. H. Ellis
1913-1914

Hainan
Hainan District
Chinese

REC'D MAY 27 1916

31a

Report of Outstations, Lintsing Station
North China Mission, American Board.
for year ending Dec. 31, 1915.

Report of Outstations

The year just ending has its lights and shadows in our country evangelistic work. The efficient helper, Chao Ming Tei in May accepted an invitation from his home field of Tehchow to enter upon a special work for educational workers in governmental schools. With much reluctance we let him go to this place of need and of large opportunity. He with Mr. Ellis had given considerable time to the country touring and in this work as well as the preaching at the central station he will be greatly missed. Another resignation from the evangelistic force during the year was that of Tung Nai Kao, who had been stationed at the important city of Tungchangfu. He returns to his home at Chi Yang to reenter business life. His connection with the church has been in various capacities and in various places.

The changes in the teaching force at the outstations boys' school have been more numerous. The probationer who teaches at Hu Lurh has been fairly successful in keeping up interest with a small school of ten. At Tungchangfu, the present teacher Liu Chin Liang had the small school at Szu kia chwang two years ago. At Pai Yueh in Wei Hsien the school seems to be successfully carried on under the direction of one of our former school boys, Shen Lin Chang. The desire is often expressed that we shall add to the number of outstation schools. But up to the present it has not seemed that with our limited resources we should add to the number of schools.

The general evangelistic work has been carried on much as the previous year. The employment of Ma Shwang Yuan in his home district during the summer time, made it possible for He Tien Ke to be sent to the region that borders on the Yellow River for five months. The transfer was made at the end of the year of Ma Wen Ying from the region to the east to the field to the south west which for nearly two years has been without a helper. There has been the securing of a larger place of worship at the Shao Ku outstation and a station class was held there this autumn.

The spring fair at Yiu Fang was the occasion of a visit from Mr. Ellis and Chao Ming Tei for four days. The annual meeting of that sub-district was held in connection with that visit and a selection of representative for Congregational Assoniation was made. A few were received on probation at this annual meeting and also at Wang Ts'un in the sub-district to the west. At this latter place the Forward Movement Society of the Northwest region held its third annual meeting. It has secured contributions to the extent of nearly one hundred strings of cash and has been a real help to the church work. The society has helped three places namely Wang Ts'un, Chao Chia Niu Ts'un and Pai Yueh. The securing of a chapel at the first named of these places has been the consumation of a long cherished desire on the part of the church members of that region. It was five years ago that the missionary looked over the piece of property that has recently been pawned to the church for four hundred and fifty strings of cash. There are a number of earnest Christians at this place and the plans for the future are full of encouragement. This shares with four other chapels the time of Helper He. It is twenty miles from the east to the west of his field and there are Christians in half a hundred villages.

It is likely that next year will see the meeting of the Forward Movement society at the point farthest the northwest, Tu kia Chwang, where some four or five years ago a group of enquirers donated a chapel to the church. While the numbers do not seem to be as large as formerly, there are a few who are learning what the church stands for. At Sung An Ts'un, services are maintained and the village looks to the helper whose home is there as their natural leader in movements for the betterment of society. They recall most gratefully a three days' visit with them of the missionaries from Wei Hsien city.

Ch'ang T'un has been closed to church services for the most of past two years. The place has sheltered a private school which will likely not be continued this coming year.

It is now seventeen years since in the county seat to the east of the central station a chapel was secured. The place of worship at that place is one of the best in our field. This autumn an old church member who previously was employed as a preacher has moved into the chapel and plans to give help to the church without any stipulated

salary. The assistant preacher at Chih Ping is from this place and shares with Poa Ping and his home place the shepherding of the church members. He is one who was employed as a helper before the Boxer times and who was an active participant in some of the stirring events when that fiery tempest of heathen rage was brewing here in Shantung.

At Poaping we have increased the holdings by securing a woman's court which corners with the old chapel property. Here there has been a Bible woman located for about half the year. There has been some voluntary preaching on the part of two of the Christians there.

Chihping is the only rented place now. While the location is not as good a one as we would like, yet it has a record of nearly a dozen years and has been the scene of spiritual struggles and victories. Precious memories of station classes and revival services are theirs and heart strings are easily touched when the past is reviewed. The hope is that some day they may possess a place of worship of their own and some contributions have been promised towards this end.

At Ah Ch'eng, Helper He spent a few months, the place is badly in need of repairs. The fact that it is sixty miles away from the central station here and within a third that distance from the missionaries at Tungchang has raised the question with some whether it might not be turned over to a nearer mission. The coming quarter we have not assigned a helper to that district.

The neglecting of that or some other field seems necessary with the limited resources at our disposal. Eight sub-districts and only that number of evangelistic workers leaves some one of the eight always vacant if, as seems desirable, we keep two workers for the central station.

The city of Tungchang has had the help of Chang Hwa Ch'en, the only college graduate among our outstation preachers. He has been called away for other lines of service, nearly half of the time so that there has not been the connected work that is to be desired. For many years, we were the only Protestant mission working there. Now the Church of England and the National Holiness Mission both have resident workers there. While the former does some medical work and the later earnest evangelistic work, our educational work for boys and girls is a contribution to the Christian effort there.

At Ikia tsun some years ago a most zealous preacher lived. His was the nickname of " Jesus". During his life time he helped the Chrisians of his village build a chapel on the front of the family holding .. After his death, the question was raised as to the purchase of the land upon which the chapel was built. A place not far removed was purchased and has served no special purpose up to the present time. Now the suggestion is made by the local Christians that upon our own property we should build our chapel, providing for a place of worship for women as well as men.

Directly to the west of us, is an interesting region in which we have two chapel owned by the church. Three places of private property are placed at our disposal in other places. So that with another school building loaned to us, We might count six outstations in that sub-division. But the five places nearest to us, interchange in sharing the privilege of Christian worship, so we only count two.

There has been about two months spent by the missionary in charge away from the central station in the country. The last trip was with the stereoptican lantern . It was always possible to have a house full at night by showing the pictures and a yard full on a couple of occasions when the pictures were shown out of doors. We are hoping that there shall be an increase of opportunity of presenting the gospel to outsiders and the lantern offers one way of presenting it to many. Our present supply of pictures have been made for us by Miss Long's father and while many have enjoyed them, with a larger range of pictures, many new subjects might be presented. We now have only three pictures which represent Bible scenes.

Thus in brief we have presented some of the outstanding events in the country work . The great need of these thousands, the great opportunity of the Christian missionary, the joy to human hearts which only Christ can bring, these things we cannot adequately present but trust that the outline here presented will help you to unite with us in prayer that the needed resource shall be granted, that the needed workers shall be forthcoming, that the God who giveth liberally shall grant to us the Spirit's power in which to do His work.

On behalf of the Station,

Emery W.Ellis

Annual Report - 1915 -
Lantern
B - Entertainment

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Here is outlined the unfurnished story of the outstanding events in the country work . The great need of these thousands, the great opportunity of the Christian missionary, the joy to human hearts which only Christ can bring, these things we cannot adequately present but trust that the outline here presented will help you to unite with us in prayer that the needed resource shall be granted, that the needed workers shall be forthcoming, that the God who giveth liberally shall grant to us the Spirit's power in which to do his work.

On behalf of the Station,

Emery W.Hills

A.B.C.F.M. Gopp

Report of General Work
Lintsing Station
A.B.C.F.M.
1916

REC'D JUN 11 1917

In Ezra we read," But many....that had seen the first house, when the foundation of this house was laid, wept with a loud voice; and many shouted aloud for joy,; so that the people could not discern the noise of the shout of joy from the noise of the weeping of the people."

From Europe and from our missionaries in Turkey comes the sound of sad distress and peril. Here much of rejoicing has been ours. This year has seen the completion of the hospital main building and four wards and the kindergarten building. The health of the station for the most part has been good. The Eastmans left for their well- earned furlough in May. The sunny good cheer of Harriet and Dorothy and the wise advice and council of their parents has been much missed by all, Chinese and foreigners alike. With eager expectation we await their return next fall.

On May 25th, Dr. S.B.Tallmon became the bride of Rev. B.F.Sargent who has been adopted most heartily as a member of the station. In many helpful ways he has demonstrated his strength and efficiency. We are loathe to think of the time when our beloved friends will leave for the homeland.

The hospital dedicatoion was on December twelfth and was an occasion long tobe remembered. The head of the military force of these four counties was present. The civil magistrate made an able address full of praise for the church with its schools and hospital. Mr. De Haan of Tehhsien followed with an eloquent appeal to attend to the highest things. He traced the origin of the hospital back to the love of God revealed in Jesus Christ. There had been three hundred invitations issued and the invited guests were served with tea and cakes in the wards. Many other visitors crowded the church and listened attentively to the exercises of dedication. Mr. Sargent gave the address at the main building, Mr. Moe of Nankwantao interpretating . The civil magistrate on the men's side and Dr. Sargent on the women's side formally unlocked the doors of the hospital. To Mr. Sargent we owe the responses of Dedication. Dr. Hou presided with dignity.

The men's ward of the hospital was built by Chinese contributions at a cost of about $ 800.The first money came from contributions at the instigation of the county magistrate and about half of it was raised that way. The remainder came from a charitable fund which was a part of the boat tax collected at this place.

The Boy's school has enrolled 22 boarders and 3 day pupils this last term. Mr. Liu ch'eng hsiang is the pains-taking and earnest principal. Two of the senior class were baptised at our last communion service. Two other Mr. Liu's have charge of church boy's schools. One at Tung chang fu and the other at Pai Yueh.

During the second half of the year there has occured a most remarkable depression in the value of gold as compared with silver. Coming during the time that Europe is at war, the struggle across the sea is sometimes assigned as the cause. While we are ignorant of many of the facts that have entered into the changed ratio, we are very much awake to the reality of the change and are forcasting how to make the necessary adjustments.

The timely gift of a New England friend will take the support of Preachers He, Hwang, Wang and

Annual Report - 1916

Chang Tung Chiao.

The bible woman, Mrs. Kwoa, has been located at the outstation of Poa P'ing, securing a friendly hearing for Christianity among some of the neighbor women. Ma Shwang Yuan was with the Christians there for nearly two months during the summer. He seems earnest and desirious of giving the gospel to the people. At Ts'ing P'ing the self-supporting gatekeeper who acted as voluntary helper has died and his service will be greatly missed. At Acheng the National Holiness Mission has assigned helpers for the larger part of the year. Some chapel repairs are contemplated at Pai Yueh. Here some earnest souls are engaged in keeping the observance of the Sabbath before the community. Here in the Pre-Boxer days, an earnest inquirer won the confidence of his village and many havecome to respect the name of Christ. The earliest of our outstations is Sung An Tsun. The helper whose home is here is a factor for righteousness in that region. Hulu Chi, has not continued its boys' school this past year and the work there seems lacking in enthusiasm. We will pray that God shall revive his work in the midst of the years. At Ch'ang T'un, little in the way of activity is to be seen and we will pray that God will establish the work of our hands.

At Tung ch'ang fu the city has increased in importance with the coming of the Republic. Formerly it occupied an important place on the Grand Canal but for 16 years that artery of commerce has been closed. Two other missions share with us the privilege of preaching the gospel there. Our boy's school has enrolled a score who have paid about 13 cents a semester as a step towards self-support. This is a day school, some of whose pupils formerly attended a neighboring government school. The teacher of the latter asked that when the school inspector came that he might borrow his former pupils to display as if still members of his school. Our teacher refused to be a pardner to any such deception.

To the west in only one county do we have a chapel in the county seat. This is at Kiuhsien. One of our most experienced men has been the preacher here. He has had his wife with him which has made it possible for them to come into touch with the girl's government schools of the place. The teacher and her pupils often attended the church services.

There is a sacredness about the dark, dingy room which serves as our place of worship at Chih P'ing. Here Mrs. A.H.Smith and Miss Gertrude Wyckoff gave many weeks of faithful effort to help the women. Old helper Chang Tung Chiao is in charge at this outstation. The owner of the place that we have rented for nearly a dozen years is anxious that we should find another place. But rents are high and places suitable for the use of the church are difficult to find.

The Forward Movement Society of our northwestern outstations held their annual meeting at Tukia chwang. Rev. H.C.Ramsey of Shuntehfu was there with two of his helpers. He baptised eighteen Christians, gave his lantern lectures at night and preached as opportunity was given to church members and outsiders. For his help at that time the station is very grateful.

One new chapel building has been built dur-

ing the year . It is at Ikiatsun. This is at the old home of the helper whose nickname was Jesus because of his earnest testimony. The amount expended has amounted to a hundred dollars Mexican of which nearly half was local contribution.

This year for the second time since the Boxer times, a large meeting has been held in the middle of the week. The previous time it was in order that the presence of missionaries from Paotingfu and Tungchow could be secured. This time it was that our representatives to the North China Council could be present at our semi-annual large meeting before going to annual meeting. The church roll has been revised during the year now showing a total of 682 members, of whom 137 are women. Additions during the past year by baptism was 53, and by probation was 59.

The new method of cooperation with the Chinese has taken time and effort to make the adjustments. But in it has been an opportunity to educate the native church in the methods of self-government. We thank God and take courage as we pass each difficulty that had threatened the peace and harmony of the united service for Christ.

Evangelist Hsüe Meng Chai held special meetings here for five days shortly after the opening of school. Only a part of the helpers were present and the local attendance was not large, but the meetings were a spiritual uplift to those who entered into the spirit of the earnest, consecrated evangelist. After the meetings at the central station had closed, Helper Wu and the evangelist spent three weeks in the eastern outstations. After a Sabbath at the central station, the evangelist gave two weeks to the outstations to the west. For the help of this earnest preacher we thank God and pray that more men of his consecration shall be raised up.

Station classes for men and women have been held previous to each of the large meetings. After the autumn meeting a month of advanced instruction in Christian truth was given to over a score of the leading Christians from the outstations.

A visit from Miss Ch'en of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was much appreciated. It was very helpful to the cause and a revelation of the power of Christian womanhood.

A church is at its best when confronted by a hard task and a great need it is thrown to its knees in prayer. The great need of the multitudes out of Christ should throw us to our knees in prayer. The task is hard, the need is great, may we not look up to the Master in humble prayer," Lord, I believe, help thou my unbelief", and go forward to the work that lies before strong in the faith that the victory is ours through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

On behalf of the station
Respectfully submitted,
Emery W. Ellis

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Respectfully submitted,

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Ikitsing & Station

1916

A.B.C.F.M. Copy

REPORT OF W.B.M.I. WORK AT LINTSING SHANTUNG CHINA
JAN.- DEC. 1916

RECD JUN 11 1917

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Term examinations and preparations for the winter vacation filled the last days of the September to January term. When the pupils returned in February, it was to have Miss Long as their Principal. She had already taught some classes in the school, and so was familiar with its problems and acquainted with the girls. Improvements have been the order of the day. It has been so good that instead of, as before, having a fraction of one person's time, the school now has a principal who can supervise the teaching more thoroughly, and who has such fine ideas for both lesson schedule and recreation hours.

(The report of the year has been prepared by Miss Long.)

LINTSING DAY SCHOOL (Primary grade; pupils living at home come daily to read

The Day School is a most accomodating institution. Wherever there is a roof, a teacher, and something to read there they are glad to gather. They have been housed in several rooms in the Woman's Yard, including the kitchen; they have used a mud-brick room in the church yard, where the light entered through the open door; they have shared the church auditorium with the Kindergarten; and this spring they settled down to work in one of the Sunday-School class rooms for men.

The teacher is Miss Li, daughter of Lintsing's senior Bible-woman, and a graduate of the PangChuang school. Although quite untrained in methods of teaching, her work shows promise because of her thoroughness and desire to have things well done.

During the spring term a group of nine children who had read a term or more, formed the morning school, and were joined each afternoon by thirteen beginners from the kindergarten. In the autumn the school numbered eighteen and was divided into two classes. Both the Kindergarten teacher and her assistant gave some afternoon time to the day-school. Although in name a school for girls, we have not closed the door to the small boys of several Christian families.

The course of study differs much from the old-time mere memory work once given little children. It calls for story-telling from Bible, history and nature; reading from the illustrated Government Readers, which use WenLi, the literary language, and from another reader in Mandarin, the language of business and social intercourse; Writing is mostly at the blackboard. Arithmetic is both mental and written. One lesson a week is in memorizing the Chinese Classics. Miss Li has taken pains with the singing and the hymns the children have sung in the church on special occasions have been a pleasure to all. Drawing, paper cutting, and simple sewing are forms of hand-work given. Sometimes the day-school children join the kindergarten circle for games, but oftenest they play by themselves. A jump-rope and beanbags have given them good exercise and fun.

Instead of two sessions and a long intermission at noon this autumn term we have tried instead one session from ten to three. The children bring bread or other lunch, and we buy hot water for their "tea". One boiling kettleful from the water-shop outside the gate costs one-tenth of a cent. This has been more satisfactory than the earlier hour, for in the city many families have two meals a day-one at about nine or ten in the morning and the other in the late after-noon. This is especially common thru the winter, when days are short and cold.

Another change has been in dismissing school on Saturdays and using those mornings in planning the work and in discussing with the young teachers of the day-school and kindergarten, the different problems and methods.

Lintsing Station

KINDERGARTEN WORK IN LINTSING.

The Kindergarten has been growing during 1916. In size an average attendance of twenty-four has changed to one of thirty-seven and it has not been unusual during these last months -both before and after Christmas-to have over forty children, with all chairs and stools occupied, and grass mats on the floor serving as substitutes, and not a few children working without table-room. Besides Miss Ma and her assistant, I have also spent part of each morning at the Kindergarten, and we have thus been able to divide the pupils into three table - groups.

More and more the children from the homes of heathen neighbors are coming into the Kindergarten/. Very often the mothers bring the little ones, or drop in to watch them for a while, so that not a few new friends are added to those who care to come to the church on Sundays also. Two Mothers' Meetings, and invitations to three other special occasions have also helped us know these women. In June we had a "tea-meeting" at the close of the term. To this mothers aunts and cousins came in good numbers, with a few fathers also. After a program of songs and games by the children, a class of eight (five of them boys) were given small diplomas which entitled them to enter the Day-School. Then the Chairman of our Committee on Education gave a short address. He pointed out some of the reasons why we should rejoice in having a Kindergarten. He urged the mothers to understand that it was worth while, even though they did find the children's cloth shoes wearing out very quickly.

A friend's gift made possible the buying of Chinese cloth for little aprons. They are dark blue, with white butterflys, and are very much in favor. The fact that no aprons are donned after the morning session is opened has had a good effect on promptness in coming as soon as the first bell rings. Few of the homes possess clocks, so that if we did not have the new church bell, we would find it even harder to gather the children together at the right hour.

The growth of the children themselves is beautiful to feel and see, but not so easily recorded. They come from homes where the rule is apt to be: "The child WANTS this, of course he MUST have it," and yet they learn to think of others as well as themselves. They are often where they hear grownups reviling and are even taught to do it themselves when mere babies, as a "cute" trick; and yet when one child had to be reproved for offending in this, another who had been coming a few days longer spoke up- "We never revile here at the Jesus Church." More than half of the pupils come from heathen homes and yet they are learning to bow their heads reverently and join in singing the morning prayer. They learn gradually to follow the rules of the games, to do as they are directed in other things and are happy about it. It was a pleasure to see them present the little gifts of their own making, on the day when their home people came to the Christmas entertainment. In physical control they have developed noticably. It is not unusual, on a walk, to see some little child rejoicing in his power to hop or skip and practising before a circle of small neighbors. One little lad said to me when we saw a dog running on three legs, "Oh, the dog can hop! The dog can hop too!"

1916 has brought a great growth in equipment, for both Kindergarten and Day-school. For early in the year work was started on their fine new building. It joins the church, and is of course for Sunday-School as well as otherwork. It has a low brick wall enclosing space for play ground and gardens. The building is of gray brick with tile roof; under the eaves white stucco makes an attractive border and a very dark red about windows and on beams brightens the whole. The rooms are so sunny and bright, with south windows in every one, so new and roomy and attractive! How I wish all the W.B.M.I. friends whose gifts built this little school could have the joy of seeing it and the happy children working there each day. For them, I want to thank you. We are grateful to Mr. Bergamini, whose planning made the building so attractive and convenient, and to Mr. Eastman and Mr. Ellis who gave much care to the supervision of the building work.

The building was dedicated on November eleventh. Invitations were sent out by the children and by church members. Both men's and women's Station Classes were just then closing, and out-station church

members were gathering for the Autumn Large Church Meeting., so it was not surprising that the church was filled to, the doors. Mr. Sargent had planned a beautiful service, and gave the address of the after-noon, with Mr. Lee (my language teacher) interpreting for him. The college men who are now teaching in Lintsing had some very nice quartet music. Of course all delighted to have the children on the platform and to see their finger-plays, and hear their songs. The children staid on the platform while the guests were given a chance to contribute to the equipment fund for the new building. Then carrying American and Chinese flags they led the march to the steps of the new building. All gathered in the yard for this final service of dedication. A hymn was sung, then followed a responsive reading in which the things to which the building is dedicated were enumerated, and the prayer of dedication was offered. The Doors were then unlocked and all were asked to look at the building.

The collection of the day amounted to about nine dollars It will help toward furnishing more little stools and tables, seats for our guests, a water jar for the wash-room, black-boards, curtains, a map, -etc. But it will be used up before we get far on the list of things needed. The fact that the tatting funds were used to buy a new church organ, makes it possible for the Kindergarten to use the old organ. It is one that was used here even before Boxer times, and although lost for some years, it was brought back from a Chinese home after the Station had been re-opened.

The decided fall in the price of gold, and advance in prices of materials made necessary changes from the original plans. The new building has no gutters on the eaves; no shutters or screens on the windows; and instead of the hoped-for hard cement floor, our circle has had to be painted on a floor of bricks. They are laid in sand, so that much dust rises at game and exercise time, and there has to be much opening of doors and windows even in coldest weather to clear the air. However when the children could move into their own rooms-fresh and new and their own - there were no thoughts of complaining but just pure pleasure and satisfaction. And with them the prayer that this building be always used for the glory of God.

In December when the Hospital Buildings were dedicated the Kindergarten had an experience which made us feel quite in line with the Play-Ground Movement. The church could not accomodate all the interested guests, and the children were asked to withdraw to the yard for games. Fortunately there was plenty of space to expand, for I counted eighty-four in the circle at one time, and there were at least twice that number of more timid children and interested grownups standing to look on. "Round and round the village." on this occasion involved no small journey.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This school has been established for over a year. The notice at the side of the yard gate says that theirs is Lintsings FIRST school for girls. It is the first Government school for girls, but we know a certain young woman who has already finished her college course and is teaching and doing Y.W.C.A. work in Peking, who began her studies in another school for girls in Lintsing.

Mr. Wang who is at the head of this Government school was so eager to see a school for girls that he opened it in his own home, with his daughter as the first pupil. He arranged early hours for his classes in the Boy's Elementary and Advanced Schools, that he might give his time from eleven to five to teaching the little girls who came. He is ambitious to have all that modern educational systems demand, Being a man of classical education himself and unable to teach all these, he sent to us asking for a teacher for written arithmetic, singing, gymnastics, and hand-work. Mrs Ellis volunteered to teach tatting and other hand-work and singing-with a Bible-woman to substitute for her at times. Miss Ma, the Kindergartener, was asked by the Educational Committee to go three after-noons a week to teach arithmetic and gymnastics. The singing had to be given up while Mrs Ellis was away and the yard was so small that thirty little girls could not stand for gymnastics, but the two classes have been carried on through the year. The Government School furnishes a sedan chair for the one who goes to teach

and pays three dollars a month toward our educational expenses.

Socially we have had pleasant intercourse, visiting their school and hearing the children read, and watching their little hands deftly finger the beads of the abacus. For several special meetings and other occasions they have come here. One Saturday they were the guests of our school and saw a basket ball game on the new court. They enjoyed Mrs. Ellis' turkeys and Victrola, gathered flower-seeds and went home with their hands full of flowers. At Christmas time they were very happy to receive flowered handkerchiefs. Mr. Wang is very much interested in books and it has been possible to give to him some good Christian books and to make him familiar with the children's magazines now being published by the S.S. Union and others.

GIRLS SCHOOL GRADUATES

Seven of Lintsing's graduate-girls are living at home awaiting the re-opening of the Techow Academy, hoping that it may be soon and that they may return for more work. One of them is assisting in the Lintsing Kindergarten. Rumor says that the father of another fine girl is tired of waiting and is planning to marry his daughter to a heathen man of forty. Three other girls are attending the Peking Academy. Two of them are helped financially from gifts that friends have sent. One says that she would like to be a doctor and return to help Lintsing, but it will take eight years at least before she could finish that course. Another, we hope, will be a Kindergartener. The third, although she has not expressed her own ambitions, would make a strong dignified leader as teacher in our school.

GIRLS SCHOOLS IN THE OUT-STATIONS.

Requests for girls schools came from several places, and the Educational Committee decided this year to try to meet this demand. We began with two schools and as teachers had two girls who were waiting to study in Techow. One School was at Tung Chang Fu, a large city of even higher political rank than Lintsing. A Boy's school is already established in the church chapel, so a room was rented in a nearby home for the girls. The teacher's mother was matron. The second school was in a country village in the western field.-Wang Chia Tsun.-the Wang families' village. Two Bible-women took turns in being matron for this school thereby helping the mothers of the children when they came and at times helping the young teacher. The spring term lasted for three months. One visit was made to examine each school. Thirty-four pupils were enrolled in the two places. The examinations showed that the teachers had worked earnestly, and the children were certainly interested in their books and most attractive in their gay garments and with their bright faces. The mothers showed a most friendly spirit, and we wish there could be many many such schools and as many Bible Station Classes for the pupils' mothers. The work was not "ten parts" satisfactory, (as the Chinese say) for there was too much mere memory work. Also at Wang Chia Tsun, the enthusiasm of both children and grownups for singing made them attempt new songs before they had learned the tunes. The teacher seemed doubtful herself in the face of such a volume of sound, as to what the tune really was. Consequently we heard strange and wavering tunes that were never written on any staff. At the Tung Chang school music was more successful. On Sundays the leader of the service was accustomed to say "The girls' school will now sing a hymn." And the school is able to do so.

The committee had planned for two terms of three months each, expecting to pay about thirteen dollars each term to each school. But the expenses of the first term were so much in advance of the estimate-partly due to the renting of a room at Tung Chang, and the lack of a systematic plan among the church-members at Wang Tsun -that there were not funds enough for a second term. Also more supervision is very important for such schools. But we feel that such work is very promising and hope that the way will be made clear for opening these and other schools in the out-stations. Perhaps it will be by the coming of our much needed evangelistic worker.

EVANGELISTIC WORK FOR WOMEN .

There is a line of work in Lintsing that might be called Evangelistic ,Educational or Industrial. It is all of these ,but was planned with the desire to win women to know and serve their Best Friend. This is the work Mrs.Ellis is doing for the women who do tatting. They tat in their own homes,but on Wednesdays and Thursdays when they come to her to report progress ,bringing in tatting and getting more thread-and getting their pay they have a time of study with the Bible-woman as teacher,and Mrs Ellis examines them. Their books are the Gospels or hymns,or chatechisms from which they learn truths of the Bible. Mrs. Ellis also has a class for them each Sunday. They are open-hearted ready listeners,especially when taught by one who has found this way to help them with their hard problem of earning money,which to some of them means their hope of keeping their little children from cold and hunger.

STATION CLASSES FOR BIBLE STUDY.

In the first month of the Chinese year when the women have a little leisure from ordinary duties,a class held at Lintsing enrolled over sixty women and children. They worked hard on their reading;Bible verses a prayer,a hymn,for beginners;the Bible itself or books about its truths, for the more advanced readers;and a rythmic Bible-story book for the children;with hymns for all,comprise the usual course of study. Each day brought a recess time when the women enjoyed games as heartily as did the children, and all got together in the fun as in the work. A devotional service closed each day.

There are two Large Meetings of the Lintsing church each year,coming in the spring and autumn.Each is preceeded by a half-month of Station Class work.The women from the out stations are given first chance, and if the rooms are not then full the Lintsing women may also live in the yard for the time of study. Members of the class buy their books and pay a tuition which covers almost one half the cost of their food. The Bible-women come to teach and to help us know better the women they have taught in their homes.Often there are some hoping to join the church ,who prepare for examination for church membership. Fifty-nine have read in the classes of 1916,among them some young girls who hope to be in the Boarding school. The hymn "Oh,Happy Day " was a favorite this autumn.

THE FOURTH MOON FAIR.

As usual the late spring brought to Lintsing the many many country women ,who at that time "add to their store of merit" by worshiping and burning incense and paper-money in the temples of Lintsing.Great crowds came to the foreign compound and were met and asked to rest and listen to the story of the true God. Some said,"This is good,we will come again." Others said,"We came last year ,and we have been thinking about what you told us.We wanted to hear more today." This work is the sowing of seed where we cannot see the harvest,but we feel sure that the words,the songs,the scripture carried home cannot all be in vain.

THE BIBLE-WOMEN.

MRS.CHU(pronounced Jew) In the autumn of 1915 we sent Mrs.Chu to the Bible-training School in Peking.She was able to enter the second year class ,and for the first term did full work. But in the spring the long sickness of her little girl and the coming of a second small daughter kept her from classes.So this autumn the children's need of her , and our feer of running over our year's budget,made it seem wise not to ask her to return.She came to Lintsing for three months,and was helpful in Station-class,in Sunday-School,and in the women's regular prayer-meetings. She is not a leader,but is a woman of strong sweet faith ,and to be depended upon to do her work with devotion.

Mrs.Li(LEE) The senior Bible-woman,Mrs.Li took the summer to visit her son and the autumn to visit her relatives in some country villages,and prepared herself for these visits by taking Bible-pictures ,

and printed hymns and verses, that she might teach and preach during her visits. The poor often go to her for help and find her a warm-hearted and sympathetic friend. She gathers her neighbors together for evening prayers.

MRS. WANG. Lintsing's third Bible-woman is Wang Shu Li. She is a young woman of frail body but great determination and devotion. She lives in the "woman's court" and is a sort of hostess to country church-women who come. She it is who helps the tatting women read two days a week She substituted for Mrs. Ellis in teaching tatting at the Government school during a necessary absence. She teaches a class on Sundays, and gave long hours of faithful service at each station class. She feared that the women might go home without learning thoroughly the hymns, and volunteered to help them outside of hours. She can be depended upon at fourth month fair time, and has helped too in the hospital preaching at times. She read first in the school for girls that was here before Boxer times. After her marriage she read in one or two station classes and at least once went to Pang-Chuang for a women's study class. But she has done so much by herself, reading when she could get a few minutes, and using every chance to ask the new characters she found, that she is now the very best of the women we have for station class teachers. Her faithfulness in prayer for the church and its workers should be put first among her services. She makes it a practice to put aside a regular sum as her portion for the Lord's work. This she asks me to keep because she says that if it staid in her house she fears she could not but spend it. She supports herself and her two little boys on her salary of $2.50, and the problem of enough to eat and wear is a pressing one indeed. Soon after the close of the autumn station class closed the roof of the kitchen fell in. The walls of mud brick were put up some forty years ago, and without warning gave way under the weight of the heavy roof beams-letting these and the thick thatch and plastered roof down with a crash into the room below. Just a moment before the fall, Wang Shu Li had finished her work in that room and stepped outside. How grateful we are that she was keep from harm.

Three Bible-women are doing work in the out-stations. The first of these, MRS KUO, has been living in the church court at Poa Ping. Although this is a city of some size and importance, it was not possible to assign a preacher there this year. But to have a Bible-woman was better than no one at all. She found the place very difficult because of one spiteful neighborwoman who worked against her, but she felt that she had been of help to others. Her prayers for the neighbor were many.

MRS. SHEN AND MRS. TING. These women are working in the western field, in country districts and among smaller villages. There are some women that they visit regularily, teaching them a little more each visit. At other villages they go on special invation, and sometimes take advantage of the country fairs and preach to the women who are selling their cotton-spun thread or home-woven cloth. MRS. SHEN tells of going out into the fields where the women were helping with the harvest and talking to them there, and later when asked going to their homes. One such visit lasted for two days and the woman and her whole family were glad to listen to the preaching. When in Lintsing for a part of the autumn Mrs. Shen visited in the homes of some of the Kindergarten children.

MRS. TING has had to limit her tours to very short trips for her daughter is one of the school-girls at home this year, and the mother has noone with whom to leave her. Mrs Ting sometimes visits the village where the girls school was held in the spring, thus keeping alive some of the interest among the mothers there.

TOURING

At the opening of the Chinese Year, when the schools were having vacation, the Bible-woman and I, with a teacher to meet the men, spent a few days visiting church people in nearby villages. Below are some notes written at the time.

FEB. 4 1916 Today we crossed the river and went west and north to a village called the Li Family Temple, eight miles from Lintsing We were asked to go by a woman who has been assistant cook in the girls school and who is the only person in the village professing faith in God.—

(She and her two girls who have been in school)- Mr. He met the men near the cart and preached to, them there; Mrs. Li gathered the women about the door of the home, and I took the children for hymns and a Bible story in the yard. We were told that in every other home a new paper god had been pasted upon the wall. Yet a group of girls had come to this home to learn and eight of them earned pictures by standing and singing "Jesus loves me." and "There is room in my heart for Thee". We saw two other school-girls during the day, and had brief chances to talk and preach to their heathen relatives.

FEB. 5, 1916. Snow and rain prevented an early start, but about noon we were off. This time we went east, through the walled city, and first stopped at "Eight Mile Village". There we went to the home of a church member whose lame son has read in the boys school. The father came pleading for a visit, and saying that the women folk of his family were like drying parching fields, Could we not find some way to water and refresh them? We found the two daughters-in-law in the home and the women of the village soon joined them in large numbers. The older daughter-in-law has read in one station-class, but she has forgotten most that she learned and has not tried to teach the younger one. She remembered part of "Jesus Loves Me", and could join in haltingly when the blessing was asked. Mrs. Li urged her to be more faithful. The younger daughter-in-law joined with the other women in learning the verses, and all listened to the words spoken. Pictures made the children happy, and the grownups were very willing to be classed with the children. At the second village, we went also to a church members home. The young woman who met us said enthusiastically, "Oh, I am in the church." She told of a meeting they had had just the night before when two other church men had visited in the home. Here a large group of little school boys of about nine and ten eagerly took the Bible verses and read. Little girls read too. One of them was Jui Hsi's sister. Jui Hsi herself came in too and helped the children and women sing. She is one of my most loved school girls, who has been married. She was visiting at home for the New Years season. At the third village we found the woman we had expected to visit was sick and in her room. So Mrs. Li and I went to see her and pray with her but waited only a short time. The ride through the country is interesting, and signs of spring are already to be seen in the color of the willow twigs and the swelling poplar buds. We were all hungry, for though we had had tea at each place-cups and cups of it- we had had nothing else. As we jogged along in the cart I passed my lunch of crackers and sweet-chocolate. My companions found it as difficult to eat the latter as we find some of the Chinese sweet-meats. We were within sight of the City gates of Lintsing most of the time, and yet I marvel at the number of times the carter must ask the way. But since all roads are as crooked as the one followed by "Jack White in the old Mother Goose rhyme, perhaps it is not strange that he needs information, for that was "All awry."

The month of April was chosen for visiting the two out-station girls schools. On the western trip the Kindergarten teacher went with me, and to Tung Chang Fu I took the Lintsing Day School teacher. How beautiful the country looked with its winter wheat a fresh rich green, and the orchards -apricot, pear and peach-all bowers of bloom. How I wish that the seeds were being sown, and this great waiting country field were being worked and cared for in the way to bring forth the Spirit Harvest. The work for women and children is such a tiny tiny part of that which waits.!

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

The year has shown some gains in outer things and we hope they stand for inner growth. More are studying on Sundays; more are teaching; we have more class rooms available for the school. The kindergarten children meet during the morning sermon hour. Miss Long has felt that the use of the Beginners Graded Lessons with the younger school girls met their needs well. Enrollment is about two-hundred, teaching force twenty. The S.S. collections meet about half the cost of supplies.

Respectfully Submitted Edith C. Tallmon

Report of W. F. M. S. Kintsing, Shantung, China
Jan. Dec. 1916

Edith C. Tallmon
Girls' Sch.
Kinlingtan

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A.B.C.F.M. Copy

REC'D JUN 11 1917

GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL REPORT

LINTSING, SHANTUNG, CHINA

Feb.-June, 1916.

After a month's vacation during the celebration of the Chinese New Year, our school opened again Feb.22. Since there is usually trouble in getting the girls back on time so that the school work can be begun promptly, it had been decided that all who came late were to be fined,-about three cents for the first day, twice as much for the second, etc.-; this aided greatly and by the fourth day there were thirty three girls happily settled in their rooms. It had been decided by the educational committee of Chinese and foreigners, that no new girls should be allowed to enter this semester because of lack of room in school and dormitories, but it was said at that time that exception might be made if girls who had been in school before wanted to come back again. So two girls were allowed to return and we made room for them by using the back room in the large yard,-the yard which is waiting for a new school building,-which has sometimes been used for teachers. A week later a father came with his two little daughters,-and we took them in! It is hard to refuse those who are so anxious for an education, and moreover, they had been told that they could enter a year ago but because of a death in the family and the attendant ceromonies and restrictions they had not been able to come. This made thirty-five girls, so with the addition of the seventh room and by putting five girls in a room, we managed to house them all. We seated the first two classes in the north school room and the other four classes in the main school room; for prayers, singing, etc., all assemble in the main room, the pupils sitting three in a seat.

We prepared a hard court in the west yard and here the girls have their gymnastics. Some old tennis balls sent out by friends and some bean bags added to their enjoyment of the daily exercise. The girls do so enjoy games and we would like to have more equipment for them. It is so necessary that they get exercise and plenty of it to keep them from getting the dreaded tuberculosis or other fatal troubles.

One dear girl had to be sent home with no hope held out by Dr.Tallmon, for she had tubercular pluerisy. It is impossible, of course, to tell how much of this could have been prevented but it makes us the more anxious to do everything we can to keep the girls in good health. This girl is seventeen years old, in the fifth class, and we had such hope of her help in the future,-but God knows best. She was not well during the winter vacation and did only a few weeks work in the school before she had to give up. Then her mother came and we made adjustments so that they could have the room in the large yard where it would be quieter; the old hospital was full of patients and the new buildings were not yet ready for occupancy, so there was no room for our "Bright Virtue" there. When the doctor had to say that the girl was getting no better, the mother wanted to take her home so we sorrowfully let her go. We are sure that her love for God will help her and her family thru this hard time.

We have had three Chinese girls teaching and an old man, the grandfather of one of our girls, who teaches writing and the classics. I have also taught some, so between us we have kept the girls pretty busy! We have had an especially interesting time with the sewing class for they have learned to crochet and do so enjoy doing that work. They have made wristlets of yarn and collars of filet crochet using cotton thread, after

Report of W.F.M.S. Lintsing, Shantung China

A.B.C.F.M. Corr.

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After a month's vacation during the celebration of the Chinese New Year our school opened again Feb. 22. Since there is usually trouble in getting the girls back on time so that the school work can be begun promptly, it had been decided that all who came late were to be fined,-about three cents for the first day, twice as much for the second, etc.-; this added greatly and by the fourth day there were ninety three girls happily settled in their rooms. It had been decided by the educational committee of Chinese and foreigners that no new girls should be allowed to enter this semester because of lack of room in school and dormitories, but it was said at that time that exceptions might be made if girls who had been in school before wanted to come back again. So two girls were allowed to return and we made room for them by putting the back rows in the large yard,-the yard which is waiting for a new school building,-which has sometimes been used for teachers. A week later a fourth came with his two little daughters,-and we took them in! It is hard to refuse those who are so anxious for an education, and moreover, they had been told that they could enter a year ago but because of a death in the family and the attendant ceremonies and restrictions they had not been able to come. This made thirty-five girls, so with the addition of the seventh room and by putting five girls in a room we managed to house them all. We seated the first two classes in the north school room and the other four classes in the main school room; for prayers, singing, etc., all assemble in the main room, the pupils sitting three in a seat.

We prepared a hard court in the west yard and here the girls have their gymnastics. Some old tennis balls sent out by friends and some bags added to their equipment of the daily exercise. The girls do so enjoy games and we would like to have more equipment for them. It is so necessary that they get exercise and plenty of it to keep them from getting the dreaded tuberculosis or other fatal troubles.

One dear girl had to be sent home with no hope held out by Dr. Tallmon, for she had tubercular pleurisy. It is impossible, of course, to tell how much of this could have been prevented but it makes us the more anxious to do everything we can to keep the girls in good health. This girl is seventeen years old, in the first class, and we had such hope of her help in the future.-but God knows best. She was not well during the winter vacation and did only a few weeks work in the school before she had to give up. Then her mother came and we made arrangements so that they could have the room in the large yard where it would be quieter; the old hospital was full of patients and the new buildings were not yet ready for occupancy, so there was no room for our "patient virtue" there. When the doctor had to say that the girl was getting no better, the mother wanted to take her home so we sorrowfully let her go. We are sure that our love for God will help her and her family thru this hard time.

We have had three Chinese girls teaching and an old man, the grandfather of one of our girls, who teaches writing and the classics. I have also taught some, so between us we have kept the girls pretty busy! We have had an especially interesting time with the sewing class for they have learned to crochet and do so enjoy doing that work. They have made wristlets of yarn and collars of fine crochet using cotton thread, after

finishing which we gave them thread for making fine lace and other small articles which may find a sale and bring in a little money for more materials. They have not finished this work for they do it slowly and it was late before some of them started on this special work. We plan to have a better working schedule for the sewing next year; it is all rather an experiment yet. Miss Wang has had the two lower classes making underwear for themselves from pieces of outing-flannel that have been sent out,or dolls' clothes from smaller pieces. We want them to get training in making their own garments and since it is hard for them to furnish their own materials we are very glad to have this cloth on hand which they can use to such an advantage. Of some of the larger pieces of cloth garments are being made which will be given to the poor,perhaps at Christmas time. If there is not enough cloth for a garment for each girl in the class,we use the cloth in other ways and are glad to have the girls making things for others.

The day before school closed,when we were to have had some special exercises,our Ladies' House caught on fire at night and the girls helped take care of things in such a valient way that they were not prepared to do their special parts the next day. So they were excused,and we will hope to have a better finishing-up next year.

Our school opens again September sixth and we hope that all our girls will return with the exception,of course,of those four who have finished the work given here and whom we hope will attend our school in Techou next year. And we hope that while our girls are at home during this summer vacation that they will be ~~###~~-missionaries to those around them who have had no chance to study or to hear the Gospel. We distributed tracts and colored phamplets and books,sent out for free distribution,to the girls telling them that next fall we would ask them about how they used them and the people whom they had taught. Our hope for these girls is that they will be the lights shining in dark places,for on them depends the salvation of their sisters of lesser opportunity. Will you not pray for them and us and the work here in Lintsing.

Ethel M. Long

Lintsing, Shantung, China
Feb. - June 1916
Ethel M. Long.

REC'D MAY 27 1916

1915 Yearly Report of W.B.M.I. Work . Lintsing ,Shantung,China.

The time for reviewing the year is a time for the counting of blessings. Among the many that 1915 has held, some stand out as bringing new resources and new scope to the work.

EQUIPMENT FOR WOMEN'S WORK New equipment in the form of a large roomy place for women's study classes and meetings has been added. This was converted from the one-time stable. A long shed ,with walls on the three sides and a substantial roof,has by the addition of a fourth wall,partitions,windows,doors and the brick platform beds,so liked by the Chinese,become a sunny convienient place of three rooms. They adjoin the old "Station-class Rooms" for women and therefore the former kitchen is still available. The number of fifteen living in the old rooms made them very crowded,but now as many as forty women might be invited to join a class for study and be conveniently accommodated.

It was a joy that on the occasion of the first opening of these new rooms in February, our loved Mabel Ellis Hubbard was here and led that first service giving us an inspiring glimpse of the work at Paotingfu ,where she now lives. It was decided then to call our new building the HALL OF GOOD NEWS. Each week the women gather there for their afternoon prayer meetings.

SPRING CLASS FOR BIBLE STUDY During the months of the spring Mrs Arthur H. Smith was able to come to help in LINTSING ,and the women who gathered to study with her were from all parts of the field. They came from all directions,paying their own travelling expenses. They brought bedding with them and money to buy books and to pay a small tuition to help a little toward the buying of food supplies. A woman was hired to do most of the cooking in order that those who were studying might have the best possible chance to use this rare opportunity of theirs. Another woman gave some time to caring for the little children whose mothers were in the class. Mrs.Smith herself had one of the new rooms and there she slept and ate and mothered her class: praying with and for them,learning some of their problems,watching and guiding them in the new steps they were learning to take. The Morning Watch came at a regular time .Each day brought its times of study and prayer. The pupils of the schools and some of the other church members were also welcomed at times. There were many battles carried on during those days,and some beautiful victories,when bitter burdens were brought to Christ and confessions made and forgiveness won. There is so much in the lives of some of these to make them 'heavy -laden'. Will you not pray especially for some who have heard much and who yet have not the courage to make old wrongs right and to leave their heavy burdens with Christ.

FOURTH-MOON FAIR . Much study and prayer was given ,during the spring class,to the preparation for the coming Fourth-Moon Fair. The women who at that time come in such great numbers to Lintsing,were many of them glad to come to the church yard . They were welcomed there and allowed to look about as they wished at schools and foreign houses,and were then guided to the new "Hall of Good-News."and were asked to sit for a quiet rest and listen to that message. The Christian women worked in groups. Some greeted the outsiders and preached to them,while the others at the same time bowed in silent prayer for God's blessing on the words spoken and on the hearts that listened. One great purpose was kept before them:- that of sending the women away with at least a few words from God's own Book in their hearts. Many also took with them printed words.

The prayer of that first day's meeting and of the days since is that this building be used by God for the winning of souls to accept His Message of Joy.

LINTSING'S FIRST KINDERGARTEN. The long-hoped-for Kindergarten was opened in February.A graduate of the Peking Kindergarten Training Department of the Union Women's College is teacher. and has used school-girl assistants. A happy busy group of twenty to thirty has gathered every day. The start was made with the children of church-members largely,but the number of those from other homes has increased.The parents have been invited to come a number of times,and they enjoy the attainments of their little ones just as other parents do. They wonder that Miss Ma can direct so many. It is good to see the confidence and joy with which some of the wee ones enter into their work and play-they who were so timid at first. The gifts for the parents at Christmas time and the decorations for the church were much admired. A little welcome song in English ,on one occasion ,surprised and pleased the foreign guests.

Lintsing, Shantung, China

The kindergarten meets in the church auditorium, since it has been the only room available. It is no small task for the old janitor to move the church seats away from the south end. But when it is accomplished and the small red stools and chairs are arranged on the circle and tables are in order it is an attractive place for a kindergarten. Pictures of flowers, sheep and dogs do not seem at all to interfere with the church services, nor does a red ring on the gray brick floor. But when play-time comes the dust that arises from the cracks between the bricks is far from healthful for the children. On Sundays when the room must be used for church and the main Sunday school, it is hard to crowd the small children into the 9x13 room adjoining the large room. Until the summer another room was available in ~~the an adjoining building, but this was~~ a native building of sun-dried brick, which during the summer rainy season was taken down.

THE NEW CHURCH BELL It seems natural to speak of the new memorial church bell in connection with the kindergarten, for it bears the name of little Preston Ellis, whose life of two and a half years was like a bit of God's own sunshine to those who loved him, both in China and in America. It was his little Chinese twin Moody Ting who first rang the bell on the day of its dedication. It rings for all the church, calling to service and prayer, and daily it brings these little ones together and reminds all that "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven". Friends on the Pacific coast made this gift and it came through the Woman's Board of the Pacific. A year ago the janitor went up and down the yard beating a large brass gong at the hour of meeting. The new bell rings out clearly and can be heard even to some of the country villages.

THE NEW CHURCH ORGAN. This new organ is of especial interest because the Chinese women have had a share in making it possible. Through the Industrial Work under the care of Mrs. E Ellis this group of people has been helped to solve the problem of enough to eat and wear-or of a larger proportion of enough- through their pay for the work they do. They are encouraged in regular Bible study each week. They are given high standards of neatness and workmanship, with a chance to test their value. The proceeds from the tatting that has been sold in the first two years made possible the buying of the church organ, and on the day of its first being used in the church the tatting women sat together, and seemed to feel the joy of being of service to the whole church. The organ has been a great help. There has been ~~more and~~ more beautiful church music, a longer time for singing during the Sunday-School hour and an increase in the worshipful atmosphere through the beautiful things Miss Long has played.

TATTING; LINTSING'S INDUSTRIAL WORK. In writing of this work Mrs Ellis quotes a new definition of our mission compound, as given by Mr. Eastman after he had watched the summer work; "akin to a peninsula-a body of land almost surrounded by tatters." She also says, "The number has increased to fifty this winter and includes several men-"special" cases. However I think that this work should be for women. To many of those who tat, it means just the difference between having half enough to eat and three fourths enough or a scant plenty. Ten or fifteen of the school-girls tat during vacations to earn money to buy their clothes or to pay their tuition. We have had splendid success in disposing of the work. The organ we bought with the proceeds of the ~~last~~ last two years came in the fall and is in the church. Miss Long is church organist and gives us such lovely voluntaries. When the architect was here he planned an arrangement by which a small boy can pump the organ. It made some smile at first, but they are becoming accustomed to it now. Since First tatting work is seldom good, the women buy a spool to practise on. Sometimes even after several months they fail me' They are always full of excuses as to why the work is not up to par. I tell them that I have never had a customer say to me, "O well, if she was tired I'll buy the tatting anyway-it does not matter if it is soiled or uneven." Of course when one sees the homes from which they come, the wonder grows that it even approaches ~~whiteness~~. It takes constant patience and watchfulness, occasional reproofs, and even the dismissal of a seemingly incorrigible individual.

The desire to borrow is very great, especially just before the New Years time when all who owe money are expected to pay their debts. There are few whom this does not include. They may also have money owed to them, but unless they have sufficient eloquence and physical strength to compel their debtors to pay up, their creditors must be dodged somehow or other

until after the last day of the old year. It seems so simple to them to have an advance of their money ahead of time. If I always did that whenever they wished me to or always didn't ,the matter would be simple.The trouble comes in deciding. There are times when, in this land ,where the lowest rate of interest is two percent a month ,it seems a deed of mercy to loan a dollar.But at times disappointment comes when the tatting money is not enough to cover their debts and they fail to borrow the rest from me.

We are always glad when the New Year is over and we take up the regular way of doing things. Then good work and reading seem most reasonable.

A study class for local women comes the first month of the year and this year the tatting women certainly showed up to advantage in their reading. Both in the ground they had covered and in their ability to apply their minds to their tasks. It was worth a great deal to see the look on the face of one of these women when she picked up a Sunday School Lesson card and found that she could read the whole of one verse. It was she too who could repeat Gal. 5:22 when I called for it in a meeting not long ago. Of course there are those who read simply because they have to,and some who learn only a line or two a day-parrot fashion-,but it certainly does give us joy to see them every week busy over their books.

There is no end to the opportunities to help them. Selling them good soap cheap,furnishing milk for their babies,giving them pieces of outing-flannel for "half-handers" to wear while they tat,urging them to go to the hospital ,praying with them,burning their paper gods for them if they are afraid to do it for themselves-all these things and many more come in the province of one who has close touch with them. One Sunday a few weeks ago we were talking about Paul and his conversion and I said that conversion made a change in people. One of the tatting women spoke up quickly, "I know that is so.People say that I am easy to get along with,but I know my own heart and I know what used to be in it.I didn't say much if I did not like the way things were going,but my heart would be full of bitterness Now I exhort myself not to care,or I pray,or I sing a verse and then the bitterness is gone."

TOURING. The touring of the spring was done by proxy-for instead of going to the country villages and opening classes for the women in the local churches ,an invitation was sent to them to come to Lintsing and share in the spring class which Mrs Smith led here.

During the vacation of the Girls'Boarding School ,Miss Tallmon with the Lintsing Bible woman and her daughter visited a village eight miles from Lintsing,where they were welcomed in the home of two of the little school-girls. The mother is an earnest Christian,and was most eager to have her neighbors hear more of her relegion. They told us that theirs was the only home in the village where there were no paper gods on the wall. All the village seemed ready to listen ,however, and Mrs Li and her daughter each preached to a roomful of women while Miss Tallmon took the children for stories and songs and Bible verses in the open yard.

The two Bible -women of the western field do some touring among the villages near their homes. They walk to the nearby places or hire donkeys if the distances are a little greater. Women have come to the hospital and to study classes at Lintsing whose first lessons of trust in God came through the words of these Bible Women. They tell us too of many others wanting to study and hoping the time will come soon when they may study near their homes.

Mr Ellis has been able to do more touring than the others of the Station Mrs Ellis and Miss Long joined him on one trip to the churches of the eastern and southern out-stations during the month of October. This was a first country trip for Miss Long and gave her the chance to see some of the homes from which the Boarding -school girls come. It also was nice that the parents could know the one who was so soon to take charge of the Boarding -school and about whom their girls often told them. Five of the out-station chapels were visited. At one of these, Poa Ping, a Bible-woman is living . Besides the outside or street chapel and the inner domestic chapel (which also serves as the local preacher's living room), usually found in the out-stations ,this place has the advantage of a second court with two mud-brick buildings where the Bible woman lives . Here the neighbor women feel free to come because it is a woman's court . As a natural result the best work for women is being done in this place. There is also a government girls school,and the combination means ,we think, that we shall have in the future a large proportion of our girls from that place. Not a few of the girls began coming to the church court during the summer months when our Kindergarten teacher, whose father was the local preacher ,also lived there. She had a Sabbath School class for them,was interested in their studies,taught them songs and games and made them feel welcome. Therefore when Mrs.Ellis and Miss Long reached Poa P'ing not a few of these girls were among those whom they saw.

In writing of the trip Mrs.Ellis says:" We were very much interested in visiting the government girls' schools in the three county seats -Ch'ing Ping,Poa Ping and Ch'ih Ping. There are perhaps as many as a dozen schools for girls within a radius of fifty miles around us,perhaps even twenty. Possibly two of these finish the primary school course,ready for the middle school. We expect to have girls from these sch ools ask to come to Lintsing,for though the schools are subsidized by the government there are some parents who care more for their girls receiving an education than for the small amount of money they recive each m onth for allowing their girls to read. I look for the most direct results from Miss Long's teaching and playing drop-the-handkerchief with the little girls at Poa Ping."

Miss Long's dairy of the country trip includes the following incident: "Mrs.Ch'i told quite an exciting story about her little girl ,Mei Chen. This little girl was at the chaple in Poa P'ing this summer studying with Miss Ma ,preparing to enter school at Lintsing. One day she was playing with some children outside the outer chaple door,when a little girl said, "Come with me and play." So the two started off together and finally reached the east gate of the city. Here the other girl told Mei Chen to wait for her,and she went off somewhere. Just then a man came along and told Mei Chen that she wasn't to study any more. "But my mother hasn't sent for me."'said Mei Chen."Never mind that ,"said the man,"you just come along with me." So she had nothing to do but to go with him.They came to the cross-roads out from the city and a s the man started to go one way , the girl said,"This isn't the way to my home! " "Never mind",said the man and took her along with him. At last they came to a village and he told her to wait outside while he went to buy her a cake.As soon as he was out of sight Mei Chen ran and hid in the high corn-like 't a ll-grain'. After a time she ventured to look about and found a tree on the landscape that she knew was near her home and started in that direction. She met a neighbor who took her home ,where she told the story to her mother.When Mrs.Ellis asked what the man wanted,Mrs.Ch'isaid that there were people who stole girls,and added"This city(CH'IH PING) has such an infamous place" The preacher ,Ma.Hsien Sheng,persuaded her not to have a lawsuit about it. She said that it, surely was the Lord whose goodness had protected the child ,and we agreed .

Not a few of the women who gathered in Lintsi n g for the autumn study class in preparation for church-membership,were among those that were visited during the days of this tour. Thus showing,that although the time at each place had to be very limited,the visits did bring encouragement and inspiration.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Several new pupils in the Boarding-school make us glad for that much more of touch with the homes about us. One little country girl said to her father on a hot day in mid-summer,"Father there is a girl who reads and has been to school in the Li Temple Village. Why couldn't you take me there to see her and ask her to teach me?" "You read'" the father answered,increduously but because she was a much loved and petted little daughter he was willing to let her try. And so that day a little stranger knocked at the school-girl's home and told of her hope. There was a welcome for her and the lessons began at once. Day after day she tramped the hot distance-a mile and more-carring some bread for a lunch that she need not ca use the school girl's mother any expense by accepting the offered food, but gladly taking all the help she could have in learning the strange black cha racters in the little yellow book. "If I had only known about your vacation sooner I might have read all summer long ."she said to the other girl one day. Yet when she came for examination at the term opening ,she won her place in our hearts and in our school and has made good progress in both since.

One mother who hoped to read enough to take an examination for church-membership,found that station-class hours and home duties- among them the care of a tiny son- did not fit well together. But she said "I can't read as I should like to,myself,but my daughter shall be allowed to study instead. It will be hard to spare her , ~~she does so much of the cooking and sewing~~ but I will manage. So she came a tall womanly girl,not brilliant but in earnest.

All who know her love little Spring Beauty,another new pupil.Her sister Narcissa has been here two years.Their parents are Christians .The father is the gatekeeper at the Hospital,but the home is in the country about six miles away. The mother sometimes walks in on Sundays to attend church and to see the little girls. She too is eager to read ,but there is noone at home now to teach her,so Narcissa came asking if she might be excused from eating her Sunday noon meal with the other school girls,bec a use she wanted to use the time to help her mother read before she must start o on the long walk home.

The old gentleman who is teacher of Chinese Classics in the school ,has long hoped that his grand-daughter might come to school. She it was who bound her own feet,although her grandfather had not wished it,because she did not like being laughed at,and because she had never seen another girl with unbound feet. This autumn she too joined the class of new girls. Homesick and frightened she was that first day -but the girls were good to her and as the weeks went by she became quite at home. Her face is a droll little one and she knows how to make the whole school much merriment.She has proved herself of one heart with the others by doing away with the old bandages and cheerfully putting on the "boy's" shoes that her grandfather bought for her on the street.

It is a matter of rejoicing that the grade of the school could be advanced this year. All of the teachers have had training that makes it possible for them to teach the grammer grade work added. Some of the pupils of this school who studied in the PangChuang Middle School last year have thus been able to continue their studies here during this year when their school has been closed. Before this time the school had a four year's course of study although many of the girl's took five years to finish the work. Now the schedule covers two more years of work. It is based on that of the Peking schools. A girl who has finished this school ~~now~~ should ~~be able to enter first year Academy~~ . ~~After the question of another~~ four years at Techou, and ~~should~~ then be prepared ~~for~~ to enter~~ing~~ the Woman's College in Peking.

When the question of admitting a larger number of girls is brought up, ~~there is no room and no money~~ it is necessary to set the old limit. The six sleeping rooms are quite full enough with thirty girls. And if ,by using the isolation room all the time and by crowding a little more ,others are admitted,the fact still remains that the school-room itself will not stretch to make places for many over thirty,and that the ten or twelve dollars that each girl's food ~~money~~ will cost ,must be provided for also. We feel very very grateful for all the money that has come for the school and trust that through it and the prayers that are offered by those who give,these girls are truly growing in a knowlege of God and His Will,and are laying foundations for noble useful lives in His service.

The phrase"the new school-building"is often heard on our lips ,for we see daily what a help it would be. Now that Miss Long ,with all her lovely abilities and enthusiasms ,is able to take up the care of the school ,and give it her time ,the future promises many good things and we want more girls to share them. The land for the school-is already and waiting. The girls are fond of taking their books to the quiet nooks there and sitting on the ground to prepare their lessons. In the winter it was the scene of jolly snow-ball fights,and in the summer the school-steward rented the land and raised a crop of cotton. The rent he paid was about a dollar gold. It would make a very good start for a building fund ,but we feel sure there must be other dollars in the trust of those who love God and His Kingdom that will ere long make possible a school-home for many more girls here.

PUPILS IN PEKING.

Lintsing has three pupils in the Peking Accademy this year. One of them has hopes of becoming a Kindergartener,another dreams of being a Physician. We know that whatever the profession,the training of these months will help make stronger truer characters. It is also a great satisfaction to have a young woman studying in the Bible-School at Peking. Her husband is a student in the Medical School in Peking,so their home is temporally in Peking. Mrs.Chu was a teacher in the Boarding -school at Lintsing for some time , and we are glad to look forward to the time when she will be helping with the evangelistic work for women.

DAY SCHOOLS

The year began with the one day-school at Lintsing. Little neighbor girls ,some from Mohammedan homes,one from a native"medicine shop"near by,some from the homes of the tatting women as well as from the homes of the church-members,gather each day. Two or three small boys have also read a part of the year-these all from church homes. The numbers have not gone over twenty. The teacher is a graduate of the PangChuang School,.Her home is in Lintsing. She is very ambitious for the school and has carefully trained the children. At ~~Easter time and~~ at Christmas they have all sung together. ~~Even the heathen~~ parents seem glad to have their children share in the church services then

Last year we said "day-school". Now it is pssible to change to "day-schools"for another school for girls was opened in October. This is in the city of Tungchang Fu. Politically it is larger and of higher rank than Lintsing. There is a school for boys in the church compound. A place was rented for the girls in a nearby home. The teacher is another of the girls who has studied at PangChuang ,and because the school there is closed for the year ,she is spending the time of waiting until it opens ,in ~~learning~~

learning some of the joys and problems of teaching to others ,some of the things she herself has had the chance to learn. Her mother is with her as school matron. Twelve girls read during the first term and passed good examinations at its close. The preacher ,Mr Chang,expresses real satisfaction in the school and in the new impetus to the church services it is to have this group of children ,who can sing ,and in having their parents , who come to inquire .

We hope that more day-schools may be started in other parts of our field and that the work of the first classes i n the Boarding -school can then be given to the girls in these schools near their homes ,and that thereby many more may have the chance to read.

The work for women has a special opportunity where there is a day-school, for mothers ,grand-mothers ,aunts,sisters ,cousins are all interested in what each little girl does and learns,and are more ready to listen to the Gospel message. We need very much better trained women for Bible woman"s work and ~~#####~~ more women also. Would that next year could see some more of them studying in the Bible School at Peking.

HOSPITAL PATIENTS Although the medical work is supported by the W.B.M.P.,this report does not seem complete without mention of the many women who come to the hospital . There is a class for them in the Sunday School.Some of them after reading a little with the hospital matron are able to join women's "Station-classes for further study. Among the faithful attendants at church are ~~many whose first interest was through lessons learned at the hospital.~~ many many whose first interest was through a stay at the hospital. During this year over a thousand women have been treated . It is good to think of what they may have carried to as many homes,yet it remindsus too of the need for careful patient follow-up work in making stronger the faith that is thus kindled. One incident of an old woman who came to care for a ~~sick~~ patientis full of encouragement. She went to visit her ~~#####~~ niece,and when there told all she could of the One True God and taught the family the blessing she had learned to say when she ate her simple food. All the family listened and the niece's husband said,"This is the kind of a relegion I have been waiting for. " He was not satisfied with what the old woman could tell,and came to Lintsing himself to learn more.He staid outside the Hospital yard,and each evening when the gate-keeper~~'s~~ had time ,would ask for his help in reading and in explainations of the Bible. When he heard of the autumn station-class for men he ~~asked~~ asked to join it ,and he was one of those received into the church on probation at the close of the class.

Respectfully Submitted

Edith C. Tallmon

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Annual Report - 1915
Woman's Work - Nanking

REC'D MAY 27 1916

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General report, Lintsing Station
North China Mission, for
the year 1915.

1) A year of Building.

Despite wars ~~in other wars~~ in other parts of the world and rumors of wars and changes of government in China, mission work in the quiet interior city of Lintsing has gone on during 1915 much in the usual fashion.

On New Year's day the men of the station made various calls on the county, military and customs officials of the city. The war in Europe is with them an interesting topic of conservation, yet we failed to find that it has, as we feared it might, really hindered in our presentation to them of the Gospel message.

Shortly after the New Year a new official came to the Customs' office - the Mr. Chu of whom we have written. One of his first acts was that of ~~[illegible]~~ tearing down the shrine before which insense was burned and the throwing out of the idols. He drinks wine only when the duties of politeness require and smokes not at all. Because of his attitude on all these questions as well as because of his marked friendliness to the church it was noised abroad that he was a Christian. But he has not accepted Christianity - though he has no ~~faith~~ faith in or use for the various forms of idol and ancestor worship to which China has for ages been accustomed.

Through his interested efforts there has come to us, as you may already have heard - a monthly income for Hospital use equal in a year practically to the amount appropriated by the Woman's Board of the Pacific. This income is secured to us by vote of the Board of Revenue of the Central Government at Peking and ~~[illegible]~~ thus ~~[illegible]~~ is not at the mercy of every Customs' official who may happen to occupy the Lintsing position. In accordance with Mr. Chu's desire the name of the Hospital will hereafter be, "The Chinese - American Charity Hospital" - but the administration of this income from Chinese sources as well as the full management of the Hospital remain as before entirely with the church. The plan is to use this first year's income supplemented by other Chinese

gifts from the county and military officials and from the gentry in erecting a men's ward. This will fit in as a necessary addition to the Administration Building and Women's wards now partly completed.

The building of the new Hospital has been the outstanding event of the year. The gala day came in the laying of the corner stones, two in number, about the middle of November. The officials named above were invited and had seats of honor, also a chance to make speeches. Representatives from the Mohammedan church, from the literary and merchant classes were also present and had prominent places on the program. All were united in their effusive praise of the church, and especially of the Hospital. The literary representatives' poem was a work of art, but chiefly to be noticed was the very evident joy they felt, with us, in seeing the Hospital on its way to realization. The local Chinese gifts aggregating eight hundred dollars Gold were the evidence of their sincerity.

The New Hospital Building though nominally a Women's Hospital with the permission of the donors of the money and the Woman's Board of the Pacific through whom the gift came, is to be used for men as well as women. The Administration Building provides an operating room, drug room, and laboratory, with separate dispensaries, surgical dressing rooms, and waiting rooms, preaching halls for men and women patients. Money is in sight for another ward for women (making two wards for women) and one for men (Chinese gifts). Yet to make our hospital plant complete and "furnished for every good work" for both men and women and children, opium refugees, tuberculosis patients, and isolation cases, there is ample need for the ten thousand dollars asked for from the American Board for a men's hospital.

At present the building work is at a standstill waiting for warmer weather. Walls are up and roof timbers on the main building and on one of the women's wards are in place.

2). Organization.

Corresponding to the building in brick and mortar which has been going on before our eyes there has been we hope a real building work

going on along other lines. While not manifest in any outward great revival there has been the building up of a better organization for work and a finer spirit of cooperation in service. The new organization into Districts with a local Council for each staion, while somewhat lessening the full fellowship of all the foreign workers which the old style Mission meeting gave us, has on the other hand brought us into closer and fuller cooperation with our Chinese co-laborers. The new plan seems both workable and helpful. Early in the year the local Council met and organized forwork, with an Educational, an Evangelistic, and a Medical Committee, and a Finance Committee composed of two members each from the other three Committees. A new salary ~~schedul~~ schedule based on the length of time of study in the Mission schools was proposed by the Finance Committee and adopted by the Council. The length of the vacation period allowed each year was specified, as also the furnishings to be provided those workers who occupied mission houses. Each Committee drew up its policy and plans for the year's work, all of them admirable, but not all, alas, capable of being fully ~~car~~ carried out.

3) Schools.

The schools have continued to do good work, but with some~~what~~ what smaller enrollment than last year. It has been possible because of this to get on with one less teacher in the local boarding ~~schoo~~ school for the last half year. Mr. Chu the teacher, whose place has been left vacant by his departure to enter the Peking Medical College has for five or six years been one of our most capable and faithful teachers. For him as for others who enter Mission institutions for study financial aid if given is put upon a loan basis, ~~wi~~ with repayment without interest within a term of years after graduation of the full amount loaned them. This means that each student becomes practically self-supporting.

In early July eight boys graduated from our Grammar School and were given diplomas. The closing day of school was set apart as Graduation Day and special graduating exercises were held, for the

first time in the school's history. All but one of the graduates entered the Tenchow Academy this autumn. Two of them, a son and nephew of one of Lintsing's leading bankers, had taken the examinations at Tsinanfu hoping to enter Tsing Hwa Academy (the American Indemnity School near Peking). But with only six places open for Shantung boys, out of hundreds of candidates it is no disgrace to say that the boys failed to receive appointment. These two boys hope to some day study in America and their father and uncle hope they will and seems ready to make the financial sacrifice involved in sending them.

Three small day schools are maintained in as many out stations, two receiving only small grants-in-aid. For the one just opened this autumn at Tungchangfu we pay the teacher's salary in full.

The night school opened early in the year at the city chapel was disappointing because so shortlived - but a few were interested and have been quite regular in church attendance ever since.

(4) Evangelistic.

The Chinese New Year season is for most of the church workers, as for the other Chinese, a vacation period. Both because of the extra temptations (to gamble or to drink) which beset Christians and non-Christians at this time, as well as because extra leisure gives more time for listening to the Gospel message, for the church this is one of the most opportune times for work. A number of the teachers were willing to forego their own vacation this last winter and took turns in lecturing and preaching to the crowds which thronged the city chapel and the church. To those who came to the daily lectures and preaching at the city chapel tickets were given admitting to a stereopticon lecture at the church in the evening. Every day the chapel was full and every evening the church was crowded. Many came night after night at least until they had seen once or even twice all the slides we had. We have a couple hundred interesting slides but need a series on the life of Christ, a collection of Bible scenes, and some illustrating the effects of Christianity on a nation's life.

The Lintsing preacher who has most ability in lecturing and preachi-

ing - who has charge of the city chapel work and the Sunday preaching services - was asked by the Customs' official, Mr. Chu, and by the county official, Mr. Yuan - to act as government lecturer. They each offered him a monthly allowance to undertake the work - but he declined to accept the salary although consenting to take every opportunity to talk on political and patriotic topics. These invitations are not only a compliment to Mr. Ting's ability - but also show that these government officials have no objection to the people's hearing that the Christian religion is the balm for the nation's woes, for Mr. Ting whatever the topic, but seldom fails to make this point.

Shortly before the spring large meeting Evangelist Hsueh Meng Chai from Anhwei came to us for a five days' stay. The society which he represents is as far as we know the only one of its kind in China. It is organized and financed entirely by Chinese and depends only on the free will offerings of friends and the churches to which the evangelists are invited. There is no strenuous attempt made to secure large offerings and apparently the evangelists are as willing to go to the small discouraged churches as to the larger ones. There seems to be no desire on this Chinese Society's part to separate as between Chinese and foreigner or to be rid of the latter's advice and counsel - ~~but~~ there appears rather the very laudable ambition to have the Chinese church go on from first principles to the better things beyond.

Evangelist Hsueh made no special effort to reach and win non-Christians - his message was given to church members and professing Christians. His main theme reiterated in many ways and from many angles was, let each professing Christian not be satisfied with being simply a "church member" - but be a true disciple of Christ" - even though it ~~costs~~ costs then the church will be as it was meant to be the fit instrument for quickly bringing the Kingdom of God on earth. His word struck home with telling effect - for he was himself living on merely a nominal salary, ~~wear~~ wearing the plainest clothes, going about from place to place to preach as his Master did, and looking lightly on the things that many count as most desirable. Judging by the size of the offering taken for his work it is evident that his words had been blessed by the Spirit and

that the Chinese are ready to support such efforts with their money, and with their prayers. At the Communion service which closed his meetings some twenty or more were received into the church on probation and ten were baptized.

Special efforts were made as usual at the time of the fourth moon fair (one of the great fairs of this part of Shantung when the goddess from T'ai Shan is supposed to visit Lintsing) to reach and interest, either with the spoken word or with the printed page the thousands of goddess worshippers and others who throng our compound eager for a sight of the yellow-haired foreigner, his white-faced children, and his wonderful two-story house. If we labor faithfully for these days and really succeed in interesting these crowds or in selling them a gospel - we are sure to reap the fruits of our labors all through the year - when we hear those who have become interested reply to our eager question, "When did you first become interested in the doctrine?" "Oh, I saw you at the fourth moon fair", or "I bought a Gospel of John at the 4th moon fair, and our village teacher has since been reading it to me".

The year has been one of joy in service, of thankfulness that China has been spared the horrors of war - and we the testings of faith which have come to so many of our brethren in Turkey, and of petition that all of our needs for men and for money and for consecration might be met in order that the wonderful doors of opportunity now wide open for us might be entered ere they close.

Brethren, pray for us, send to us, come to us. In whatever way God leads have your share with us in the winning of this land for Christ.

For the Station

by V. W. Eastman

Dec. 31, 1915.

Report of Kuitun Evangelistic Station
1915

REC'D MAY 27 1916

31a

Medical Report, Shantung District,

Lintsing Station

A.B.C.F.M.

Statistics for 1915.		Total.
Physicians foreign,	Woman I	
" native,	Man I	2
Assistant, man,	Man I	I
Nurses, in local training,	Men 3	
	Women 2	5
Evangelist		I
Bible woman and Matron		I
Gatekeeper		I
Cooley		I
Nurses in training school,	Men 2	
	Women I	3
Students in medical school,	Man I	
	Woman I	2

Individuals treated	male	female	total
In Dispensary	I760	975	2735
School children of day and boarding schools and kindergarten	32	42	74
Hospital inpatients	I0I	64	I65
Foreigners	13	24	37
totals	I906	II05	3011

Treatments			
Dispensary	3459	2130	5589
School pupils	374	868	I242
Hospital treatments	2020	I280	3300
Foreigners	74	75I	825
totals	5927	5029	I0956
Religious meetings held for patients	395	420	815
Prayer meetings for hospital force			50.
Meetings of Medical Committee			20.

Financial Statement.

Receipts.

Through the Boards	$2526.I7	(Mexican)
Specials gifts (not thro the Board)	326.07	
Fees and Contributions from foreigners	232	$3084.24
From native sources		
Sales, milk, medicine etc.	229.29	
Fees and contributions	499.08	
Cash on hand, Jan. I, I915.	20.54	748.91
Contributions for building		I[illegible].97
total		5[illegible].I[illegible]

Disbursements

Evangelistic Work.	$ 208.91
Medical educational and nurses training	691.37
Drugs and Supplies	I08I.90
Repairs	62.27
Fuel and incidentals	I79.77
Salaries and Wages	I070.23
Freight and duty	65.02
Traveling	88.I0
To Bldg. fund	I[illegible].97
Balance in hand	[illegible]
total	5[illegible].I[illegible]

The year of 1915 has been one of progress and growth. The number of individuals who have come for treatment to dispensary and hospital has been almost twice what it was the previous year and the receipts from native sources have more than doubled. Aside from the regular hospital income there have been special gifts chiefly from officials and gentry that amount to about 1800 dollars (Mexican) which with gifts from foreigners has been transferred to the Building fund as above financial statement shows.

The growth of the work has required the addition to our force of two men nurses. Dr. Chang who came to us in the fall of 1914 found it best to leave Lintsing the following spring because he had written injudicious letters making charges that could not be proved against the head official of the district. He is said to be doing good work in the Methodist Hospital in Peking.

Dr. Ma staid with us until June when he went to help in the enlarged work in Tehchow. During the three years he was in the Lintsing Hospital he was earnest and faithful in the discharge of his duties and it was with much regret that we saw him go. We appreciate the favor done us by the Tehchow medical work in allowing us to have his services for so long a time.

Dr. Hou finished his work in Medical School in June and came immediately to Lintsing, taking up the entire burden of the heavy work of the summer when he was the only physician of the hospital. He is enthusiastic in his work and much liked by the patients. We are hoping in the near future to add another Chinese physician to our force.

Mention should be made of those who are in preparation for future work in this field. We have one man in the Methodist training school for nurses in Peking and a young man and a young woman in our own Tehchow training school. These three are taking the first of the three years of the course. In the Union Medical College for Women in Peking Miss Yang has begun her junior year and Mr. Chu this term has begun the five years course offered by the Peking Union Medical College for Men which has recently come under the control of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. Mr. Ma Shuang Yuan has one more year in theological seminary, after which we hope he will return to work in connection with the Lintsing hospital giving most of his time to country work, visiting former patients in their homes.

Never in the recent history of Lintsing station has there been such prolonged illness among the foreigners. This autumn Harriet and Dorothy Eastman were very ill with dysentery for nearly three months. When Harriet was at the most critical point, Dr. Tucker came from Tehchow for consultation and stayed several days. At the same time that the little girls were ill Miss Hill of the National Holiness Mission was here suffering from the same dread disease. We feel that her recovery as well as that of Harriet Eastman was largely due to the careful nursing given by Miss Brown, the trained nurse of that Holiness mission, first to Miss Hill and later to Harriet.

Several missions south of us have no physician and sometimes come to us for medical help. In March at Lintsing a son, David Laughlin, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J.J.Moe of the Holiness Mission at Nan Kwan Tao and on December 7th, a daughter, Naomi Ruth, came to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kiehn of the Nazarene Church Mission of Chaochenghsien. Last May, Mrs. C.W. Troxel, of Nan Kwan Tao, was brought here very ill with relapsing fever but was able to be taken on to Pehtaiho ten days later. All these

friends of other missioms have found a welcome in the hospitable Ellis home and have brought as well as received a blessing. But in the new hospital there are three up-stairs rooms which we propose fitting up for the use of foreign patients at such a time as it might not be possible to care for them in our homes. The friends of the National Holiness Mission have given one hundred dollars (silver) to help in furnishing these rooms.

One of the very important events of the year has been the beginning of the new hospital administration building to be known as the Elizabeth Memorial Building in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, whose daughters have given the funds for its erection. The laying of the cornerstone of this building in November was an enjoyable and significant occasion participated in by representatives of the officials, civil and military, by the gentry and the scholars, by representatives of the local guilds of merchants as well as by Chinese and foreigners of the Christian church. While the exercises had to do with the laying of the cornerstone of the central administration building the thoughts of all went out to include the various wards to be added later and Mr. Ellis' closing prayer voiced our consecration of all present and future resources to the work of saving both bodies and souls.

Work continued on the building until into November when cold weather made it impossible to lay the tile of the roofs. One of the woman's wards as well as the central building was brought to this point of completion. It is a twelve bed ward with one private room and a service room and is to be known as the Lillie P. Sargent ward in memory of Mrs. Sargent of Berkeley. The funds for the isolation ward and those for a ward of nine private rooms have been given by Mrs. C. J. King and these wards are to be named one in memory of her ~~son Norman who died when a little child~~ little son Norman who died when a little child and the other in memory of her mother, Phebe Ann Frisbie. Another ward for which the funds are already in hand is a men's surgical ward to cost about $1800 (Silver). This amount has been contributed largely by local officials and gentry. The contractor promises to return early in the New Year, and it is hoped that these various buildings will be ready for dedication in early May at the time of our spring large meeting.

The evangelistic work of the Hospital has never been so well cared for as this year. Mr. Liu Fu-lu, who has charge of the work for men, is a thoughtful, studious man and faithful in his efforts to make the truths of Christianity known to each one who comes to hospital or dispensary. The nurses and Dr. Hou have taken their part too in leading evening meetings for inpatients.

Our Bible woman, Mrs. Sung, was forty years old before she heard the gospel and she might not be able to pass a verygood examination in theology but she has given ample proof that the Christianity she has is vital for it has made her right old wrongs of which no one else knew. She is enthusiastic in her preaching and patient in her teaching. When the new hospital is occupied we will need to have at least one other woman for evangelistic work. She ought to be younger than Mrs. Sung and have more knowledge and training, but have the same love and patience and faithfulness.

As we see the new buildings rising we are conscious that their completion will make possible more effective medical and evangelistic work and the thought makes us glad. But the enlargement of our plant creates new financial demands. We are sure these will be met because our past needs have been supplied. Eight years ago the appropriation made by the Board of the Pacific was $100.00. This year that board gave $580.00 and the American Board $200.00 for the medical work here. That year not a dollar was received from native sources and this year for building and in fees etc., our Chinese patients and friends have given nearly twelve hundred dollars (gold). It may reasonably be expected that hospital receipts next year will pay for half the drugs and supplies needed. If the funds devoted to the use of the hospital from the local customs equal those received this year from that source for the building of the men's surgical ward, there will be enough to furnish that ward and also provide the salary for another Chinese physician. Two women nurses must be added, a second gatekeeper, a laundryman, another Bible woman and another evangelist for the men's part of the hospital. The combined salaries of these will be about $330.00 a year. The equipment and furnishings for the Lilla Ps Sargent ward are being provided by the Sargent family, but that for two other wards and for the central administration building and operating room is still unsupplied. Our present dispensary and operating equipment will furnish but a small fraction of what will be needed for the new building. Thirty five dollars gold will be needed to furnish each of the nine private rooms in the Phebe Ann Frisby Memorial ward. The four rooms of the isolation ward will each require the same.

We have dared to go forward believing that these needs will be provided for, but there is a large need still unmet. For seven years the mission has been asking for a man physician for Lintsing and for nearly that number of years the Prudential Committee has authorized the appointment of such a man, but still we wait. Is there not some properly qualified young man whose work is here? These thousands of needy ones offer a large field for richly rewarded service. This new hospital also needs an American trained nurse. Surely one is waiting to come.

But while we ask for more money and more workers we realize that our greatest needs are spiritual. We need more love power, ~~we need~~ as well as improved methods, if this work is to have spiritual results commensurate with our enlarged equipment. Will you not pray that we may be wise in our planning and will you not pray even more earnestly that we may live the gospel we would teach? What the patients hear preached makes more or less impression on their minds but only as lives of preachers and nurses and doctors are in harmony with this teaching these hundreds of patients who come yearly have evidence of the truth of what they hear, and desire for themselves what they see we have.

Fully one third of the patients of the year have come because of some variety of eye disease. One of these ~~hundreds~~ large number was a young woman of twenty, Mrs. Wang. A few weeks after she entered the hospital we heard her telling a new petient her story. "My eyes were much worse than years" she said. "Why I could hardly see at all. I was so afraid I would fall off the donkey when I was coming to the hospital. Of course some one was leading him but I couldn't

see where we were going at all, I sat up there on my bedding and gripped the reins and shook for fear I would fall. When I had to stay here I was homesick at first, but my eyes got better rapidly. After a few days I could see to walk around the yard without being led and now I can cook my own food. After prayers one evening last week when I was going to my room I looked up and there I could see two stars. I asked Mrs. Sung how many she could see and she said the sky was full of them. Last night I was looking again and I could see hundreds of stars. Surely the Lord has been very kind to me". But she has learned that God's kindness is not to be measured merely by the physical blessings He may give. Another young woman from the same village came to the hospital and when her eyes did not improve at once she decided to go to one of the large temples in the city and offer gifts to the god who is supposed to control disease. She advised Mrs. Wang to do the same. But Mrs. Wang said, "When I have learned that there is only one true God do you think I will ever go to the temples again and worship idols? Indeed I'll not. Even if I were to go blind I wouldn't go a step".

She has begun to catch the light of spiritual realities.

~~Then your pray for us who face the great opportunities and responsibilities of this work, please pray too for these for whom we labor, that they who have been spiritually blind may have their eyes opened to see the Day-star of purity and righteousness and salvation which God has set in His sky, a Light to lighten the gentiles, the Hope of all peoples every where.~~

~~Respectfully submitted,~~

It is with thankfulness that we look back over this year which God has blessed and with humility and hope we enter upon the new year, praying that the hospital may be the means of bringing more relief to sick bodies and richer blessings to hungry souls than ever before.

Respectfully submitted,

Susan B. Fallaman.

As we saw the new buildings rising we are conscious that

see where we were going at all. I sat up there on my bedding and gripped the reins and shook for fear I would fall. Then I had to stay here I was homesick at first, but my eyes got better rapidly. After a few days I could see to walk around the yard without being led and now I can cook my own food. After prayers one evening last week when I was going to my room I looked up and there I could see two stars. I asked Mrs. Tang how many she could see and she said the sky was full of them. Last night I was looking again and I could see hundreds of stars. Surely the lord has been very kind to me". But she has learned that God's kindness is not to be measured merely by the physical blessings he may give. Another young woman from the same village came to the hospital and when her eyes did not improve at once she decided to go to one of the large temples in the city and offer gifts to the god who is supposed to control diseases. She admired Mrs. Tang to do the same. But Mrs. Tang said, "When I have learned that there is only one true God do you think I will ever go to the temples again and worship idols? Indeed I'll not. Even if I were to go blind I wouldn't go a step".

~~When you pray for us who face the great opportunities and responsibilities of this work, please pray too for those for whom we labor that they who have been spiritually blind may have their eyes opened to see the day-star of purity and righteousness and salvation which God has set in His sky, a light to lighten the gentiles, the hope of all peoples everywhere.~~

~~Respectfully submitted~~

It is with thankfulness that we look back over this year which has been blessed and we look forward with confidence to the future. Praying that the Spirit may be the means of bringing more relief to sick bodies and souls and blessing to many communities near before.

Respectfully submitted

Emma B. Gillman.

Medical Work
Letting

REC'D JUL 28 1919

Girls' School Report

Lintsing, Shantung, China

Sep. 19-March 29, 1918.

This has been an unusual year because of the presence with us of the Techou girls' school.

After having no snow in the winter and no spring rains, in the summer and fall North China was deluged with such an amount of rain that great stretches of territory were flooded and much damage was done to property and many lives lost, causing an unheard-of amount of suffering which has kept people busy thru the winter trying in some measure to aleviate. Miss Huggins and I had great difficulty in getting back from Shansi Province, where we spent the summer with members of our mission stationed there, for the railroad was washed out and we had to make use of construction trains, hand-cars, etc., besides walking many miles. Then when we came down the canal from Techou by house-boat, we found the water so very high that in some places it seemed as if our boat in passing would make it spill over the edges! The banks had already broken in two places between Lintsing and Techou, which relieved the pressure somewhat, but not long after we arrived there was more rain, the water rose still higher, and then came the break in the banks at Techou resulting in the flooding of that region, including the American Board compound with all its new buildings.

When the water was coming into the compound and everyone was preparing to leave, there was such confusion that no definite plans could be made, so the school girls were let down out of the second story windows and sent off to their homes. Later when it was known that the school buildings could not be used again this year, it was decided that the school should accept the invitation which Lintsing had sent asking that the school come down here for this year, so as soon as it could be arranged Miss Huggins came down bringing the girls and teachers.

When we in Lintsing heard of the trouble at Techou we were very anxious that the school should come here, for the Techou school had already been closed for two years and it seemed as if they should lose no more time, but we did wonder what we would do with so many girls in our already crowded buildings. At first it was thot that we might exchange yards with the boys' school, for they had only a few scholars, but that was impracticable for many reasons. Then we decided upon the large building which was built for a stable but which has recently been changed into rooms suitable for women's study classes, consisting of one large central room and two rooms at each end, also large but smaller than the central one. The yard in which this building stands is at the west of our big vacant school yard and not far from the wall, so by cutting a hole in our wall and putting in a door, the girls were able to use our yard for their exercise just as our own girls do and this made a convenient passage from one school yard into the other. These rooms were large enough to accomodate the twenty-five girls of the Techou school, on the brick "k'angs" and extra wooden beds, and by enclosing a small yard behind the building, - the space being taken from the yard where the goats are kept -, a place was made for the washing and drying of clothes. The furnishings for the rooms had to be borrowed from other departments of the work ,

principally from the boys' school, which could spare desks, tables, etc. The kitchen used by the Techou school was that used by the women's study classes and was rather small and inconvenient.

The three lower grades of the Techou school recited with the same classes in our school, while the three higher grades were seated in one half of the main room in their building and a recitation room was prepared in one of the smaller rooms. Two teachers taught in these rooms while the third Techou girl teacher taught in our school, helping out as the work increased because of the extra pupils. The two old men, classical teachers in the two schools, both taught in our diningroom, an inconvenient place at best, but by arranging the schedule so that one man was teaching writing while the other taught classics, they managed to get along without too much confusion. We made a small recitation room for Miss Huggins by tearing out the brick bed in a room adjoining one occupied by a teacher, and this was also used by some of our classes althe it is too far from the main yard and too small for our use ordinarily. All these arrangements for classes would have been much more simple if the Chinese teachers could be relied upon for the proper school discipline, but discipline of any kind is hard for them so there was more confusion than necessary. Also some of the teachers were very much annoyed by the conditions under which they had to work and so there was more friction than we had anticipated.

The girls all met together for prayers in the morning in our larger school room and then separated for their classes. The Techou girls went back and forth across the yards to some classes but most of their recitations were in their own court. The schools also met together for the weekly literary society meetings and for the Christian Endeavor on Sunday.

Singing has been taught to the schools together, which caused some difficulties because the girls from Techou had not been taught to read notes. By re-arranging classes for a while I was able to give these new girls lessons on reading and writing notes, and then later when they joined the others we went over the first principles often. As there were girls who had studied notes and the staff for three years, some for two, and some for one, besides those who knew nothing about it, and as some were quick to learn and others slow, we had a great mixture in our classes! But they did learn a good deal, reviewed old songs, learned new ones for Christmas, and all together had very good times singing together.

At Christmas time the girls of both schools gave an entertainment at the church for the women and children of the community. It was a play. "No Room in the Inn", and the girls took the parts very well, greatly pleasing the audience. In this entertainment they used many of the songs which Miss Wycoff had taught them, and these songs they also sang at the various houses in the compound early on Christmas morning, which made our hearts especially glad, and with our joy were the memories of Miss Wycoff and her love for these girls and their love for her which they can not forget.

The gymnastic exercises were all given in our west yard where we have the basket ball and tennis courts. This work was in charge of three teachers and this part of the yard was a lively place every day at exercise time. Sometimes the whole school of fifty-five girls would be out together, playing basket ball, tennis, bounding balls in the skillful way Chinese girls have, kicking shuttle-cocks, or playing ring games. We were very thankful that we did have this place for the girls for it would have been hard to give them proper exercise otherwise, and exercise that they would enjoy. Many had never played basket

ball before and there were some wild games at first, and later some more skillful ones: they never seem to get tired of this game and we are glad of that for we feel that they can keep well when they have as much exercise daily as this game gives them. There were some days when the courts were covered with snow and the girls played in-door games: then we were glad for the games of "Pit", "Anagrams", "Lotto", a Flag game, and others that had come out in boxes from friends in America. The girls always enjoyed these games and it made a pleasant change from their usual work.

Our own school work progressed much as usual. Some changes for the better which we had intended to make were not possible because of the presence of the Techou school. We have had two new teachers, a Miss Wang from the Techou field who has taught for a time with Miss Sewall in Tientsin, and Miss P'eng, also of the Techou field. She has had a year of kindergarten work in Peking and so was especially fitted to take charge of the first two grades of the smaller girls. During the first semester there were thirty-two girls in attendance, three of whom were day pupils, and the second semester there were twenty-six. Because of lack of money and the crowded conditions we sent the girls home who did not pass the first semester examinations. Tuitions were raised the second semester and some special gifts that had been sent out were turned into the school funds so that we could keep school open until the end of March. At the Chinese New Year we had only a short vacation, instead of the usual one of a month, and most of the girls did not go home. The Techou girls could not be expected to make another trip home during the year, they had already had to make an extra one because of the flood-, and we could not close our school without involving them, so shortened our vacation, and altho our school did close in March, we had had only about one month less of school than usual. The Techou school also closed the last of March.

Our school girls carried on the work at the street chapel all year in a most helpful way. It is interesting to watch them teaching and to see the improvement, which we hope is a sign that they will be good teachers in our school some day. We have been able to keep a record of attendance with the names of the children who come often and this has helped to identify the pupils as well as to induce them to come more regularly. The list of those who have memorized selections has grown considerably and that is gratifying, for it not only means that more are learning but also that more are coming regularly. We have been able to partially divide the children into classes but there are always so many that do not come regularly and they are studying such a variety of selections, that it is hard to be as methodical as we would like to be. We feel that this is one of the best ways to reach the people of this part of the city who are not reached in other ways, and we hope that in the future we may have a Bible woman who will visit in the homes and keep up the interest that is started in this Sunday School.

When the girls went home they carried with them pictures and tracts to use in helping people this summer. Their reports last fall were very gratifying and we hope that their desire and ability to help others learn of Christ will increase with the years, making them true messengers of His, wherever they are.

Our industrial work has continued, in a small way, and there are a number of girls working at crocheting during this vacation to earn the money needed for their tuition and books. The amount asked now is about half of what it costs to buy their food only

but it seems to them like a large sum for what they have is so little. The lace they make is sold to foreigners here in China: as yet the girls have made hardly enough to make it pay to send it to America and since the duty is so high it seemed best to sell all that was possible right here in China.

If there are any friends who would like to help our work by sending pictures,scraps of cloth,etc.,we would be thankful. We continually use pictures,large and small,in our Sunday Schools: scraps of cloth are useful for piecing in the sewing lessons at school, and larger pieces can be used by the girls in making garments,as they did this year,some of which will do for poor children,while others are of a size to fit dolls only. They get the practice of making garments this way and they can not yet be expected to furnish their own cloth for these sewing lessons. We are wishing for some pencil boxes for the little girls in the first and second grades for their slate pencils are always dropping out of the desk onto the brick floor where they break into a number of not very useful pieces. Tablets are very useful in their school work but they can not be bot here,and good pencils are hard to buy. In fact,we find use for most of the things that are sent out and we want to let you know that we do appreciate and thank you for the loving thot that goes into each package sent to us.

We are still hoping and praying for the needed money for the new school buildings planned for our west yard,and are glad to hear that some money is in hand. We hope to have some of it here soon so as to buy some of the materials which will go into the buildings. Meanwhile we are doing our best to get the yard into good shape,by filling the hollow when possible,planting trees,smoothing down the uneven places,and trying in every way to make the yard worthy of the buildings we can see there in our imagination. The hollow has had several feet of water in it all year but the man who does the buying for the school has spent his spare time in bringing dirt from outside and slowly making a bank on the west side so that,at least,the tennis and basket balls will not fall into the water,as they did earlier in the year. In this damp place many trees spring up and we have planted them around our yard as well as furnishing many every year for use in other parts of the compound. We hope to get this hollow filled up so that there will be no danger of water standing there and so that place may be used for the children's gardens.

Just now there is a women's study class being held in the present girls' school yard,which makes us wish more than ever that the new girls' school were built so that the women could always use this yard,which was built for them. They are enjoying this time there and it is much easier to supervise their work and easier for them to do their proper studying.

At the close of another school year we still can say that we have made some progress,and have hopes for more improvement in the coming one. We are grateful for the help of our friends,which means more to us than we can say,and still want to ask for your prayers that we may go forward in the Master's work.

Sincerely yours, Ethel M. Long

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Sincerely yours,

January 20, 1918

REC'D JUL 2 1914

GENERAL WORK REPORT, PANGKIACHUANG STATION, NORTH CHINA.

Year May 1,1913---April 30,1914.

Introduction.

In the midst of the uncertainties which have characterized this past year, so far as the general condition of China has been concerned, the Pangkiachuang field has maintained a normal condition. Brigandage which has been rife in many parts of China has not been a part of our lot. With the exception of the southern part of our field good crops have been the rule. Therefore the work of the year has as it's background a peaceful situation with nothing external to hinder.

The Personnel of our station has been augmented by the arrival of Miss Mabel Huggins who came with the returning family of Mr. C.A.Stanley from America, last fall. Her year has been spent in language study. Mr. and Mrs. C.A.Stanley with family have been located for the year in Tientsin for language study. Miss Grace Wyckoff has had charge of the Girls' Boarding School with it's fifty or more girls. Miss Gertrude Wyckoff has spent the year in Woman's Work with it's strenuous touring and other duties. Dr. F.F.Tucker has had charge of all Medical Work and in addition has been busy about many duties connected with our removal to Techou. Dr. Emma Tucker has had her time filled with home duties. Miss Myra L. Sawyer, our trained nurse in addition to Language study has given much time to hospital matters. Mr. A.B.DeHaan has had general oversight of Evangelistic work and Educational work for men in addition to Language study. Mrs. De Haan with home duties, teaching English in the boys' Boarding School and lang-guage study has kept her time filled.

The completion of the purchase of forty acres of land near Techou city to be used for our new mission compound is the outstanding event of the year. Work of removal began this spring. The surrounding compound wall and the new hospital are in the process of construction.

Received July 20, 1918

The friendly reception which we are receiving is a cause for real rejoicing. The Removal will be pushed from now on and it is hoped that by 1916 our new plant will be in full working order. The dismantling of the old plant at Pangchuang has begun by tearing down the hospital buildings.

Evangelism.

A year ago found us recovering from the effects of the troubles with our Chinese preachers incident to the matter of raising salaries. It is a cause for real satisfaction to report that at this writing the spirit prevalent in this field has never been better. The troubles are recognized by both missionary and Chinese alike as having proved to be a real blessing to our church. However the writer feels that a splendid chance for a long advance ahead was lost by taking the workers back and beginning again on the old methods of work. The Independent church movement which began out of this movement is still continued in the county of Pingyuan. This work is supporting two men by means of contributions and by drawing on a fund of long standing which was in years past contributed for evangelistic work by the Chinese.

A new impetus was given to the work by the receipt of a Special gift of $605.50 for new evangelistic work this year. This has resulted in opening four new preaching centers at Wucheng, Sangyuan, Linghsien, and Chengchiak'ou. In addition a Tungchou graduate has been engaged to take four month's training at the YMCA in Tientsin after which he will travel about thru our Hsien cities, getting in touch with and working for the students and reading class of men. Furthermore the balance of this money has been used to send to over 150 selected men in our principal cities a weekly christian newspaper called the Christian Intelligeneer, hoping by this method to reach not less than one thousand reading men thru the mails weekly with the christian

message. Later it is expected to follow up this work by sending these men a selected list of books,one at a time, at regular intervals. It is also hoped that these 150 men can be persuaded to give us a list of ten friends each so that we shall have a mailing list of nearly 1500 educated men for future use.

Thruout the year we have received into membership a total of 60 members by baptism, 63 on probation and 10 infants by baptism. The total number of baptized christians in our field will number 925.

The problem which faces us most keenly is the one of getting the native church to recognize it's responsibility in the matter of self--support. With the exception of the region in which the Independent church works and the out-station of Chiu Cheng which contributes $75 Mex. a year to the support of it's pastor, there is no self-support thruout our whole field above the matter of local incidental expenses. How to bring this matter about is a hard problem to solve. Without some radical change in our policy of mission work it will not come for another generation.

One cause for disappointment is that of our seven students graduating at Tungchou college, all of whom are volunteers for the ministry under the new Volunteer Movement inaugurated by the YMCA, not one has made any advan--ces to take up evangelistic work. They have all expressed a willingness to go into every other sort of work except the direct preaching work.

Educational Work.

This department of work has centered in the Porter Boarding Academy. 60 boys have been enrolled in the Academy and Grammar grades. In addition to this central boarding school there have been 15 day schools owning allegiance to us here with a total of 239 pupils. Many

and perhaps a majority of these pupils are non-christian.

The faculty of the Boarding school at Pangchuang has been increased by the half-time of a Chinese Classic teacher who gives his time to the correction of Chinese essays. A conference last February which was attended by all the teachers of the primary schools was helpful in arousing new interest and in unifying our work. A splendid spirit of fellowship has characterized the working of the faculty of the Boarding School. All the practical responsibility has been carried by the Chinese.

The receipts of the Boarding school have been largely increased during the past year. Within the past four years receipts have risen from $200 gold to $700 or more per year. This latter amount will be increased very largely as soon as the older students graduate. The Academy is in a fair way to becoming self-supporting within the next few years.

A few cases of severe discipline have been met with. One boy was suspended indefinitely. Two others were also temporarily suspended for dishonesty in accounts. One of the latter has returned.

The health of the boys has on the whole been better than usual. Much interest has been taken in out of door exercises along the lines of hand-ball, football, tennis and gymnastics. Mr. Hou Hsieh Ch'eng who joined the faculty last fall, taking the place left vacant by Mr. Wang Yüan Fu, has done much to further the interests of athletics.

The religious life of the school has been wholesome. A large number joined the church last Christmas on confession of faith while many more joined on probation. Good interest exists in the local YMCA.

The launching of the Grinnell-China Educational Movement which in the future will finance the work here and at Lintsing is a cause for gratification. It is profoundly hoped that an educational work

director for this work, to be located at Techou, will soon be sent out by this movement. In connection with this movement it is encouraging to report that an additional special gift of $5,000 from an anonymous giver has come for enlarging the Porter Academy at Techou when it is relocated at that place..Furthermore the movement is hoped to be strengthened by sending Mr. Hou Hsieh Ch'eng from here to study at Grinnell for two years. He will sail in June for America.

The movement which looks forward to the affiliation of our educational work along higher lines with The Shantung Christian Union University to be located at Chinanfu is still a live issue. Very strong representations from the missions already in that union have been received by us. It is hoped that the Grinnell-China Educational Movement may be able to undertake the share of work which would naturally fall to our mission in case of union with that institution.

At present twenty of our Pangchuang students are studying in Tungchou. Seven of these will graduate in June. One student is studying in the Union Theological Seminary. One man is studying medicine A step in advance has been taken by station action in regard to aid granted to students from mission funds. Whereas heretofore all aid has been given in free grants in the form of scholarships,hereafter all such aid will be in the form of loans. It is hoped that this will result in greater self-respect on the part of the students and in a finer type of manhood. These loans will be without interest and payable at certain times after graduation.

This closes the report for another year. While externally there is nothing of a startling nature to report one can but feel that by means of such forces which have been set to work thru the agency of this station there has been a working of the Spirit in the great mass which surrounds us. Time will show the results. For the station.A.B.DeHaan.

Annual Report
Tangchiang - General work
Boyd Lak.

Angelina Fatten REC'D JUL 16 1914

Report for the Girls' Boarding School for the year ending 60

April 30th 1914 .

The years' report begins with the graduating exercises of the school, which took place the last of June 1913. Five girls graduated. They were dressed in the usual long light blue gments, and their manners were easy simple and graceful. The school entered the church to music, and the teachers and graduating class followed. An anthem "Guide me , O Thou Great Jehovah" was sung by the fifty girls, after which the essays were read, The presentstion of diplomas closed the exercises. In the afternoon four of the Tungchou graduates spoke on subjects which were interesting and helpful to all. After listening to these, the heda hea d of the "Female Seminary" more than regretted the fact that these same graduates, on their arrival, had received a hint that they would not be expected to attend the exercises in the morning. This was the first time such exercises had been held in the church, and only a few invitations had been given to men. Another year there will be no restrictions.

Just a short time before the close of school, Mrs. Goodrich made us a visit. A Temperance society, in connection with the Y.W.C.A. was formed in which the girls and women of the yard took great interest. The fall term opened with 54 girls. The days and weeks and months have passed with nothing of special interest. Faithful earnest work, and quiet growth in Christian character, have made teachers and pupils alike feel that all s such effort is not in vain. The coldest days of the winter are trying for all, and the unavoidable exposure to cold, due to our lack of proper means for heating, made it seem wise to dismiss two weeks earlier than usual.

A number of girls did not return this spring for various reasons. One girl more than a year ago, wrote aletter to a boy in the Academy. They were of the same place, and she says she only wrote asking him to take a kindly interest in her little brother. He wrote areply and it was reported that there was something decidedly friendly and personal in it. Later an enemy of this boy wrote a letter to her signing the other boy's name. Fear an examination of the matter would be unpleasant for her, "Happy Joy" was advised to stay at home. Another girl who apparently had no other fault than liking to dress prettily, did not return because some boys had written her name on the walls of an inn, and thus subjected her to criticism. These incidents show how like boys and girls these Chinese are, and how difficult it is to know how to guide them during this period of change in China. Two other girls wanted to try the Government schools. We heard later that they very much regretted the experiment. Two other girls have just gone home because of tubercular tendencies. Our girls are coming to realize thst they would better give up their school for a time than to risk their lives. These two had but one more year and we were sorry to have them leave even for a time. A member of a lower class, who has the same trouble, and is a decided menace to the other pupils, has also just left. Two days ago a little girl of thirteen by Chinese count, who came into the school last fall, had a hemorrhage . An examination showed the lower part of one lung to be in a bad condition. The trouble must have been of of some months standing. We have not far to look for the cause of such trouble. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure! Six girls in s room! Poor ventilation, and other conditions which cannot help but be more or less unhy gienic, even with the best of care, these things ought not so to be! Does any one wonder that we look forward to a speedy removal to Techou, where we will be able to remove around over our eight acres ! Miss Huggins radiant over the prospect of vegetable and flower gardens: and the basket ball present-ed to the school by Dr. and Mrs. Smith some months ago, will we hope find its use. Bright sunny rooms occupied by two girls, together with fine opportunities for exercise, will we trust give us conditions, which will will be less favorable for the "White Plague" which ha made such ravages in this school, during this d We hope to graduate anothe class in 1915 and then disband for a year, during which time the move to Techou will be made. ((This of course can only be true if the money asked is granted

In this report, the work of the Primary schools should be mentioned. Five such schools have been held for six months of the year. The teachers are graduates of this school, and a in the past two or three years so this year they have done excellent work. The classes which have come into our school give most satisfactory proof of the results.

RECD JUL 16 1914

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The little church takes pride in its small school. The children are paying more in these schools than in the Pangchuang school. One of these is receiving a small grant from the official. In our own district the official is not specially interested in the education of girls, but some men in the city are waking up. They want a school and we hope to report one next year. A young woman from our school taught in a Government school in Kao P'ang a year. She wanted to teach the little girls the songs for unbinding the feet. She did not dare to leave the word for "Lord" in it and the expression or thought" what has custom to do with the Christian" was changed to "the enlightened one". In the P'ing Yuan district school, the teacher was from a Presbyterian school. She took the pupils to the chapel a few times, but objection was made and she gave it up. In all this great district there is no evidence of thirst for learning on the part of people, and the education of girls is as neglected as ever. This is a sad fact. Miss Huggins writes to a friend, "At present how many girls in this great country district of ours do you suppose are in school? Between two or three million to draw from--how many girls in school? ONE HUNDRED! Let that speak for itself! Oh, how we long that more can have these privileges and can have their lives lifted from the conditions of unhappiness and hopelessness which are the lot of the uneducated unchristianized women of this land." I might add the Government schools give aid to the pupils while we are all the time raising our formerly were amounts for food and tuition. It looks as if they would have to be deprived of the education we offer if they most provide for themselves.

The requests made to the W.B.M.I. for the removal of our work to TeChou, for Womans' Work, including land and walls, is $125 oo ($12500.) $6000. of this is for the school and dormitory buildings. We have heard that these sums are being assigned. The Medical work moves first, this fall, and that means that the Drs. go, which will leave us without medical aid, which is no small responsibility for the one in charge. For this reason it is desirable that the rest of the work should follow as soon as may be, and we feel we must emphaize our urgent need at this time. We are not unmindful of the needs of others. Let us all go forward on the inspiration of the thought "Jehovah Jireh".

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Langhorne

Rec'd 1913

REC'D JUL 16 1914

Report of P'angkiachuang Evangelistic Womans' Work
April 30 1913-1914.

Only a small band of Chinese Christian women represent the evangelistic work of the P'angkiachuang station, but through their help the village work, touring, and station class instruction is carried on through almost all of the year. At the hear of this band stand three young women, one, Miss Chang, a bright attractive young woman of 27, leader of a series of revival meetings for women four years ago. We had hoped to keep her for the work, but some old "woman-go-between" meddled with her future and betrothed her. The second is Mrs, Kao, known by her maiden name as Miss Ch'en; she was in the boarding school about two years, but was married in the "Boxer Year" into a heathen home. After nine years, being left a widow, she came back with grateful heart glad to work for the church. She is 32 and has had two years in the Bible Training School. She shows herself to be a partially self-made woman, aspiring to be what others are, who have had much more education than she. The third is Mrs. Chang, who lives in the Compound, and may be considered a continuous Reception Committee for women coming and going. She has beenmuch of an invalid from spinal trouble, but now gets about more, as long as she wears a brace for support. She has a sweet face and voice and manner, and speaks out of a heart full of love for the Truth. She was an obstinate heathen a dozen years ago, but when once she began to learn her progress was remarkable, and three years in the Angell Memorial Bible School, Peking, has made her very efficient. These young women conduct classes, lead mee tings, and give lectures to women on various subjects. They are looked up to by the whole church. The two former, with Miss Wycoff, supplement the work of our second grade Bible women. Of this class there are eight, one of whom is the evangelistic teacher and matron in the present branch hospital inTechow. The others do village work making monthly or semi-monthly visits, preaching and teaching in some 50 villages. Most of them can write the Chinese short-hand, a system introduced in 1900. Although the method fell into disuse about as soon as it came into vogue, it is easily learned and has proved most helpful, giving even older women the pleasure of letter-writing and reporting the work they do. We have also not a few efficient voluntary workers, who assist when needed in classes or country work. Two such have been most helpful in the Techow city work and have visited some country towns receiving nothing but transportation. They have had no special training outside of station class, but their own zeal and love for God has made them earnest seekers after the Truth and has given them an eager desire to help others.

After the REMOVAL OF P'ANGKIACHWANG TO TECHOW, we plan to do comparatively little work for women in the main compound. Therefore we shall ask for building up the city work in the present city property in the Suburb. We may well make a large venture here for great opportunities await us in an untouched field for enlightening hundreds of women on the "Doctrine" and on current subjects of the day, with which they are entirely unfamiliarnow. For this work, we make an appeal for an attractive lecture hall and reception room. Moreover a building for a primary school and kindergarten and training-class rooms, as well as accommodations for workers, will be necessary. Here we hope to set going new forces in old places of formerly stubborn ignorance.

Report of P'angkiachuang Evangelistic Women's Work
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surrounds us. Time will show the results. For the station, a.b.

The village work and touring of the P'angkiachuang field extends to about 120 villages, in six or seven counties, the most distant to the south being a little over thirty miles but by the slow method of cart travel ten hours. When we think of the new work awaitingus in the future is one evangelistic woman, with even a larger force of Chinese helpers than above mentioned, sufficient for over-sight of activity in such a field? We think not.

In the summer of 1913, at the close of a special class for the Bible women, an invitation was given to nineteen villages to non-Christian women to attend a day of lectures in the Pangkiachuang chapel. About 200 women andchildren came from fifteen villages, and Dr. Smith addressed them. Our young women workers were responsible for this undertaking, as the one usually in charge was absent on vacation. The friendly response two or three times a year shown in such gatherings, is gratifying, though other results are less so.

In the spring of 1913, Mrs. Goodrich visited Pangkiachwang and incorporated in already organized societies the Temperance movement. The women were much interested, and many bought the white-ribbon bow pin. Later special lectures were given in most of the branch churches to keep this important subject before people.

In the summer a three weeks Normal class was held for the teachers of the primary schools to help them along pedagogical lines and also to acquaint them with the National Re aders, now used in all schools. Aside fromthis class and that for Bible women, ten station classes have been donducted in as many different places with an attendance of 180 regular pupils. Beside the local pupils there are always some boarders, who, unless the year is unusually bad, are provided only fuel with millet gruel for drink. The hymn chosen for this year, "I've found a friend, oh such a friend", formed the basis for instruction. Appropriate scripture with the story of David and Johnathan, and the stories of the Bethany-home friends and "His Friends", -all contributed, as we hoped, to make the flame of love for Jesus glow a little brighter and stronger in every heart. One cannot believe that these simple followers of the Master recieve His grace in vain.

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Passion Week
and
Easter Sunday
P'angkiachuang, Shantung.

"Where sin abounded grace did abound more exceedingly."

The work of the past year in station classes has been to try to help Christian women to appreciate more fully the love of Jesus for them and to think of his relation to them as a Friend. A number of weeks before Easter, a general invitation was given to the women of the church, most of them in the country, to come to P'angkiachwang and spend Passion week and Easter Sunday. For several years the observance of this Holy week has been growing in benefit received by those more advanced in the Christian life, and it was earnestly desired that many more might have the same opportunity. We wish that 400 might have come but we realize the difficulty of many to leave home and provide their own expenses outside of fuel and drink. About fifty spent the whole or part of the week with us, and on Easter, 150 beside the school attendance, gathered for the great day of the feast. The sight of so many, crowding full the women's side of the church was good to the eyes: all of them felt the inspiration of a new life. The special music by the higher and primary schools was good and in this land where child-life and child-deeds are so looked down upon, some proud mothers watched the performers because their girl or boy was taking part. A chant and chorus by two classes in the girls' boarding school, "Love, Love to Earth comes down", was beautiful in its transition from the story of humiliation, suffering, and death, to the shout of praise to the Risen One.

Miss Chang, who led a series of revival meetings four years ago, was asked to consider taking the leadership of similar meetings again. A few suggestions as to the need of preparation in view of the intervening years in which some experiences in the testing of character had come to her, were given to her prayerfully. She came with humility, earnestness and consecration taking her part as simply and unostentatiously as before. She had charge of the morning and evening services. "Seeing Jesus" was the subject for thought. It seems almost too sacred to describe meetings where the Spirit is moving. One morning the self-satisfied condition of the church, not seeming to be seeking to see more or know more of Jesus, was the burden that brought forth strong supplications and tears on its behalf. On "Good Friday", "Tis Midnight.... .."sung in hushed voices, stilled every heart. The leader broke out between her sobs trying to picture the weakness of the disciples who could not "watch with Him one hour". At the close ten women rose to say, "I desire to acknowledge Jesus as my Savior".

A Bible class for the workers and the more advanced women was held each forenoon. In keeping with "His last days" the subject matter was from "Morgan's Crises of the Christ", the fifth Crisis, the Crucifixion. This led the women into an avenue of thought broader and larger than they had ever supposed the depth of the subject could take them, and we toudhed but the edges. For older women appropriate Scripture was selected and they received the written slips with eagerness.

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The afternoon meeting was one to which all attendants invited women,-Christian or other-wise,hospital patients,and especially both Christian and non-Christian women from the village.A hymn,in itself an invitation to come to Jesus,was studied,a short talk given by two Christian workers,and then an opportunity for individualwork in which each one in the room engaged,teaching or talking to someone else.Old and young went at this eagerly and seemed hungry to help.A little girl from a heathen home sought out an elderly woman whose partial indifferese was no hindrance to the child.Another child,who is in school for the first time this year,looked disturbed when I asked if there was nothing to do.She said,"Everyone has someone to teach her".I took one woman away from some person who was teaching two and gave the girl a chance.

The Sunday School work for children in our compound and in the village has been done by a teacher and girls from our school.Children of our Christians attend regularly but the village children are very irregular.A short text of scripture is given to each child and treasured like a diamond.May these texts bear fruit. The greatest joy of this work is to see how the teachers love their little heathen sisters.This loving attention may arousein "little sister" the desire to be like "big sister". We hope so.

[illegible] for month 1913-'14.
Pangchuang:
Pegell Memorial Bible School.

CD JUN 11 1915

Report of the Womans' Work P'angkiachwang, May to Dec. 1914.

Womans' Work dates back to 1874-1880, for Pangkiachwang. When Mrs. Stanley Sr. of Tientsin and Mrs. Arthur Smith made trips with their husbands into the province of Shantung. It was on the river bank seven miles from Pangkiachwang, at No. 7, that God's messengers occaisonally tarried for a longer or shorter time to give the "Good Tidings" to a few women whose hearts the Lord had opened to receive the Truth. The first baptized woman convert was in this village and she afterwards gave her life to the church for several years, as she was able. A letter of 1880 records 138 women church members. The names of Misses Andrews, Evans, Chapin, and Porter enter into the work of the "Country Parish" and to this day they are held in loving rememberance. In those earlier years only a few villages were visited regularly and no trained Bible Women were under employ, but we recall with pleasure Mrs. Wu, Pastor Chia's mother-in-law, Mrs. Wu Feng I, Mrs Chiang for Shih Chia T'ang, and later Mrs Ma, and Mrs. Hu fruits of the medical work. Now 121 villages are open to us for more frequent visits than we are able to make. The villages nearer to P'angkiachwang, more than a score, are more alive than ever and our large meetings and lecturers are well attended by those who are most friendly. We are sure the seeds of Truth have fallen into the hearts of many of these people.

At present the number of women helpers is 11. One is a graduate of both the Pangkiachwang school and the Peking Academy, a talented and consecrated girl, most zealous in meeting every opportunity to preach and help others. A second one studied in P'angkiachwang about two years, was married into a heathen home in the Boxer year, where she lived in the midst of heathenism for nine years, but was then released in God's own providence to help the church she loved. She later had two years in the Training school in Peking. The third worker, tho a partial invalid, is out of the station class, with three years in the Bible Training school in Peking. She has ever been ready for local work with the church members or station classes. These are our trained helpers and most efficient has their service been. They always respond gladly to the call of duty, regardless of heat or cold, smoke or dust, the inconvienience and discomfort from smoky, dirty rooms, or crowded sleeping quarters. Near the end of the year six weeks of such continued work showed a beautiful spirit of self-denial and Christian love. Ten women just past middle age have been in the country field doing village work, and teaching the Christians. By tours and classes the younger women supplement the work of the older, but we do not discount the "Work of faith and the Labor of love" of these helpers. One woman has been in the Techou hospital as an evangelistic worker. We may also mention the faithful service af Mrs. K'ung and Miss Chang on the medical staff. Tho the latter has not had the opportunity to study in a nurses' training school, she has filled a place in ministering to the sick which has been invaluable.

The station class report must be meager because both in the heated season and the harvest time such work cannot be done. In the summer a few of the helpers came together and were much quickened in zeal and love for the work as earnest messages came to them from Dr. Johnston's book, Studies for Personal Workers" and other lessons. In the fall, owing to the probable demolition of buildings, which would interfere with spring classes, two were arranged for with the desire to help any inquirers to take advance steps toward entering the church. The time was not a favorable one; excuses were many and apparently little was accomplished. Three women were invited to study in Pangkiachwang for three months as preparation for future usefulness in the church. Mrs. Chang T'ing Wen had charge of the class and did thorough work.

JUNE 21 1918 Report of the Women's Work Pangkiawang, May to Dec. 1914.

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After the harvest Mrs. DeHaan visited a number of the outstations in company with Mr. DeHaan;she became a very part of the campaign and was an inspiration to the women she met.At that time too touring in the Techou field was done.More work was also done by the young women in the Southern part of the field,where three classes were begun which continued into the new year.In Chin Ch'eng a class mostly of young married women was much appreciated,and ties of Christian friendship became most helpful.

In the summer,in response to special calls in the adjacent villages a large number of women attended a lecture in the chapel The day was one of the hottest,but when with red faces and wearied feet our guests arrived,we felt the genuineness of a friendliness which would not let the invitation go unheeded.Tea was served and every thing done for their comfort.

At present the primary schools are under the supervision of the Evangelistic worker.The work done by our own girls is commendable,but conferences and normal work are essential to far better teaching.This we must have in the future.Ngen Hsien has a government school and one of our Christian girls has the honor of being the female teacher.She has given good satisfaction.Being nesr to the church she brings her pupils to the services,and the spirit of the school is good.It is well to have this school and our own side by side.In Li Lu Chwang,P'ing Yuan district,we have the best school house for girls. Temples in the village were torn down and built up into 4 room buildings for both boys' and girls' schools.Church and village work in harmony.The official was asked for aid and for two years has given quite liberally.As the building is not yet paid for,this bonus has to help out on the debt,but soon we hope the school can be nearly self supporting.In Yüan Chwang a new school has been started with a good local constituency.In the fall with the opening of schools,lectures and teas were an attraction to a large company of both Christions and non-Christians who were much interested in the subject of girls' education.There have been 5 schools with 64 pupils representing over 30 villages.Can anyone tell what this leavening process is to mean for the future?

Respectfully submitted

Gertrude Wyckoff.

per S.S.II

Annual Report - 1924 -

Women's Work

Chungchuang

D.

RECD JUN 5 1915

China at Large

The outstanding event in the political history of China has been the strengthening of the position of the present government. Never has Yuan Shih Kai been stronger than today. While far from being a Republic in fact it is nevertheless true that the policy of President Yuan of centralizing the power of the government at Peking is making for slow but steady progress. Only one political party is left. The confidence the present government is awakening is shown clearly enough by the fact that internal loans based on government bonds are now possible. For many years, owing to sad lessons learned by financeers under the Ching dynasty, this has been impossible. The present ability to place internal loans enables China to finance her government even if it is impossible for her to raise foreign loans.

The war in Europe has affected China in many ways. Commercially she has suffered along with the rest of the world. Japan's entrance into the turmoil at Tsingtau, Shantung, has brought the fighting down to China's own soil. Following upon the footsteps of Japan's victory at Tsingtau has come the new conditions with Japan, the end of which is not yet. Japan's demands of China are pronounced to be striking at China's sovereignity. It is the hope of all that Japan will rise to great heights in her dealings with China and give back to China the port of Tsingtau at the close of the present war.

The war has affected the local field which only goes to prove how wide spread the effect ~~of the present war~~ is. Our hospital has suffered by the increase in the price of drugs. Hosp--ital equipment is interned in a port in the Mediterranean sea. Local crops of peanuts which have found an export market in years past are a drug on the market with no demand for them.

China is awakening to her need for greater emphasis on ~~the~~ good lower schools. The educational program began some years ago by the establishment of large universities is giving way to greater emphasis on the lower schools. But here she again fails for lack of competent teachers. Taxes raised for avowedly school purposes often find their way into other channels. A greater recog--nition of the value of mission schools seems to be the program everywhere. Our local magistrate, after a visit to our ~~xxxx~~ schools, spoke most appreciatively of the work we were doing in a lecture given by him to ~~the~~ government school in his city.

Religiously we find that the highest government servant, the president of the Republic, has gone through ~~with~~ all the rites connected with Confucian worship. But religious liberty is a tenet in the policy of the government. The marvelous success of the recent Eddy meetings shows the openmindeness of the leading classes in China toward christianity. Meetings led by others in smaller cities all over China have had comparatively as great suc--cess in reaching the educated men of China. One feels that China was never so open to the truth as she is now. One longs to have the means to push forward a strong campaign at this strategic time. For these are the days to which our forerunners looked forward in faith but never saw themselves.

One is impressed with a new spirit in the land. And it is this spirit which is reaching out blindly in many cases for better things which is the hope of christianity. For we can direct this spirit into channels which will save China if we act at once.

Annual Report - 1914

Outstanding features of the year's work.

Perhaps the most significant of all events during the past year has been the beginning of our move to Techou. During the preceding year land amounting to almost forty acres had been purchased. Early in the spring of this year work began on the long brick wall which incloses the compound. This wall is almost a mile in length. Following that and in conjunction with it, work began on the new combined woman's and men's hospitals. The work is almost completed on these as the year closes but the opening will be postponed until May ~~next~~. Two residences were also begun, one of which was almost finished at the end of the year. The pleasant reception tendered us by the city folk has been among the most happy events of this removal.

In connection with rebuilding we were glad to welcome Mr. J.Van Wie Bergamini, an architect from America, sent out on a five year contract, to help with the large building operations in our Mission. We are fortunate to have the first use of this man, who has proved himself most efficient.

The return of Rev. and Mrs. O.A.Stanley and family to the station after an absence of over two years should be noted.

As regards the evangelistic work, the most important event was the coming of the special gift of Mr. Bates of $600 for new evangelistic work. This has made possible the opening of four new centers which have not been able to have regular men stationed there. In addition great interest has been aroused thruout the field among the leading educated men by means of the postoffice thru which gifts of papers and books were sent to them. The use of the postoffice for evangelistic work is a new phase of our work and is proving successful.

Along with the removal to Techou we must note the beginning of the demolition of the plant at Pangchuang. The hospital and ~~physician's~~ two residences have come down and the other buildings will soon follow in order that the salvage may be used in rebuilding.

A gift of $600 Mexican to the new hospital from the military officials at Techou has revealed to us the extremely friendly spirit prevalent there. This gift came entirely unsolicited in appreciation of services rendered by our branch hospital which has been established there for years.

Another significant item is that during the past year we have had the largest number of baptisms for many years, namely 73. A new spirit of interest in the church seems to be prevalent, even in the smaller outstations. Larger attendance at station classes (Bible classes held for a fortnight or longer) of both men and women clearly reveals that we are making progress.

Special meetings have been held in five centers by the missionary for the educated classes, consisting of three lectures, one dealing with the European war, one with Patriotism and one with The Hope of China. These were given in buildings borrowed from the government for the most part. One found the deepest interest and the leading men of all classes attended. Over three hundred signed cards expressing a desire to know more of the truths of christianity. These meetings revealed how open China is for what we can give.

A deepening of the interest of Grinnell in the work of education connected with this field has been most gratifying. Both the church and college have been seeing greater visions of the possibilities of this field for investment.

The continued support of the work by Mr. Templeton who has proved himself a friend of the station in many ways in years past is one of the features of the year which has brought cheer and courage to the hearts of us all. We would that more good friends such as he has proved himself to be and as Mr. Bates is now proving himself to be might be found for our work here. For they make possible the reaching out for these millions at our doors in ways impossible without their support.

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The Outstations.

During the year four new outstations have been opened with preachers located in each. These are at Wu cheng, a county seat 25 miles south west of Fangchuang; at Cheng Chia Kou 17 miles west of Fangchuang; at Sang Yuan, 30 miles north of Fangchuang; and at Ling Hsien, 20 miles east of Fangchuang. In each of these places were located two men to begin a work which we hope may be continued until a self-supporting church is formed in years to come. Mr. Bates' special gift made this possible. At these places we have only rented properties. The preachers have been busy during the year attending fairs in their neighborhood and preaching to the large masses as well as doing such personal work as they found opportunity to do. All of these four places are strategic centers in our field and form part of the eleven places which we are seeking to occupy with the hope that out from these places there will go spiritual forces which will result in the end in the evangelization of the surrounding districts. We need property owned by the church in all these places. In 1915 we hope to open one more new place at Wu Ch'iao, 20 miles northeast of Techou. Here too we shall need to rent property. The hope is that some one at home will be able to supply the money required to establish permanent plants in each of these places. The total sum required for a complete plant in each of these five places is $13,000 gold. This would provide an adequate assembly room, rooms for boys' and girls' schools, a reception room for guests of quality, rooms for women's work, rooms for men's work, a library reading room in three of the centers, preachers' and teachers' living rooms, a branch dispensary and equipment for the above. We would thus hope to be able to draw a better class of men and women for until we win the educated classes we shall find that the church progresses only slowly.

At Pingyuan, fifteen miles south east of Fangchuang, we find the center of the Independent church movement. Connected with this station are three smaller churches located in villages, namely at Kanfen, Li Lu Chuang and Liu Wang Chuang. At Li Lu Chuang we find a very progressive little church. Recently an old temple and the land connected with it was turned over to the church on condition that it be used for school purposes in forming a combined christian and heathen school, under the direction of the church. They tore the temple down and built up a new edifice which serves as a school on week days and a church on Sunday. The government also gives them a grant in aid, thus making the school self supporting. They also have a girls' school which is supported in part by government aid. Perhaps no place in our field is doing better than this small place in the way of looking after it's own needs. But the foundation of this church was laid with blood which ran down the back of old Chu Kuang Kuei, who died this year. Mengyeng ago He was beaten for his faith by a Chinese official until his back was a pulp and from which he never only

recovered ~~for~~ after many weeks and months ~~afterwards~~. He could better understand somethings which Paul suffered than most of us can. At Kanfen there is also a small boys' school and the same may be said of Liu Wang Chuang, both of them receiving government aid and independent of the Home Board. Next year it is hoped to start a boys' school in Pingyuan city itself. Experience has taught that a small school in a church does more to keep up it's interest than almost anything which can be devised where a permanent preacher cannot be ~~[illegible]~~ located. If the teacher is a graduate of of our local schools he can serve both as teacher during week days and as preacher on Sundays. Some of the most helpful work in our field has been done by such preachers.

At En Hsien city (ten miles south of Pangchuang) we are rejoiced to report that a decided change for the better has come. In former times this has been a most disappointing city to reach. It was dead and entirely unresponsive to the gospel appeal. On top of this the church received a bad name by the fact that a preacher located there was not careful about the type of men he allowed to frequent the chapel. But this is all done away now. A new interest is evident by increased gifts of money by christians in surrounding villages. A girls' school during the past year has helped to increase the interest in this place. The attitude of the city people is changed for the good. One of our Pangchuang girls' Boarding school graduates is teacher in a govern--ment girls' school at this place and has led her pupils to church many times on Sundays. The opening of a branch medical dispensary at this place during the coming year should serve to help this outstation. We need to have better buildings here and more land. For this place as well as for Pingyuan we need to have $2500 for each place. At En Hsien a neighbor wishes to sell to us and I hope that we can seize the opportunity before it is too late. This would provide us with suitable land for our work and buildings could be built later.

At Kaotang, 30 miles south of us, we have property but it is in a very dilapidated condition. During the spring the building used by the girls' school during the preceding year fell down and has not been rebuilt on account of lack of funds. We need for this place $2500 gold. Here we have a small boys' school and also one preacher located. With an adequate plant as noted under the paragraph describing the opening of the new outstations, we could do ~~some~~ much effective work in this center. Here as elsewhere we need a larger staff. This station is responsible for hundreds of thousands of people and one man is not enough to meet it. We need here as in the other eleven centers of strategic importance two evangelists equiped with a good tent which can be used at the great markets and fairs. We need a college trained man who can give his full time to working among the educated classes and especially reach--ing out for the teachers in the schools of all grades. We need a Bible woman for the work which only a woman can do among her sex. Then if we have ~~a~~ capable boys' school and girls' school teachers we can hope to make our influence felt deeply. Our present receipts from the American Board for Evangelistic work is only about $1100 gold. To work our field through the eleven outstations as outlined would require that we have at least $2500 gold a year in addition to the Board's grants. But with this sum we could make an unparalleled impression on our two million or more people.

Hsia Chin is 30 miles southwest of Langsmang. Here we have our best outstation plant. We need however another $1000 gold to equip it thoroly for our work. Both boys' and girls' schools are to be found here and this station is one of our most promising, altho the people ~~are poor~~ who have joined the church are poor. In connection with this outstation there are several small places in villages which are looked after by the preacher in this central city. The attitude of the leading classes is decidely friendly to the church ~~here~~. Here we hope to establish a medical dispensary during the coming year. ~~xxxxx~~ Further we hope to establish in all of these important centers such dispensaries. A Chinese trained doctor will visit each place once a month, stopping for four days in each place, allowing one man in this way to make the circuit of five important centers during a month's time. Two medically trained men are now available for such work and while funds are sufficient to begin this work during the coming year we shall need to look forward to new sources to continue it during the years to come. To a practical people like the Chinese, a demonstration of applied christianity by this means, will do much to remove prejudice and win them to allegiance ~~with~~ to the church.

Chiu Cheng is an important market town 12 miles south west of Fangchuang where we have a church which is supporting the pastor in charge for three months of the year. We are located here in a yard belonging to an old Shansi guild temple. The hope for this place is that within the next few years we shall be able to purchase this private temple with it's fine buildings and turn it into a christian church. If we can do this then we shall have room sufficient for all the needs of the church during our generation. A sum of $1500 is needed for this. Prospects are such that we shall be able to do this in the near future unless unforeseen events occur to prevent. I wish the money was in sight before the time comes for this for then we could close the deal when we have the opportunity. This will make a fine little romance, ~~for~~ To change such a large temple in such a prominent place into a christian meeting house will have it's influence far and wide. We shall bury the mud gods with little ceremony when once we can call them ours. And after the rains descend upon them and they are melted they will be converted into "divine mud".

Techou hereafter will be our central station instead of coming under the title of out-station. Here we have owned property for several years. A branch dispensary for a term of ten years, visited semi-monthly for one day, has proven to us the value of such work. When our central station is complete we hope that it will include a $23,000 hospital for men and women; a woman's work plant consisting of girls' school, nurses training school, and woman's work quarters worth $13,500; a boys' school plant worth $10,000, and five residences for ~~xxxxxx~~ missionaries. In addition we need some $7,000 for a church and men's work in the south city suburb, $2,000 of which is in hand. With the removal to this new place, a strategic center located on the railroad, and of large military importance on account of the location of the government arsenal at this point, we hope for a new regime in our work. It will be like beginning again with an entirely new plant. Fangchuang will be dismantled and only enough buildings for the needs of the local church will be left. The next report will be written from Techou and a new epoch in our work will begin.

The culmunative impression left from a review of our outstation work is one of cheer. The fact that a better type of men, of large influence are seeking entrance into the church, here and there, is indicative of the spread of the gospel leaven. Several government school teachers are included in the number received by baptism and probation. The total number of baptisms as noted has been 73 and those received on probation have been 93, a total of 166 taking a forward step during the past twelve months.

The case of one man may be cited. He has been a government school teacher in the city of En Hsien for two years. During our recent campaign for the leading classes we discovered him. He informed us that for two years he had been awaiting an opportunity to join the church. In the meantime he had been carrying a pocket New Testament from which he read daily. He showed a large knowledge of truth and was received on probation at once. Since then he has been exerting a positive influence in his school for the church and its teachings. The writer of this report was deeply impressed with the extent of the spread of gospel truth. The ground has long been prepared for our future work. One believes that the century and more of christian effort in China has made the nation dead ripe for the truth. The coming years should see great harvests.

Educational work.

The year has brought forth no extraordinary elements in our educational work. Our local Boarding school of Academy and Intermediate grade has been doing its work as usual. Another teacher has been added to the staff in addition to another new man who came to take the place of Mr. Hou Hsueh Cheng. The latter has gone to Grinnell college, Iowa, for two years work after which it is expected that he will return and teach in our schools. His going was for the purpose of cementing the relationship between Grinnell and our schools as well as for the future advantage to our local schools. The hoped for educational director who is to be a Grinnell graduate and to be supported by Grinnell has not yet come but promises have been made that he will be sent in 1915. This will make for better work than is possible at present.
The attendance in our local Boarding schools have been as follows. In the Academy we have had 37 ~~boys~~ and in the Intermediate grade 21 boys.

Our primary schools have numbered thirteen with an attendance of 234. Indications are that we shall be able to extend these schools indefinitely in the future. Our present plan is to grant such a school a subsidy of not more than $8.00 gold on condition that they employ a teacher approved by our local Boarding school faculty and allow christian instruction in the school. With the oversight which the coming educational director can give to this work we hope for ~~larger~~ increased number of schools affiliated with us here. The great need of China today is better elementary schools. By establishing some of these schools we open a new center for evangelistic effort. During the past year at Shih Chia Tang, the first place where a boys' christian school was established in this region in 1879, we find such a school. Two years ago this place was considered almost dead. We placed a graduate of our boys' school as head of a small school there. At present the place has revived so that each Sunday we find christian services led by this teacher and a large number attending. In one of our station Bible classes for men held this winter in this place, there was an attendance of over

thirty men. It is because of the evangelistic importance of these schools that the church is justified in pushing this type of work. From the boys in these schools we receive our pupils in our local boarding schools of higher grade and in turn from these we develope the leaders in our church. Every man of any importance today in our church has practically received his start in some school of this nature. Evidence taken from many parts of China and from every denomination proves conclusively that for China there is no more important evangelistic agency for leavening the whole mass than the christian primary school.

The government primary schools are free to the boys in the cities. In Techou we have had a primary school which at present, from the Chinese point of view, is charging an excessive high rate of tuition. Last year some of the non-christian boys left to attend the free government school. But this spring they are back with us. This is a silent commentary on the grade of work carried on by the two types of schools.

With the removal to Techou and the completion of our new plant, with the coming of an educational director from Grinnell, with the return of Mr. Hou Hsueh Cheng from America, and with the new spirit in the life of the church, we shall hope to push forward our educational work until we shall be able to touch the lives of hundreds where we are touching tens at the present time.

We have at present a number studying in college and graduate schools. Last June four of our boys graduated from the North China Union College at Tungchou, near Peking. Two others who had remained for a year of postgraduate work also received their diplomas from a special Normal course. One man graduates this New Year from the Shantung Union Medical college at Chinanfu.

Those still pursuing their studies are fourteen at the North China Union college at Tungchou and three at the Shantung Christian University at Weihsien. In the Union Theological Seminary at Peking we have one regular man and one short-cut course man. One woman in the Peking Union Medical college will shortly graduate and will then give her services to our woman's hospital at Techou for five years at the least. In Peking ten of our girls are studying in advanced schools.

One is impressed with the length of time it takes to develope workers thru our schools but after they have finished their work and can serve the church, or their nation in other capacities, we have something worth while. Christian education is the bulwark upon which the future success of christianity in China depends.

The continued approval of leading Chinese men not in the church of christian education augurs well for the future. In our own field during the past year we have seen the government making direct grants in aid to schools avowedly christian. When once this becomes an established principle we shall be able to extend our influence far and beyond what it can be when we have only funds from home upon which to draw. So far as the local field is concerned, and it is not different from other parts of China, we may feel assured that for many years there will be a most important sphere for christian schools.

A Look Ahead.

The future will see the inauguration of our new plan of full cooperation with our Chinese coworkers in all matters pretaining to the control and the management of the work of the church, including the much mooted question of monies received from the Home Board. This should make for greater efficiency and a finer spirit in the church. It is splendid

to realize that the time has come for this forward step. By taking this advanced step we hope that many difficulties which have characterized the work heretofore will be removed. The Chinese look foward with great pleasure to this new cooperation and we have every reason to believe that they will rise to the larger trust reposed in them.

The adoption of a definite program ~~for our field~~ whereby we aim to occupy the eleven strategic centers in our field, supply-ing these centers with an adequate plant as our American contrib-ution to the Chinese church, on the same principle that the Church Building Society at home works, should make for more definiteness in our planning. The hope and prayer is that men at home may be led to see the importance of this work and give of their means to this end. If we can establish in these centers churches which will in time become self-suporting and self-propogating as well as self-governing we shall have established christianity in this region for all time to come. For from these centers influences will radiate into all the surrounding regions.

The opening of ten branch dispensaries in 1915 should make for larger interest in the church. Heretofore we have only had a chapel, ~~and~~ (most of them are the most uninviting places one can imagine) and a preacher, in the places we have tried to occupy. There was no special attraction to gain the attention of the masses. By the opening of these dispensaries which will minister to the sick and ailing for practically nothing, ~~so far as cost is concerned~~, we hope to get at the hearts and minds of many now outside the church.

In 1915 we also hope to begin on a definite program for reaching the school teachers in our eight counties. The plan of having a special man set aside for each county whose task it will be to travel from school to school ~~all over the county~~ appeals to all the Chinese who have given it consideration. These leaders should be c college graduates who will be able to give lectures as well as sermons in these places. In this way we hope to reach from 1,000 to 2,000 teachers and not less than 20,000 pupils. To finish up a year's work it may seem wise to have a summer conference for these men at our central station ,patterned after the YMCA summer conferences. If once we can get these classes we can get the masses.

The past year's work by means of the postoffice will be carried on through 1915. I hope that further plans may be developed for extending this work by means of special monthly or bi-monthly bulletins sent out from our central station giving various items of interest to these men of prominence.

For Techou city our hopes are high. With our highly efficient plant rebuilt as new from the very bottom we shall have what is needed for years to come. Part of the money needed is still ungranted by the Boards at home. We trust that this is but temporary however.

For the Chinese church we have hopes that with the new spirit prevalent in all quarters we shall see better things. The begin-ning of self-support in four centers should be pushed until our final aim is consummated. Our problems, owing to the scattering of our 250 christians in 250 villages are great. But we believe the time is coming when we shall be able to report progress where none is seen at present.

Finally our hope for the future is based on our faith in the working of the Holy Spirit of the Living God. The present new life in China is but the working of the Spirit. God calls us to greater things and we shall fail unless we respond with enthusiasm.

For the Station, A. S. Haan.

Te Chou Station Report, 1914.

Annual Report - 1914-1915
General Evangelistic & Educational Work
Pangchuang (Tehchou)
Boys Academy

REC'D JUN 11 1915

Report of the Pangchuang Girls' school ending December 31, '14.

The time which is covered by this report begins with the last month of the spring term. As last year so this, it should first record the graduation exercises at the close of the school year. Seven girls graduated, and won the praises of all those who were present by their easy manners and well read essays. A pleas--ant and unusual feature of the occasion was the presentation of diplomas to twenty-two other young women. At the time they finished this school diplomas were not given, so for this reason and also in recognition of the work they had given during the last few years they were made up to them at this time. It was an inspiration to look into the faces of the eight who were present, and to hear the names of the absent ones read. The same day the preacher's wife, a former school girl, invited some twenty of us to eat together and we certainly had a jolly time.

Twelve girls went to Peking in the fall to enter the college and Academy, one for normal work, one for a two years' kindergarten course, two for college work, and the rest for the Academical work. Three were graduates of the class of 1913 and five of the class of 1914.(One dropped out because of sickness and one we are sorry to say was expelled because she tampered with her marks.) This means that when work opens in Techou in 1916 we shall have eight graduate students to help in city and primary school work in our large southern field. The year following two college graduates will be ready to take up work in the Techou Academy. We are most thankful for this prospect. May God bring our hopes to fruition beyond our expectations.

Fifty-two scholars entered the Pangchuang school in the fall. Fourteen are from the Lintsing field. The torn up condition of the yard and the necessary confusion, together with the uncertainity of the future, have all combined to react a trifle on the pupils, making work seem a little less worth while. At the same time the spirit of the school has been good. The YWCA has done its part to keeping up an earnest christian spirit. More responsibility has been placed upon the teachers, which they have assumed and carried satisfactorily in many ways. Some things have shown that it is still too early, too much to their care. Teaching and supervision still need the guidance of the missionary. Two or three cases of pilfering and unwillingness to acknowledge the same make one realize anew how very difficult to have truth and honesty in the lives of the pupils.

In closing we may anticipate a little. At the close of the next term and the end of the school year eight girls will finish the regular course. The school is to be closed for a year with the hope and expectation that the new buildings will be ready for use in September 1916. This date will mark a new era in the history of the school. With grateful recognition for past blessings and looking unto Him,"That is able to do exceedingly abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto Him be glory."----We close the record of the year, and indeed we may say the record of two score years.

Respectfully submitted,

Miss Grace Wyckoff.

Annual Report - 1914
Pangchuang Girls' School

 REC'D JUN 5 1915

Moving and Looking Forward

to

Tehchow

from

Pangkiachwang

1914

Williams Hospital for Men

Porter Hospital for Women

Because of a change in the report year, this summary will cover but the last eight months of 1914. During this period the usual medical work has been carried on at both Pangkiachwang and Tehchow, though the main business of those in charge has been to oversee the construction of the new hospitals.

War

There used to be a god of war. He is now legion, and these revised devils of war have affected our work in numerous ways, remote and direct. The beds and other supplies shipped just after the war began are still interned in a Sicilian port, and it has more than taxed our negative treasury to order them over again. Meantime we must needs postpone the full hospital opening till the new lot can arrive. Glass has jumped 300%, but other necessities fortunately less.

Even before the war was bulletined we were advised by the chief local official that it would be distasteful to the government to have us employ a Japanese, with whom a contract had been made, to sink the much needed artesian well. The official was visited, and he explained how he had orders from above to keep all Japanese out of his district. He advised us to cancel the contract at all costs, and after much telegraphing and the securing of legal advice, this

was done. Our several wells of bitter water are unusable for many purposes, so we are without good water save as it is brought by barrow from the Grand Canal, nigh two miles away. However, we have the cordial good will of an efficient magistrate, an asset not to be despised, now that China is in the midst of a crisis with Japan. Pres. Yuan is proving his worth and merit as he endeavors to steer the ship of state about the thousand and more shoals of Japanese so-called diplomacy. Would that the United States more fully realized her opportunity to aid,-as she will in time.

Progress

From May first to the end of the year saw the nigh-completion of the following hospital structures, though leaving much to be done in interior finishing and equipment.

The administration and dispensary building for both the Williams Hospital for Men, and Porter Hospital for Women. This building is quite modern in structure and in some lines of equipment, and, till their own homes can be built, will also house the nurses. Each half is quite separate, and contains waiting and dispensary rooms, offices, two wards and private rooms, besides bath rooms, drug room, and a generous store room space on the fourth floor.

The Spence operating pavilion is just back of the main building, connected by corridor, and contains beside the operating room proper, the essential anaesthetizing, sterilizing, and dressing rooms.

The Mensel-Clark ward-pavilion is just opposite the above, and is a type of the three ward-pavilions erected to date, except that thanks to the presence of our architect during its construction, it is both better looking and better built than the others. It will accommodate about 14 patients, including a private room, and contains two service rooms for the nurses.

The Lilla P. Sargent-~~McCracken~~ ward-pavilion is further down the long connecting corridor also on the men's side. It cares also for 14

connecting corridor, also on the men's side, and provides for 14 patients.

The Mary Rankin Johnson ward-pavilion is the last one at the end of the 200 foot corridor. This ward is on the women's side, and a space has been left between ~~it~~ it and the operating pavilion for the much needed maternity and children's ward,* for which we now have no funds.

The isolation wards, for men and women, are in the extreme north east corner of the hospital compound, in separate yards. Each yard contains two wards, with their respective small kitchens, and service rooms, so arranged that they may be run independently or together, as need may arise.

Inn. With funds specially raised an inn has been erected across the main road in front of the middle of the new compound. Thus the friends and relatives of patients have a convenient place to go, rather than scattering throughout the city. Evangelistic work is to be allowed there. The management of the inn is under the control of the hospital, and the small rental money reverts to hospital funds.

It would seem as though every step of reconstruction was one of prayer. That morning two years ago when the land site was inspected at two A.M. to avoid a jump in the price, seems long ago. Fellow workers, men and noble women not a few, architects (our own as well as others consulted), the Mission property committee, and those whom we like to consider "stock holders" in America and elsewhere, all have helped magnificently. Not a building, large or small, has been begun without a prayer of consecration on the spot, the longing being that each brick and tile shall cry out for the work these buildings are to do.

"Peace be to this house, and heal the sick that are therein." The Stanley and Tucker families, Miss Sawyer, and Mr Bergamini have

*Since writing the report a gift has come which assures the erection of Mollie Ward for Children.

been comfortably housed in some of the hospital wards the last part of the year.

It is a remarkable fact, and one that clearly shows God's part in this work, that Mr "Cloud", our able middleman, could purchase fifty irregular tracts of land, in all aggregating some thirty five acres, leaving not a single spot unpurchased within the rectangular area, and only three small areas outside this "general compound". These latter prove to be most useful locations for Chinese residences, and the above mentioned inn. The general work will be conducted in the city, on our South Suburb premises, a short mile away, leaving the new premises in the East Suburb for the two boarding schools, hospitals, and foreign residences.

In ancient Sinim every piece of land is a graveyard, so a hundred or more graves were removed from the plots of land after purchase. Many were unclaimed, and it was our privilege to show the Chinese that we too respect the dead, even though unknown. All remains were encoffined wherever excavating unearthed a grave, and in one instance an old grave was found under a road. We were told it would never do to bury the men and women together, (unless unearthed together), do it became the doctor's gruesome task to examine all bones to determine whether they were men or women! The Chinese, including non-Christians, seemed much pleased with the burial service we held in August, when nearly fifty unclaimed coffins were interred. Many graves still remain to be dug up, and in the grading of the compound a number were found that had no customary mound to mark them.

<u>Double residence</u> for the <u>Chinese physicians</u>. These are built as model dwellings and we trust will serve as object lessons, especially in the matter of ventilation, and having the brick beds(k'ang)

on the sunny side of the rooms. Each has a large court yard, with the wall so essential in the Orient, and comprises four rooms. Other residences of this sort are planned, and also buildings for matron, sewing woman, hospital preachers, etc., as well as a laundry, as soon as funds permit. A brick kiln has become an ice house, so for the present we will no use it for its original purpose,-at least not while the ice lasts!

As though picking their eyes out one by one, the numerous buildings at Pangkiachwang have melted away, the timbers and tile being carted to Tehchow, where the well remembered labors of Drs Porter and Peck are continued under literally the same roofs as of yore. Indeed, the foundation is of old, and we build thereon. Two fires, one from an overheated soapstone, and the other from careless roasting of peanuts, might have been serious, not to mention several in the girls'school at Pangkiachwang. More care, and better fire protection will be necessary in the future.

Equipment

We are greatly encouraged over the response to requests for equipment,-for hospital bricks, at least, cannot be made without straw. We are so far short of the essentials, however, that a detailed report of equipment still lacking will not be made till later. We can but mention the money now in hand for the ten bed Page memorial ward furnishings, and also for the Ming-Hu ward, as instances of opportunities,-as also the several gifts for individual beds. Most generous sums from Northampton First, and Northampton Edwards churches, as well as from friends near and far, have not only given us courage, but the gratitude of the Chinese, even before the buildings are occupied, is secure.

Nurses

Miss Sawyer, in the midst of a busy year of language study and preparation for opening the training school for nurses(the first in

preparation for opening the trainingschool for nurses(the first in all Shantung Province),was able to attend the annual conference of the Nurses Association of China in July at Shanghai. Nothing is more hopeful in all China than the cordial reception being accorded to this (to China) new and necessary profession. Some five times the number of appliwants now wanted applied,especially young men. It goes without saying that a number were far from suitable, but a entering class of eight are registered,with several desirable candidates on the waiting list. It is expected to open the trainingschool with the opening of the hospitals,the latter part of May. Little Miss Tu,one of the four women nurses,has been given fifteen months preparatory work in one of the Peking hospitals. This experience will make her of invaluable service in these first months when all the others are new to the work,and we secretly hope that she will feel led to stay on after her course is completed,as assistant superintendent of nurses. Foreign and native members of the medical staff will assist in the teaching of the nurses,and there is every promise that in due time the effort expended will bring "some twenty fold,some an hundred fold" in returns.

Pangkiachwang

Dr Tucker has felt much like ancient Gaul during this past year,one third of his time in Pangkiachwang,one third in Tehchow, and the other on the road between. In the eight months under review this journey of fortyfive Chinese"li,(14 miles),was made fifty one times,often before sunrise,or after sunset. Our ponies proved their worth as time-savers,for travel in a Chinese cart is funereal,and in all some two weeks of actual time was saved by using the equines.

Dr Hê has been his efficient self in caring for the Pangkiachwang hospital and dispensary. Building after building has been sold to the highest bidder,and the dispensary finally was crowded

into the "guest hall" with most of the supplies and equipment gradually moved to Tehchow. Dr Hê has seen also to the physical well being of the school children, and as deacon, aided not a little in efficient church management.

Naturally the villagers nearby do not like to see the hospital relocate at Tehchow, but the opportune establishment of branch dispensaries will provide for the needs of the region far more adequately than before.

Most of the hospital supplies (as well as the garret accumulation of decades) have been carted to Tehchow, some three hundred loads. This includes salvage timbers, etc., each cart averaging a ton or more. The contents of each had to be weighed, and listed in duplicate, no small task, not to mention the necessity of careful packing for a journey of some five to six hours over rough roads. It was not easy to leave the home of a dozen years at Pangkiachwang, but new times seemed to bring new duties in a new location, so the Drs Tucker moved their household to Tehchow in the fall. Ere the final move was made a farewell station prayermeeting was held in the sitting room, and a last lot of plastering fell from the ceiling of its own volition, just as the meeting was to begin. It was voted that the time to move had certainly come!

One dark night one of us passed the string of donkey-cow-mule-horse carts and saw something on top of one of the loads, seemingly a man. The procession was stopped and the man wakened and derricked down from his bed, which was exactly on top of the huge uncovered box of big pictures and oil paintings. "Would it hurt the pictures to ride on them?", was the query, and we were almost profane!

Coming up the hospital steps one evening the doctor was a bit startled to find a Shansi wild boar glaring fiercely at him, and nearby a mild looking deer! This stuffed salvage from the Pangkia-

chwang museum finds temporary storage in the hospital, along with many cartloads of other "furnishings".

Personal

The Misses Wyckoff, after years that have exacted much strength had been advised to go on furlough, but in their characteristically gritty way have postponed it till June of 1915. The health of most of the others of the local foreign force has remained good in the main, with every hope for continuance. Mary Helen Stanley is recovering splendidly from an emergency operation for osteomyelitis last summer, and Miss Huggins rejoices in a lost appendix! On May 24th came a telegram from Mr and Mrs Stanley, then at Pei Tai Ho, reading "sonok". The code book revealed no such word, but a little reflection made it clear that Charles Johnson Stanley had arrived, and all was (and is) well. The half dozen foreign children (assorted colors and sizes) thrive and grow almost too rapidly.

Tehchow South Suburb

Dr Chiang, willing and beloved, has conducted the South Suburb hospital admirably, despite the cramped and unsuitable quarters. Tho this has been regarded as a brahch hospital, gradually during the year of demolition at Pangkiachwang, it came to be considered the base hospital, with the branch at Pangkiachwang. Dr Tucker has given aid at both places in administration and otherwise as circumstances permitted.

The Tehchow official class, the leading men, and indeed all, welcome the hospitals. Complimentary tablets have long been prepared to present, but to receive them is such an Oriental function we have postponed the agony till opening days. The chief official invites us to feasts, and the leading General in command of the military makes a considerable contribution to the equipment fund. This General Huang, recently deceased, was much interested in Christianit as

evidenced in our work, saying he had never forgotten the kindness-as shown him when as a boy nigh forty years ago, he attended a little school in Tientsin fostered by Dr Stanley. This bread cast upon the waters returned with fresh butter added.

New times are upon us, railroads thrive, (even in war time some lines are building), newspapers multiply, the public travels. For the first time foreign agents have penetrated to Te hchow, and even Pangkiachwang, life insurance agents included. The last named find that the Chinese take out short term endowment policies only. They want to spend their own life insurance, and few take policies payable at death. The summer was a damp one, with a record of 108 degrees in the shade. More rheumatism and malaria than usual is reported.

Branch Dispensaries.

Though not yet in operation, reference should be made to a plan which began with establishing Tehchow as a branch dispensary years ago, and which now looks forward to having a branch dispensary in each of ten important centers. Both funds and doctors have been lacking, but the addition of a Dr Kuoa (about to graduate from the Union Medical College at Tsinanfu), and the return of Dr Ma (loaned to Lintsing) make possible the assignment of two physicians to the circuits of these proposed dispensaries. Each center thus favored will be visited five days a month. In these places as well as at Tehchow we will encourage local contributions. Branch dispensaries are costly and the opening up of this work is only made possible by the cooperation of friends of a fellow worker who wisely consecrate funds to cover cost of maintenance for the first year or two.

Construction Items.

The carters wonder what sort of a hospital instrument a bath tub is, and wearied with many questionings, they are informed it is

a kind of foreign casket. For the next half hour one holds his risibles for they take it seriously and make laudatory comments on the fine coffins the foreigners use. But these are the first iron bath tubs seen in the region since the deluge.

Perhaps the "friend in need" who so splendidly arranged in Boston for the purchase of heating plants and plumbing necessities did not know just where the legend "made in ~~America~~ the United States" was to appear, but as a matter of fact, Dr Tucker's name was written first on some of the crates, and then the above statement beneath! Nor is he ashamed of the fact of American birth.

Had there not been such satisfactory contractors (in the main), such an efficient head overseer, and such faithful head coolies, far less could have been accomplished. Our business agent in Tientsin and in Boston as well, deserve unstinted thanks. The Lord seems to have prepared every man for his place. We picked up a sleight of hand performer in the busy season as that seemed a good way to accomplish much. However, in showing his fellows how to make large pebbles disappear he by accident swallowed a large one and came to the hospital in a fright. But this was our fault, for pebbles are unknown in the region, and why should he not experiment? We have not before been able to get good sand, but thanks to the cooperation of the railway engineers, we secured a supply from a railway point some distance away, -much to the advantage of all cement, plaster, and brick work. Sometimes there were as many as nineteen different "gangs" of workmen on the place, (carpenters, masons, painters, tinners, etc.), and had the Chinese in charge been less satisfactory, far inferior work would have resulted. At one time nine buildings were in process of construction. To be sure when one comes along unexpectedly at two in the morning and finds the "watch" asleep and snoring, it "jars" a bit, especially when he denies it the next day, but there is humor in all life's vicissitudes.

The painters are not chemists, and zinc white and white lead are the same to them, no matter how carefully one explains the difference, and as they cannot read, it is not strange that a few mistakes are made.

The cheapest is not best. Our highest priced carpenters receive about twentyfive cents per day, while the local workmen of poorer grade get but ten. The former will make a good door in a day, and the latter will turn out a poor one in four. Much of our hardware was rained on for ten days en route, but "that's a mere detail", as the Chinese say of their queues!

Construction and hospital headquarters have been quite movable Dr Tucker began in a mud hut overlooking the threshing floor, and next moved to the "pest house" ere it had either doors, windows, or roof. Now he is in the eleventh location, the hospital office, though in the summer the family will locate in the physician's residence now nearly completed.

We rejoice in all our contributions, save perhaps one. On a rainy day the doctor happened upon the masons gambling in one of the wards, and he promptly confiscated the stakes and scattered the men, denying them the privilege of living in the "compound".

Lime, sand, lumber, and other supplies by rail or Grand Canal had to be carefully watched, night an day. Women and children were especially troublesome in their taking of lime, for our police are not particularly useful! The watchman pushed away a beggar woman who was stealing a basketful, and she was crafty enough to fall in a heap and feign unconsciousness. Then the police arrested the watchman, allowing the lime pickers to get their fill! By the time the case was reported to us, though new travels fast in this nigh newspaperless land, a ton or two of the material was gone, and we must needs appoint another watchman. The unconscious beggar got hungry in aday or two, and "woke up", so the watchman was released with a caution.

"with a caution".

Our trials with the tax collector on the Grand Canal were legion. Often with the taxes all paid, and papers in perfect order, a boat of goods would be held up, "Why should the foreigner object to paying a little extra tax when it was necessary to support the Imperial Chinese Republic"? On one occasion an appeal was made by wire to the American Consulate in Tientsin, and a few days later a note came from the customs official to the effect that the law he had mentioned had been changed, so our goods could now go through! Another time a waiting policy, holding the boat a week rather than pay a few dollars unjustly levied, prevailed, and the boat "just this time" was allowed to proceed without paying a cent!

The Future.

We look forward to further Chinese cooperation, especially in the organization of a hospital directorate, on which the Chinese will be fully represented. The time has now come when consultation ~~with~~ and joint power with the foreigner is growing more and more possible.

About May 21st next, the hospitals will likely be opened, though the absence of beds and equipment may necessitate limiting the work to dispensary service only for a time. "Be content with such things as ye have", though we also expect to remember we have a command and a promise in "ask, and it shall be given unto you".

So many of our hospital needs are unsupplied we will perhaps again circulate our equipment list, itemizing many of these needs, with this report, hoping and praying some friends, new and old, will see the opportunity to aid in healing the sores of China, even tho a nigh-world war tragedy demands the front of the stage. All men are brothers, and never before were there such opportunities.

"Move to the fore;God Himself waits
And must wait till thou come.
Men are God's prophets though Ages lie dumb.
Halts the Christ Kingdom,with conquest so near?
Thou art the cause,then,thou man at the rear,
Move to the fore!"

The new Grinnell China Educational Movement will mean much for all phases of the work here,including the medical arm of the service.

Special Need.

The administartion of two hospitals will be a nigh impossible task for the limited foreign staff,especially now that Dr Emma Tucker is kept largely out of the active work by home duties,and the school work of her children. This lends point to the repeated appeal,endorsed by the North China Mission of the American Board, for a woman physician to come at once. The hospitals should have an efficient foreign or native superintendent. Should a secretary for the station come,it would be some relief. In 1915 something over 2000 letters of a business nature were written by the medical staff in the interests of the work.

More and more are we impressed that the Christian worker in China is like the worker at home,-there is so much to be done! What shall we do about it? Simply keep on trying,-God rules.

"And what if I fail in my purpose here?
It is but to keep the nerves at strain,
To try one's eyes and laugh at evil,
And baffled,get up and begin again.
Look but once at your own fartherest bound
At me down deep in the dusk and dark
No sooner the old hope goes to the ground
Than a new one that shapes me to the selfsame mark

Ever removed."

Statistics *

	Pangkiachwang	Tehchow	Total
Dispensary calls, men	7724	5372	19662
" " , women	5098	1468	
	12,822	6,840	
Operations, minor	211	804	1207
" , major	58	34	
	269	838	
Inpatients		303	

* On account of demolition of hospital buildings at Pangkiachwang, inpatients there were discouraged, and each call was recorded as a dispensary call.

F. F. Tucker
Jan 1, 1915

Te Chou Station Medical Report 1914.

Annual Report 1914-1915
Tehchow Hospital

Acct of moving from
Pangchwang to Tehchow

On the Yangtze, China,
October 1st, 1914.

My dear Friend,

We began the evangelistic campaign for the fourteen cities in China in Tientsin the middle of September. On the opening night we made our way down to the great Guild Hall on the modern electric tramway which runs on the site of the former city wall, where as late as the siege of Tientsin in 1900 the Chinese fought to keep out the "foreign devil" with his hated civilization and religion. Arrived in the Guild Hall we found two thousand students crowding every seat and several hundred turned away from the doors. In addition to the daily meetings for students a special meeting was held for some 1500 school boys from about twenty institutions, while 1800 business men attended a meeting held specially for the merchants and gentry. Meetings were also held for women students. On the last day a total of over a thousand inquirers expressed their desire to join Bible classes in order to make a study of the four Gospels and an honest investigation of Christianity. Last year after the meetings in this city five hundred Confucian students were enrolled in Bible classes, which were conducted among the students in every one of the fourteen Government colleges and higher institutions in Tientsin, while over two hundred of these students were received by the churches either by baptism or as probationers requesting admission to the church.

~~The next~~ a week was filled with meetings in the old conservative capital of Peking. ~~I confess that I entered the city with a sinking heart, "In weakness, and in fear, and in much trembling." A great door and effectual was opened unto us, but there were many adversaries. We have ourselves to prayer and God answered in a marvelous manner.~~ Peking President Yuan Shi Kai received us and expressed deep interest in the meetings. He is liberally contributing every year to our work. The Vice-President of the Republic, General Li Yuan Hung, whom I had known last year as Governor at Wuchang, gave us a special luncheon and requested us to address his family and guests. ~~We were able to present to him Christianity as the hope of China. He answered with enthusiasm and promised to send a message through us to the students of China.~~ The sympathetic and cordial cooperation of the officials and students was in striking contrast to their attitude to the Gospel in the bloody persecution of 1900. The Ministry of the Interior, at their own suggestion, granted us a site for a pavilion for the evangelistic meetings within the Forbidden City itself. This pavilion was just in front of the Imperial Palace, where today resides the little boy emperor who abdicated the Manchu throne, and where the Dowager-Empress ruled with an iron hand from this Forbidden City and guided the Boxer Uprising to its terrible conclusion. It is the first time in History that Christian meetings have been allowed within this sacred precinct. Strangely enough the Ministry suggested that we place this pavilion next to the sacred altar where the emperor annually worshipped the "Spirits of the Land." ~~It seemed of strange significance that near the spot where the emperor prayed to an "unknown God" for fruitful harvests~~

for his people we should have the priceless privilege of proclaiming God as Father and Jesus Christ as Saviour at the beginning of this great spiritual harvest among the students and leaders of China. While the Ministry of the Interior gave us the site, the Ministry of War granted two hundred tents from the army to make the pavilion rain-proof. The Minister of Education granted a half holiday to all the government students in Peking to enable them to attend the opening meeting. The Minister of Foreign Affairs sent his representative to the meeting in person.

On the opening day four thousand students crowded the hall, and listened with earnest attention. They interrupted almost every paragraph with enthusiastic applause. After hard hitting on moral issues, however, the audience on the second day was reduced to a little less than three thousand, as we spoke on the sins which are undermining China's individual and national life. On the third night we spoke for over an hour on Jesus Christ, the only Hope of China. More than a thousand men signed cards as inquirers to join Bible classes from more than a score of colleges in the city. The ~~Bible classes~~ next day at a meeting of 1500 school boys some 500 more indicated their desire to join Bible classes. A meeting was also held in another part of the city attended by 1700 of the gentry and businessmen, and the Board of Trade asked for three hundred reserved seats at this meeting. Three hundred and fifty of these men indicated their desire to join Bible classes. Although twenty thousand men had attended Professor Robertson's science lectures the week before, hundreds of these men were refused tickets for the evangelistic meetings, as only a picked audience of students and officials was admitted. In all more than two thousand inquirers expressed their desire to study the Bible in classes. ~~Last year, with far less preparation, five hundred non-Christians were in Bible classes and more than 150 of these were received by the churches, but the results this year will be far greater than last year.~~ The response of the officials and leaders of China was most notable here in the capital city, which has long been the most conservative center of China. At one meeting held for inquirers who were deemed near the point of decision for the Christian life I recognized one former governor, two generals, a private secretary to the President, the director of China's national bank, prominent officials, a young non-Christian philanthropist who has given this year $12,000 to Christian work, who is providing free education for several hundred students, and distributing the Bible to hundreds in the capital. My interpreter was a young man recently converted in prison. His father was the governor of four provinces, his uncle the celebrated Marquis Tsun, China's minister to England and Russia, his grandfather China's greatest statesman, Tseng Quo Fan. Though a recent convert he has become a bold witness for Christ. In this small group there were three men of prominent official position who had all been baptised and become earnest Christian workers during the year. Probably in no other country in the world today are the officials so accessible to Christianity as in China.

In addition to the fourteen thousand who attended the evangelistic meetings in Peking, the message was extended to thousands of readers by the twelve Chinese newspapers of the city which published the reports of the lectures, and many of them are continuing a series of articles on Christianity. Over a hundred newspapers in China are already cooperating in this Christian campaign.

Two hundred Chinese Christian young men have been normally trained to lead the Bible classes in conserving the results of these meetings. Preaching places in twelve parts of the city have arranged special Sunday evening meetings for these inquirers to relate them to the churches, and all the Christian forces of the city are united in splendid support of these meetings which were held under the auspices of all the churches in the city. About a hundred workers, Chinese and foreign, consisting of representatives from missions in five surrounding provinces, were present at the meetings to prepare to conduct similar evangelistic campaigns in other parts of China. A splendid organization, backed by importunate prayer, is enlisted in following up these inquirers. For lack of time we had to decline invitations to speak at various non-Christian colleges, but we left the city with hearts full of gratitude to God for such undeserved answers to our weak faith.

Our crowded itinerary permitted only one half day in Paotingfu, where my class-mate, Horace Pitkin, laid down his life with the martyrs of 1900. Strangely enough we arrived on the very birthday of Confucius, the worst possible day for a large attendance of students. In spite of all obstacles five meetings were held during the afternoon, and five hundred non-Christian students and leading men in this conservative city indicated their purpose to join Bible classes as inquirers. I stood once again on the evening of that crowded day by the grave of Horace Pitkin in the quiet cemetery which marks the spot where the martyrs fell. At last his dreams are coming true, and "he being dead yet speaketh." The blood of the martyrs has proved again the seed of the church, and China, after the last spasm of heathen hate and cruelty, is turning today, sobered and chastened, with open mind to consider the claims of Christ.

I am writing on the train as we are speeding on our way to distant Hunan, where we are expecting an even greater response to the Gospel in a province for which Pitkin and I used often to pray together, which contained at that time not a single missionary or Christian worker. Truly the days of miracle have not passed and we sgall see "greater things than these."

Very sincerely yours,

G. S. Eddy.

GSE:F

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Very sincerely yours,

Geo. E. Sweet

GEW:P

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On the Yangtze, China,
October 5th, 1914.

My dear Brewer,

We are on an inland tributary of the broad Yangtze le aving Changsha, the seat of the Yale Mission in far Hunan. Almost too tired for thought we are trying to unravel the overwhelming impressions of three crowded days, after facing student audiences of over three thousand a day, with a thousand Confucian students desiring to join Bible classes as inquirers, here in the capital of a province that was long the most bigoted in China. I remember some twenty years ago in writing a little pamphlet on "The Supreme Decision of the Christian Student" appealing for volunteers to enter this unoccupied province of Hunan, which then had over twenty millions of people without a single missionary or Christian. As we left the steamer and entered the great gates of the ancient walled city we saw the posters announcing the evangelistic meetings on the very notice boards where a few years ago hund the posters to kill the "foreign devils" who had come to make medicine out of the eyes of their kidnapped children. Here fourteen, or even four, years ago we would have been driven out by angry mobs, but what a change today! As we came to the opening meeting here was a young missionary acting as gate-keeper who ha d first entered the city on Tha nksgiving Day, 1898. Driven out himself from the city gate by the officials he had come back a week later by another gate, only again to be forced out and driven down the river. The next year when he returned he was again attacked by the crowd, swung by his queue, beaten and driven from the city by an angry mob shouting "kill the foreigner". Here today he is opening the ga te of the meeting to let in throngs of modern students who have been almost fighting to get tickets of admission to hear the message of Christianity.

My class-mate, Dr. Frank Keller, of Yale, also tried to enter Hunan about sixteen years ago. His house was destroyed in a riot, and he escaped with his life. Again in 1900 he narrowly escaped from the city and had his property looted. During this Boxer year the missiona ries were driven out and almost all their cha pels and houses were destroyed. In 1902 two missionaries of the China Inland Mission were brutally murdered. Even as late as 1910, four short years ago, in the Cha ngsha riots, the foreigners again had to flee for their lives, their churches were burned and only the Yale Mission was preserved through the friendship of the first man operated upon in the hospital, whose life had been saved by Dr. Hume.

What a contrast today! Near the Confucian temple we are entering a great pavilion erected for the meetings in the grounds given by the governor himself. Three thousand students have been admitted to the meeting by ticket, the Governor's band is in attendance and his hearty message of greeting in approval of the meetings is being read to the students by the leading government

On the Yangtze, China,
October 8th, 1914.

My dear Brewer,

We are on an inland tributary of the broad Yangtze, leaving Changsha, the seat of the Yale Mission in the Hunan. Almost too tired for thought we are trying to unravel the overwhelming impressions of three crowded days. After leaving students audiences of over three thousand a day, with a thousand Confucian students desiring to join Bible classes as inquirers, here in the capital of a province that was long the most backward in China. I remember some twenty years ago in writing a little pamphlet on "The Supreme Decision of the Christian Student" appealing for volunteers to enter this crescent-shaped province of Hunan, which then had over twenty millions of people without a single missionary or Christian. As we left, we passed and entered the great gates of the ancient walled city, to see the posters announcing this evangelistic meeting on the very notice boards where a few years ago hung the posters to kill the "Foreign devils" who had come to make medicine out of the eyes of their kidnapped children. Here fourteen, or even four, years ago we would have been driven out by angry mobs. One week's change today! As we came to the opening meeting here was a young missionary noting as quite unimportant that first entered the city on the anniversary day, 1898. Driven out in haste from the city gate by the officials he had come back a week later by another gate, only again to be forced out and driven down the river. The next year when he returned he was again attacked by the crowd, robbed by his guides, beaten and driven from the city by an angry mob shouting "kill the foreigner". Here today he is opening the gate of the meeting to let in throngs of modern students who have been almost fighting to get tickets of admission to hear the message of Christianity.

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What a contrast today! Just the Confucian temple we are entering a great pavilion erected for the meetings in the grounds given by the governor himself. Three thousand students have been admitted to the meeting by ticket, the governor's band is in attendance and his heavy message of greeting in approval of the meeting is being read to the students by the leading government

college president, who is in the chair. At the close of the meeting the Governor's band played "God be with you till we meet again!" We came to the city in answer to a telegram from fifteen Confucian principals of schools and colleges inviting us to address their students. The editors of the newspapers also have cooperated and opened the columns of the press to extend the message of the meetings. Seven hundred women students attended special meetings for women. Here in this long-bigoted and isolated capital are today over 8,000 modern students in more than thirty institutions patterned after the models of western civilization.

I shall never forget the scene on the second day. After hard hitting on the bribery, graft and dishonesty of the officials and merchants, and the immorality of students, as the cause of China's present weakness, we had expected a falling off in the attendance. Nearly half an hour before the time of the lecture, however, the doors had to be closed. We found over three thousand students crowded in the hall, and five hundred were gathered outside in an overflow meeting addressed by one of the missionaries. The question in every heart was: "What can save our country?" Our subject on this day was "The Hope of China ". We asked the students if they had anything that could save their country and make honest officials, merchants and students, but they were silent. For an hour we laid before them the claims of Jesus Christ in the appeal of His teaching to the mind, the appeal of His character to the heart, the offer of His power for the will. We tried to show that He is able also to solve the social problem, to meet the test of universality in a Gospel valid for all men, and to give the dynamic of progress which China needs today in that He brings us to God, the ultimate power of the universe. As we went on to speak of Christ and the meaning of His cross and sacrifice there were tears in the students eyes when we spoke of the martyrs of 1900 who had laid down their lives for China. Finally, we asked how many men in dead earnest were ready to join Bible classes to make an earnest study of the four Gospels with open mind and honest heart. Over a thousand Confucian students signed cards as inquirers and remained to an after-meeting. Some 800 of these men came out the next day, in spite of the rain and the destractions of a Chinese feast day, to be assigned to Bible classes.

The closing Sunday was a crowded day. Early in the morning we went out to address the students of "Yale in China". Thirty-nine of these men took a stand before their non-Christian classmates to enter the Christian life. From the Yale meeting we hastened to the Governor's yamen to speak at his invitation before his staff and the leading officials of the province on what Christianity could do for China. The officials, gentry, leaders of the Board of Trade and of Education also gave us a reception and requested us to address them at another meeting. From the Governor's yamen we hastened to a church in the city to see the first two student leaders baptised who had decided the night before to immediately take a public stand for Christ.

As typical of the change wrought in this city and province in one short decade was our interpreter at the meetings, who stood out as a striking object-lesson before the students. He was a member of the leading family of the city. His father had been governor of four provinces in China. His uncle, Marquis Tseng, was China's Minister to England, France, Germany and Russia. His grandfather

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was Tseng Quo Fan, China's greatest stateman of the century. Four years ago he was a young Confucian atheist. He had hated Christianity for the heavy indemnities which his people had been made to pay when Roman Catholic Christia ns had been injured. When his father, the aged governor, was lying at the point of death, he sent for Dr. Hume of the Yale Hospital, who had quietly become his friend in spite of the fact that the young man always refused to speak of religion. As he saw Hume kneel at his father's bedside and pray he was deeply moved. Finally, after some days he said to Hume: "It is too late to save my father, but I want you to kneel and pray for me here by my father's bedside."

When Hunan ceceded last year this young man went with a red cross corps to the front. Taken for a spy he was arrested and thrown into prison at Wuchang. Four of his fellow-prisoners were beheaded. Here face to face with death without trial he turned to God and for the first time in his life prayed to his Heavenly Father. Instantly a strange peace seemed to fill his heart and in a moment he knew that there was a God and that He ha d heard his prayer. After his release from prison he was baptised last Christmas day, but was so weak that he felt he could not make a hundred Christia ns in the little chapel hear his feeble testimony. There yesterday he was standing in the great pavilion sweeping that great throng of students by his burning words and boldly testifying to Jesus Christ as his own Saviour and the only hope of China.

He is with us on the boat today going down to Wuchang, the revolutionary storm-center of China , where he found God in his prison cell, in order to testify before the throngs of students in that turbulent city also. In every city we are meeting the leaders of a people who have suddenly broken from the blindness and bigotry of the past and are facing with pa thetic earnestness the problem of their country and of their destiny. As we go on from city to city will you a t home who believe in God pray today for this nation so suddenly and so marvelously open to the Gospel of Christ?

Ever, affectionately, yours,

GSE:F

Sherwood.

H. S. Eddy

report of Evangelistic Campaign
Oct. 1914

H. S. E.

REC'D AUG 1 1916

NORTH CHINA MISSION A.B.C.F.M.

SHANTUNG DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT TECHOU STATION.

1915.

From the standpoint of the general administration of the work in this place there are two features which stand out with special significance as marking the begining of a new regime. The first was the initial meeting of the Congregational Association which was held in Pangchuang during the last few days of March. The other was the final demolition of all that was left of the old place at Pangchuang and the removal of all usable salvage to Techou.

The former marks the begining of the joint Chinese-Foreign administration of all the work of the Station andholds within itself great possibilities. At this first meeting there were thirty-three delegates present of which number seven were missionaries. Of the remaining number about two-thirds were representatives sent up from the small churches through the district. The meetings were most satisfactory, a wholesome foretaste of what future years are to be. It would seem as though this new organization had brought into actual being the co-operation for which we have been hoping and praying these many years. One of the best and most encouragihg indications in this new move is the preponderance of lay representation, at least half, if not more than half being laymen. This is an element which up to this present time we have never been able to command in our church councils and as a consequence we have lost just so much in strength and insight. Now we have stunbled upon the hem of a better day and rejoice.

It was along about the middle of the summer when the last beam and brick came down in Pangchuang and the final trek began. It has been with a real reluctance that we have seen the demolition of the buildings in this place where we have all of us spent most of our short service in the great land, and where others have worked and lived longer before us, and it was only the conviction that we were doing the better thing that has given the courage to go through with it all. By the time the summer was past the transportation of salvage was completed and as a station we could call ourselves "moved". Mr. and Mrs. DeHaan returned to the United States in August and from the time the last missionary left old Pangchuang the administrative center for our large work automatically shifted from Pangchuang to Techou. Here building

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has been going on throughout the year in the effort to get as much as possible of this distracting but very necessary work out of the way. Considerable has been accomplished along this line in the course of the twelve months,- the main buildings of the Men's and Women's hospitals, the Academy for boys and three residences have come to completion and been occupied. This means that a possible half of this work is done. There are still to go up the Church which is to be in the South Suburb, the Girls' Academy, a couple of residences for missionaries, and residence courts for Chinese. We hope the end of 1916 will see most of this work done. This will release energies which of necessity have been bound down to brick and mortar for these many months to enter into the more direct evangelistic and educational work which is so pressing and so promising.

The general work of the out-stations has been about as suual. Adequate supervision of all the country work has been out of the question because of the necessity of Mr. DeHaan's presence at Pangchuang to supervise demolition, and Mr. Stanley's at Techou where he was the builder under the direction of the architect, Mr. Bergamini. Thus the work has gone on entirely, as it has for years past mainly, in the hands of the men who were stationed in the principal cities of our field. Through the generosity and friendly interest of Mr. Bates it has been possible to keep on with the work in the five new centers, work that was opened up a year back. Two men have been placed in each of these five cities to break ground and to put in their time principally at fairs and markets where pioneer work can and ought to be done. Bible sale and distribution has been a large part of their work and great quantities of portions of the Bible, especially the gospels and the Acts, have been sifted through the countryside. Something between 150.000 and 200.000 tracts and portions must have gone through our hands in this way. There has been appreciable growth in our church community but not such as we could have wished for nor such as we surely should have had had we been in a position to enter into more aggressive work. There is every opportunity before us, men of every class, and women are open to approach as perhaps never before. The real discouragement which one has to face now is not that of waiting and hoping, but of recognotion of the fact that we can adequately avail ourselves of only a small fraction of the opportunities which lie so open.

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NORTH CHINA MISSION A.B.C.F.M.

SHANTUNG DISTRICT.

TECHOU STATION.

REPROT OF EDUCATIONAL WORK/.

1915.

During the first half year the work of the Porter Academy required considerable re-adjusting incident to the tearing down of the main building in Pangchuang. This was part of the removal 'struggle' and the educational work had to stand for its share along with all the rest. The main building was torn down in the early Spring, but the dormitories were left till after the close of the first half year's work. For recitations and other school work the boys took up quarters in the church amd such other buildings as were available and thus were able to keep along with their work though with considerable incinvenience seasoned with a fund of good nature in anticipation of the new accomodations whih were to be theirs in the Fall.

The new buildings at Techou were not ready for occupancy till the middle of October but on the fifteenth the doors were flung open and we were immediately 'swamped'. Eighty-two boys flocked upon us and our dormitory accomodations were immediately taxed to the utmost. This was an increase of nearly thirty boys over the first of the year. This number includes both the High School, or Academy, boys and the Intermediary Boys. The lower school is in the South Suburb of the City and is flourishing. WeWdosed the year with seventy-nine boys on the rolls,-one boy Went into business and two died while at home during the New Year's holidays, thus reducing the original number by three. We have had the same staff of teachers as last year with the addition of some help in the English Department from Miss Huggins and Mr. Stanley. All the work of the institution has gone along satisfactorily and without friction.

The new buildings are a treat and are meeting our needs with the exception of the dormitories, and the trouble with them is not in themselves but in the unexpected crush of boys! These accomodations are limited and we cannot take on more boys than we now have. At the same time the main building can accomodate for general school and recitation work about one hundred and forty boys. We have been using the basement of the main building for a dining hall but this arrangement is not entirely satisfactory and it is to be hoped that it will not have to be continued for long. We should have a dining hall and kitchen and more dormitory accomodations.

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We are in great need of equipment for recitation rooms and laboratories. We have practically no physical aparatus, and are very poorly fitted up with charts and maps. Perhaps our most outstanding need in the way of furnishings is for chairs and desks. Just at present we are able to use benches from the Girls School which is not in session but when the new buildings which are to go up are completed the Girls School will need these benches and the poor boys will be left high and dry! We must do something to meet this necessity.

The work of the small day schools has been about as satisfactory as could be expected with our limited equipment and rather low grade of teaching. We have been running seventeen of these smaller primary schools with a total enrollment of perhaps two hundred and fifty boys. It has become an open question ~~whether~~ whether we should continue the present method of carrying on these school with a minimum subsidy for each or whether we should reduce them by half or more than half and concentrate in the larger cities and towns, paying a better subsidy and demanding a higher grade of work. The only drawback to this plan is the fact that the smaller out-stations are deprived of the help and encouragement of the school and the presence of the teacher. It is only a question of time till some such method will have to be put into practice.

Our Educational work is full of promise and possibilities the only restrictions being our ability to meet demands. This work requires the careful supervision which divided duties how make impossible. It is here that we look for help from the Grinnell-in-China movement which promises more ample support and an educational supervisor to take charge of all this work. This will make it possible to carry out long cherished plans for the betterment of this line of work right straight through from the lower to the higher grades.

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Annual Report 1915-1916
Tsehkou Station

REC'D AUG 1 1916

Report of Pangkiachuang Woman's Work.

1915.

During the last twenty eight years of Woman's Work in the Pangkiachuang field, perhaps there has been no year which has recorded such changes as have taken place in 1915.

The early months of the year were especially busy for Miss Grace and Miss Gertrude Wyckoff because they were not only preparing for the move to Techow but also for the well-earned furlough. Those were weary months for Miss Gertrude as she went to the out-stations and numerous villages, eager that she should reach every Christian woman throughout the whole field to give words of instruction and courage and inspiration before the separation of furlough-year. It was also a time of special preparation for the Chinese workers into whose hands so much of the work must be left. No less strenuous were the days for Miss Grace as she prepared for the home-going,-which proved to be her Heavenly-Home going. School cares were very pressing. The enrolment had reached its maximum in the history of the school and crowded conditions always bring certain problems in their train. In addition there was no small amount of time and loving thought spent in arranging the work so it could the more easily be assumed by inexperienced hands. It would be difficult to imagine a more carefully rounded-out completion to the years of work that had been carried on in the Pangkiachuang school,-a completion which at the same time was a most minutely worked-out preparation for the new school in Techow. Changes were expected; changes were being planned for; but no one anticipated the change that the summer brought,-the death of the one whose loyal service had meant so much to the development of the Pangkiachuang school and whose name now is placed upon the Grace Wyckoff Memorial School of Techow. So in the report of 1915 must be recorded the removal of this consecrated, self-sacrificing, devoted, courageous worker who has left her stamp upon the lives of so many girls through all this region.

Upon the departure of Miss Grace and Miss Gertrude the Woman's Work was taken by Mrs. DeHaan who very ably assisted with a summer station class in Pangkiachuang and together with the Chinese workers planned out the autumn work both along evangelistic and educational lines. But an unexpected call came to the DeHaans to go home on an early furlough so of necessity the oversight of the work fell to Miss Hugging although her time should have been spent entirely in language study for one more year. Throughout the fall months Mrs. Stanley was exceedingly helpful in her capacity as chairman of the Woman's Work Committee. Both by suggestion and advice and consultation with the Chinese workers she helped to make the work run along as it should.

Besides the changes in personnel there have been material changes. The buildings of the Girls' School were taken down,-the brick being sold and the lumber and timbers being carted to Techow to find a place in the reconstructed school. The Ladies' House in Pangkiachuang was torn down also and is succeeded by the commodious new house in Techow where the wheels of household machinery began to move on the ninth of December and where a happy Christmas celebration served as the real "house warming".

Annual Report 1915-1916 Techow station

But in spite of charges that have come the work has gone on with a large degree of success. To be sure, the Girls' Boarding School could not open in September because it was without a building, but all other lines of work have been uninterrupted throughout the year. For the success of the work during the second half-year much credit is due to two of our fine Chinese women, Mrs. Li and Miss Chang. Mrs. Li, who for ten years has been a faithful teacher in the Pangkiachuang Girls' Boarding School, was placed in charge of the primary schools. Her duties have been those of supervisor and examiner and because of her years of experience she was able to do the work in a very efficient way. During the fall term three new schools were opened so that altogether there were nine centers at which there was a total enrolment of 115. Other villages sent in calls for primary schools desiring that their little girls should also have the advantages of an education but because of lack of funds negative answers had to be sent back. The evangelistic side of the work has been in the hands of Miss Chang whose splendid training under Miss Gertrude had given her unusual qualifications for assuming such responsibilities. Besides the usual number of station classes at the scattered out-stations, there has been a group of women studying in Pangkiachuang, -a group of women who are eager to have more instruction than can be gained in the station classes which are necessarily more limited in time. Another line of progress which was undertaken in 1915 was a course of lectures for women in Techow. This was a beginning that met with growing interest and increasing audiences, -a beginning that promises much for what we will be able to do when we can have the buildings in Techow devoted especially to Woman's Work.

To sum up, - one may say that the year has been marked by unprecedented changes. There has been a depletion in the number of workers that makes reinforcements imperative. Nevertheless, there has been a large degree of success in the work, -an evidence of the blessing and unchanging love of the Heavenly Father.

Respectfully submitted by
Mabel Huggins.

Norris Mark
Caughlin

Public School

JUL 12 1918

REPORT OF TECHOW EVANGELISTIC WORK FOR 1917

From the standpoint of continuity of work and unity of program, the work of this year has suffered perhaps more than the preceding years of moving and reconstruction. This has been for several reasons,- because of the change in the foreign workers, the illness of Mr Stanley and the flood. Mr DeHaan found it necessary for family health reasons to return to America and early in the spring gave over his share in the evangelistic work. Naturally as he was withdrawing from the work, he could not push a strong program of work, or give much time to touring and oversight of the field. Mr Stanley was closely tied to Techow by the duties of the Boys' Middle School and still busy with building details. Almost immediately after the return of the foreigners from the summer, the long and heavy summer rains swelled the river to the bursting point and flooded the compound to the height of seven and eight feet of water in the higher portions, making the houses untenable and movements in or out of Tehchow slow and difficult. Hardly had the flood subsided when Mr Stanley was taken ill with typhoid fever, which proved to be unusually stubborn, leaving him in a nervous collapse upon convalescence from his fever, and unable for the spring of this year even to undertake active work.

All this has been told because of its bearing upon the question of supervision and organization, the crying and sore lack of our outstations. The Christians and preachers of the surrounding regions have gone almost utterly unshepherded for several years, with the consequent results in laxity and disorganization. However, a word of praise is not out of place to the faithfulness of a large number of the preachers, who have been doing their best month after month unaided by outside suggestion and stimulation. This condition of the country field is due to the series of circumstances connected with the moving of the station from PangChwang to this place, and absence on furloughs which have left but one man in the station each year, tied there by material concerns incident to the erection of this new plant. The return of Mr DeHaan gave promise of new things, but as already indicated, he found it necessary to give up his work just about as soon as it was really begun.

To offset these serious handicaps, there are bright spots. Easter of 1917 the splendid new church in Techow was dedicated at a service attended by nearly a thousand people. Outside speakers and the Hsien official graced the occasion with excellent addresses. Fifty persons came into the church on either baptism or probation. Before the flood, preaching in one of the large temples on Sunday afternnon was being carried on with such success, and hearty reception on the part of the people. A Sunday school for the street children outside of the regular Sunday-School hours was also auspiciously begun when interrupted by the flood.

In the outstations there are two particularly pleasing features. At Chiu Cheng, a place that has suffered severely from flood not only this year but the preceding year also, and is still flooded, Pastor Wang has been carrying on thoro and faithful work with twenty-eight accessions to the church and a work within the church membership of real worth. In PangChwang, "the deserted village", where the long years of foreign residence seemed to leave no great impressionon the village itself and no desire to do any thing for themselves, now a new spirit and life has manifested itself, especially along educational lines, but also expressing itself in vital evangelistic effort. Every Sunday there are persons going out to conduct services in four points nearby.

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Another encouraging feature of the year is the progress made by our Chinese associates in the committee work of the station. There is a noticeable taking on of the sense of responsibility for the work, and willingness to bear their share in the planning and execution of work for their own land and people.

The independent church at Ping Yuan which is organically related to our work thru the District Association, tho in no way dependent on mission funds, reports good progress for the year.

Externally the year has been one of setbacks. Looking beyond these, we see much in the spirit and ability of our associates and the attitude of the people to give us courage and confidence that the year has not been without its lasting fruit.

Report of Chinese Mission
for year ending
February 1st
1912.

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THE TEHCHOW HOSPITALS

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WILLIAMS HOSPITAL FOR MEN
A.B.C.F.M
PORTER HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN
W.B.M.I.
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

TEHCHOW, SHANTUNG, CHINA

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA B. TUCKER, M.D.
AMY A. METCALF, M.D.
LEE M. MILES, M.D.
MYRA L. SAWYER, T.N.

TRAINING SCHOOL REPORT
1917-1918

"Have we not all had, amid life's strife
Some pure ideal of a noble life, that once seemed possible?
Did we not hear the flutter of its wings, and feel it near,
And just within our reach? It was.
And yet we lost it in the jar and fret .....
But still our place is kept, and it will wait, ready for us to fill it, soon or late.
No star is ever lost we once have seen.
We always *may* be what we *might* have been."

"Will my sister, or mother, or brother, (as the case may be), need to stay too, to care for me?," is a question one rarely hears now in the dispensaries, as patients come for admission to the hospitals. They have heard that at the Jesus hospitals at Tehchow there are young men and women trained to care for them, and so they rarely need to incur this extra expense of having their relatives stay. Occasionally, when the illness is especially serious, some one is asked to stay till the danger is past, but when that time comes frequently one hears that relative assure the patient thus, "You may quite rest your heart. Miss Yin (or Mr. Tung), will take good care of you. There is nothing to fear. They know better how to do for you than I do. I will come back to see you when it is time to pay the second fee."

As we review the year gone past, we know, that as a whole, it has been a year of progress for these girls and boys, the while we feel, in the words quoted above, that we have come so far short of our aim for them. The personelle of the schools has changed slightly with the going to France of two men, and the dropping for health reasons of one of the women. A new woman probationer was added in April, and a man or two will come in soon. It will not be necessary to speak in detail of the flood, as that disaster is now known to most of our clientele. Suffice it to say, that despite the ensuing confusion, and inconvenient accommodations for the patients, the nurses have been full busy with the care of many and unusual cases.

A rather more pressed schedule of classwork than usual, has been in effect, in order to bring the senior nurses up in their book work, which has been hindered by reason of the non-translation till this year of a number of their textbooks, and a shortage of teachers for their classes. If we gain the consent and cooperation of the Chinese to that end, it is thought best to lengthen the training course to four years, instead of the present three years and three months. It is inevitable for the above mentioned reasons for this first class, but even for the later comers, it is still felt wise. The nurses are taking practically the same theoretical course which we in America take in three years, and these pupils have much less foundation to start with than an American school boy or girl. This longer period would enable us to bring our pupils to the standards required by the Nurses Association of China, under which, in due time, it is hoped to register the schools. Two of the men nurses, Shansi boys, were called back to their own region, in January, for relief work among the plague victims, and had a most interesting and instructive month's experience. Of our thirteen pupils, six, after graduation, revert to their own stations, in other fields. Thus do we share our advantages in buildings and equipment with those less fortunate.

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One of our two outstanding needs for the schools is the second foreign nurse, on the field, with the language, able to give full time to this work. It is impossible for one nurse to carry this burden, and do justice to the patients or nurses in either hospital, to say nothing of the risk to her own health. In addition to the usual duties falling to her position the superintendent of nurses in a mission hospital must carry the routine and detail that falls on a half dozen other helpers in a hospital at home. May not this long looked for and prayed for co-worker come soon?

Our second need is for scholarships for the nurses. This is a country field, with little affluence. Our pupils are all from poor homes, and must be carried by the hospital throughout their entire course. One fifth only of their support comes from the Board. The other four fifths comes out of that longsuffering but non elastic "pot"! *Fifty dollars gold* a year will house and train a young man or woman in our schools. Believe me, when I say, "It is money well spent. It is worth while!" Could you *see* the unrelieved suffering in this land, you would *want* to do your share toward making such a pouring out of skilled care on these millions possible, as the training of so many hundreds of nurses in America, has made possible the pouring out of care on those in like need in Europe today! Our wards are filled with gunshot, fracture, and burn cases, victims of the lawless bands of robbers that are terrorizing this region. We are fighting daily here, tetanus, septicaemia, cancer, tuberculosis, all the foes, common to the medical and surgical world. We need your help. Send it soon!

We, Chinese and foreigner, alike, at our daily tasks, must ever
"Be like the bird, that halting in her flight
Awhile on boughs too slight,
Feels them give way beneath her, and yet sings,
Knowing that she hath wings!"

MYRA L SAWYER

May, 1918.

Report for Training School
Lehchow Hospital

1917-18

14

REC'D JUL 12 1918

Report notes for 1917

WILLIAMS HOSPITAL FOR MEN
PORTER HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN

Techow, Shantung, China.

Total number of dispensary calls----------13,545
Total number of in-patients---------- 673
Number of major operations---------- 192
Number of minor operations---------- 1,025

The outstanding event of the year was the great flood, which came upon us the end of September, doing about $7,000 damage to the Hospital property, including the walls about the Hospital~~s~~ "compounds". Something has been written of this in other quarters, and therefore further verbiage may not be necessary. Suffice to say that the Chinese doctors, nurses, and other help "stayed by the stuff" and tho there was over nine feet of water on the first floor of the hospital, reaching to the ceiling, the regular work of the Hospital and Training School for Nurses continued. What with moving all the furniture and equipment and providing for food for patients, and others, these were strenuous times, but at no time were we without patients. We maintained communication with the outside world by means of boats, and later were able to go back and forth on extemporized bridges. There were many minor accidents, but we rejoice that everyone maintained his wonted health and was ready and willing to help in any emergency. Falling into the water while rescuing bottles or corks, or dropping thru the top of a barrel into the soft vaseline below, were looked upon merely as exclamation points.

Of course the floods interfered somewhat with the regularity of hospital ~~regime, but~~ routine, and therefore the statistics given above indicate a smaller clientele than usual. Shortly after the flood came, we opened a branch dispensary in the south suburb

of the city, that being the only land out of water for a great area. This was much appreciated by the public and was well patronized. The general flood relief committee made us a grant for Red Cross work, which, tho very small, enabled us to employ flood refugees in building a narrow road to the high land of the city. This was done by hauling dirt on sleds on the ice and building the road thru the ice. Perhaps nothing that the church has done for some time has caused so favorable an impression, for this road has been the main means of communication from the city to the populous region on the south and east. When the water was highest, it was interesting that one could enter the compound at practically every point except at the gateways! In both hospitals we have been impressed with the fact that the number of patients of the upper and middle classes is increasing. This lends point to our effort to establish a small permanent library in the Hospital.

Despite irregularities, the religious work with the patients and others has been quite continuous, and the Chinese-Foreign Committee having these matters largely in charge, has rendered most efficient service. Mrs A. H. Smith conducted some helpful meetings in January. A number have recently entered the church directly from the ranks of hospital patients and employees. The ten branch dispensaries were in operation most of the year, patients being seen regularly for three days of each month at our ten principal outstations. A number of accessions to the church have resulted from this rather scattered seed sowing.

The Nurses Training School has surely justified its existence and Miss Sawyer has maintained the high standards early established, despite viccissitudes. The China Medical Board and all others interested have urged for some time that the second trained nurse should be here at once to assist in the onerous taks

H. F. Fischer
For the Hospital

of the Hospitals. It seems difficult to understand why no-one has yet been found to enter this open door of splendid opportunity. The war calls for many nurses, and those who thus serve save many lives, but there surely is someone, somewhere, who hears the call to do her "bit" here, and it will be recalled that this enlistment and this warfare is for life. Two of our Chinese nurses have gone to France and we close the year with only twelve nurses.

Two small buildings have been added to the Hospital equipment during the year, one for our valuable herd of goats, which supplies the Hospitals and some of the foreigners with milk, and the other is a handsome looking pavilion to shelter carts, barrows, sedan chairs in inclement or hot weather. This latter building stood the floods, but the former, being made of mud brick, melted entirely away, a fate which was shared by about 50 rooms belonging to the hospital inn, and other small buildings.

We have been fortunate indeed in adding Dr Amy A. Metcalf to the staff of the Hospital, and after the floods came, she gave valuable assistance in relief work in Tientsin. Dr and Mrs L. M. Miles came in May and their valued services have meant much for the efficient work of the Hospital. Miss Louise Miles arrived May 3rd, and has made more than her parents happy over her advent. While we were sorry to lose our Chinese woman physician, Dr Mary Jen, in the spring, we have been very much pleased with Dr Marian Yang, who came in August to take her place. Faithful Dr Chiang has gone to help in the needy Lintsing field, and Mr He Ch'i Ying has come from Lintsing to take charge of the branch dispensary circuit. Dr He and Dr Kwoa and the three Chinese evangelists continue their work as of yore. By the end of the year, rumors of pneumonic plague reach us, and we do not know what will happen next in the land of Sinim.

F. F. Tucker
For the Hospital

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Peking Hospital for Women

[illegible] for the Hospital

REC'D JUL 12 1918

for Boston

REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE A.B.C.F.M. FOR 1917

Porter Middle School

Attendance

Spring term 67 Fall term, 60

The falling off of the attendance was due to the flooded condition of this region.

Faculty

Seven Chinese and three foreigners.

Mr Hou, who has been three years in America, returned to Techow for the fall term.

Mr Kuan, who has been teaching in Tungchow College, came to Techow for the fall term.

Miss Reed, Mrs and Mr MacEachron, have all been teaching English.

In spite of the drawbacks that the school has had the last half of the year, the spirit of the school seems to be good, and the educational committee are encouraged by the prospects for the coming year.

Primary school.

Attendance

Spring term, there were twelve schools with 180 students.

Fall term, there were eight schools with 160 students.

In the fall term, no aid was given to any of the schools.

Teachers Annual Report 1917

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for Boston

74

Rec'd JUN 24 1910

Report of the Pao Ting Fu Station
for the year ending May 1910.

Personnel.

This is the same as last year. Miss Abbie Chapin came to the station in March and has been busy in various forms of service and in getting acquainted with the field.

According to the Annual Report of the American Board, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins were absent on furlough, a statement not entirely in accord with fact. In case these members of the station do take their vacation this year, it might be fair to report them as having returned to the station.

Pao Ting Fu Field.

This word contains the center and nearly the circumference of this report. We present a map of our 26 Districts.

There are very nearly 3800 villages and towns and we assume the average population to be 500 persons in each.

The China Inland Mission has a small membership in No. 26, Gow E. (Kao I) The London Mission is in I7 and I9, where they also have one or more preachers a part of the time. The Anglican Mission has about the same in other Districts. Because of the assistance of these societies in the development of the native church in these 26 Districts we write off 800 villages and find remaining 3000 villages and towns which multiplied by 500 gives us the old figure I500000 as our own population.

Pao Ting Fu Church.

Total communicants at end of last (Chinese) year 7I9. Baptised children 94. Adding Probationers we get II00 adherents.

Places of regular meeting 22.

We might, after excepting the South Suburb Church, substitute for "regular" the word irregular. However as time and place and length of meeting has very little to do with the life and growth of any of these "Branch Churches" the first word may as well stand.

Average Attendance of the South Suburb Church -Sabbath morning- (estimated) I35.

Estimated Attendance of Sunday Service in the Branch Churches (average) I2.

The daily afternoon preaching in the city chapel has been probably the strongest feature of the Church work. About I0 men take part assisted by Paster Meng and the two missionaries.

The Bible Study class was managed as usual by the S. Suburb Church and attended by about 30 men invited from the country field. It opened the latter part of November and a part of it held on over the Christmas General Meeting.

Laura H. Jones

The usual Easter General Meeting was well attended.

Definition of the term Pao Ting FU Church.

This church very closely resembles a comet in its not yielding easily to exact definition. Any statement made about it has to be closely followed by another of limitation and modification. We tabulate it as self-supporting, but find no especial difficulty in using up our yearly appropriation for General Work. (This, deducting the $142.00 given to the Presb. Mission for their medical work amounted to 1118.63 last year and this year is 1055.46)

To the expenses of the local church the station contributes the part of the compound used for raising vegetables, the renting value of which is about $28.00 per year.

This year the station pays one half the salary of the general writer, and also of a young man, almost graduated from the Tung Chou College, whom the church has appointed (asked) to take general charge of the preaching in the city chapel.

The church also receives the personal contributions of the resident missionaries. On the other hand the local church supports its pastor and one deacon. It pays half of the salary of the writer and of the above mentioned city chapel preacher. Mr. Sun Chi Shan, located in Ding Ts'un, Chow Chou, is supported by funds contributed to Pastor Meng.

Let us turn to the subject of Self-Government. We had supposed that the local church was an absolutely self-governing body. But it remains true that Pastor Meng, who had returned from the Nan King Convention with lofty ideas on a Chinese Native Church, prepared a Self Support or Self Governing Church Book and seems to have tried quite earnestly to induce the members of the local church to change their names from the old book which he has kept to the new book. As reported to us this effort was a complete failure, no one being found who cared for more self government or self support than he had already.

The Women's C. E. Society has supported a Kindergarden school of about 10 pupils for about one half of the year. Owing to the illness of the teacher, it is at present suspended but the society is collecting funds and hopes to reopen in the fall.

Education.

The Boy's Day and Boarding School has 3 native teachers and Mrs. Aiken who teaches English. There are 40 boarders and 14 day scholars. 12 entered Tung Chou this year. There are now in the Academy College of Tung Chou 33 pupils from this station, 5 in the Medical College and 2 in the Theological College.

The school has been in general charge of Mr. Aiken.

The lot lying outside of the school compound, hitherto sown to wheat etc., about two and a half acres, has now been enclosed with a substantial wall, thus making a marked expansion of the former very

contracted school yard. The cost of this improvement, about $250 gold, has come in part from tuition money paid to the writer of this report and in part from our General Work funds.

The winter Bible Class has been alluded to. This has come to be one of our institutions. It corresponds so closely to what is needed all over our field that 3 large Bible classes sprange up this winter in the writer's field . Their average time was fully five weeks; the attendance between I7 and 30, or more. By far the larger part of the food money and fire money for these 4 classes came from the General Work funds.

Education in the Field.

We do not know what proportion of our members' children attend school - possibly I0 per cent. We do know that our own Christian schools are lamentably few. In the Western Division Mrs. Sun teaches a small mixed school. On the Eastern Side is the prospering Boy's School of Dee Ch'wen taught by Mr. Liu the only graduate of theology in this field and a smaller Boy's School in Lo Chia Ying taught by Mr. Tien. A mixed school at Nan E has been started.

Sale of Curios.

Before leaving the subject of the local church, we notice that with the help of Miss Jones and Mrs. Aiken, 4 boxes of curios have been sent to the United States and sold for the benefit of the local church. 2 went to Riverside Cal., and were sold by the C. E. Society of the Cong'l Church. 2 were sent to Boston and Millar's Falls, Mass.

Medical.

Mrs. Perkins has continued her daily clinic for the women and children of the compound and for South Suburb neighbors. When we made up the statistics, the average daily number of patients was assumed to be 6, giving a total for nine and one half months of I7I0. For the past month a record has been kept which gives nearly I7 per day. The average for the year should probably be about I2 per day.

Unordained Preachers.

Here should be mentioned I5 colporteurs employed regularly by one of the 3 Bible Societies while 6 others have been used a part of the time. These are all under Mr. Aiken's care.

The following are the names of the II men who receive all or a part of their salary from outside sources.

Mr. Chia	Mr. Wei Lien Ts'ai	Mr. Yang
" Sun		" Tien
" Wei		" Deng
" Kang		" Lang
		" Sun
		" Liu

The first group work in the Western field. Wei L. T. is located in the city chapel. The second group work in the Eastern field. Mr. Lang has however, in connection with the Bible colportage work given a part of his time to the Eastern field.

Mr. Chang Dsung Yao, who is now the agent for the Singer machine company, offers to pay the entire rental for a building for any preach er who may be sent to his native district of Ren Ch'iu. No. 5. This man is a probationer of the local church.

On both sides of our field, though we cannot yet say all over it, there are movements toward self-help and a growing self-consciousness. Last fall in Hsiao Ch'en and this spring in Li Chia Chuang, 2 days meetings have been held. In 3 villages the church members are build - ing rooms for meetings and schools. The Dee Ch'wen members are afraid to enlarge their school lest it attract the unfavorable attention of the government.

The writer distinctly remembers the winter of 1884 -'85 spent in the city compound with Mr. and Miss Pierson and family, and Dr. Peck and family. The small rented dispensary across the street has ex- panded into a dispensary and two hopitals managed by the Presbyterian mission; a dispensary in the writer's abandoned study and school room, presided over by Mrs. Perkins, and a dispensary run by Chinese members in Hsiao Ch'en, Lee Hsien. May we not call this a five-fold increase? Looking at the spiritual work for the children gathered into schools and for the men and women who are, in divers manners, being taught of the spirit through the gospel, the increase is doubtless five fold times five fold.

He shall see of the travail of His soul and shall be satisfied.
This is Jehovah's doing
It is marvellous in our eyes.

for the station

H. P. Perkins

(4)

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Rec'd JUN 24 1910

------ PAO TING FU WOMANS WORK REPORT. -----

This year has passed much as each of the past six years " with its measure of joy and sorrow". Some hopes realized, some plans fallen through for which we give thanks and do not complain respectivly.

Last June 19th. saw the Girls Union Memorial School closed with four of our girls in the graduating class. Of these two are teaching ,one is married and one went to Bridgman Academy for a few months but developed tuberculosis and died last March. Right here might be mentioned another sorrow and loss with which we met in the taking by the same dread disease of Lang Shu Chih already in her 2nd. year at Bridgman Academy..

She was a girl that gave promise of making a good teacher but Easter day she passed away and they laid her to rest in the little Christian cemetery here at the South Suburb.

But to return to the subqect of schools-- The Primary School closed the 12th. of June .Five were promoted from the top class. Miss Newton sent a teacher over to give them the examination which they must take to enter the 3rd. year class in the Union School. In the class of seven two failed to pass. We do appreciate Miss Newtons thus recognizing the work done by our Primary School and hope our children may next fall save at least two fifths of our face. Alas,out of the five that passed last June only two kept up with the class, one took typhoid and two dropped back partly because of eye troubles and partly for lack of mathamatical minds.

Returning from Pei Tai He in Sept. work was resumed as usual. The G.U.M School opened the 8th. with twentyone Am.Bd. girls enrolled and Oct.3rd the Primary School with fifteen boarders and eighteen day pupils.

The health of the schools has been only fair. Last fall there was that case of typhoid, which Dr. Mackey brought through, though t'was by a sort of solitary confinement process. The girl was taken from school to the hospital from whence she was removed to the doctors own upstairs to save her from herself and her loving friends who were for feeding her on pears, persimmons, doughnuts &&&&. It took her nearly the whole term to get well of the fever and the homesickness that followed, but this spring she is back at her lessons and all is well.

After a summer at home in the midst of all sorts of vermin and disease the children naturally bring back a good supply of both,so it takes the doctor with the assistance of matron and teacher so me time to get their troubles in hand,but even before this is accomplished they get to looking rosy and happy. As a rule they are in earnest at their lessons and in try to be good children. They were much interested in learning of our missions in Turkey and could have gladly practiced more self denial than allowable to raise money for the work there.

Laura N. Jones

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The attendance always larger in the spring is this spring larger than ever. We have twenty-eight boarders enrolled and twenty-five day pupils fourteen of whom are boys with their teacher Mrs. K'ang in a room by themselves.

Such a large number of girls made it necessary for Mrs. Yang to have more help so Miss Chou who having studied the given number of years "quit" with the graduating class from the G.U.M.S. was enstalled. She has done better work than we could have hoped. Her lack of mathematics and Mencius which prevented her getting a diploma is not deeply felt by the children who are still struggling with the "three character classic" and catechism! Especially as she is gifted in teaching the Bible and writing character and has unlimited dignity!!

The country work began with the Hsiao Ch'en big meeting. Mrs. Perkins went on this trip too, taking her medicine case as of old, and put in one busy half day seeing patients, men, women and children, while the previous afternoon we went to another village six miles distant to see a woman too ill to take the ride over to us. Beginning with the twenty-third of Oct. eleven days were spent in Lin Ch'eng Hsien at the "East ditch village" where thay have an earnest group of women and a few men slowly building into a church. They wanted a school teacher sent them but as there was none Mrs. Lang, the Bible woman stayed on for a month or six weeks and taught such as would come. Her effort was not followed my much success owing partly to the fact that Mrs. Lang is strictly a Bible woman and not a teacher, but largely because the childrens' parents had no money invested in the school or the teacher, there had no incentive to require their children to attend. Consequently sometimes there were eight or ten and sometimes there were no pupils, just as the notion took the kiddies. Thus we live and learn that anything to be appreciated in China has to touch the pocket book "allee samee Melican"!!

In the late fall and early winter two classes were held, one of ten days and one of twelve, while two more weeks of our time were spent in a visit to Lint'singchow, and though this could scarce be called a part of "the work", it was a help to the worker and a comfort indeed to see this second beginning of great good things for Lint'sing and vicinity.

We planned to spend the end of the year in country class work and touring rather than in holding a station class in the Fu. This plan after it was too late to make other arrangements, had to be given up, the helper sending word that too few would have time to study in the 12th. moon.

To try and make up for lost time we started out the 8th. of the 1st. moon, dividing twenty-three days between three villages. In the first where nine days were spent the situation was especially interesting, not that the class was so large but because it was so different from the usual run of work. There were only about a half dozen women and girls who came regularly and seemed in earnest but at times besides these there were from ten to twelve studying as hard as ever they could just to see if they could learn if they tried. The New Years feasting, gambling and theaters were just at their height and the women were out in crowds going from one place of amusment to another and took in the foreigner and her class by the way. It was very wearying but gave a splendid opportunity "explain" not a few things to them and we will hope that some good may come of it is spite of the spirit of frivolity that possessed them.

The Bible women, of whom we may be said to have had one and parts of three this year, have been at work as usual. Mrs. Wang has worked in the South Suburb and near villages. Mrs. Yang, the Primary School teacher spent her summer vacation doing Bible work in the near villages [illegible]

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and one of twelve, while two more weeks of our time were spent in a visit
to Lint'ainghsien, and though this could scarce be called a part of "the
work". It was a help to the worker and comfort indeed to see this second
beginning of great good things for Lint'aing and vicinity.

To try and make up for lost time we started out the week of the 1st.
moon, dividing twenty-three days between three villages. In the first where
nine days were spent the situation was especially interesting, not that the
disappearance large but because it was so different from the usual amount of
work. There were only about a ball dozen women and girls who came regular-
ly and seemed in earnest but at times besides these there were from ten to
twelve studying as hard as ever they could just to see if they could learn
if they tried. The New Years leasing, gambling and theaters were just at
their height and the women were out in crowds going from one place of amuse-
ment to another and took in the "Foreigner and other class by theory."
It was very worrying but very, very much interested in learning of our mission
[illegible] they were much interested in learning of our mission
aims in Turkey and would have gladly practiced more well denial than al-
lowable to raise money for the work there.

We have to thank T'ung Chou for lending us Miss Chapin who has been here since about the middle of March looking over the field and getting the run of the work in order to take it over for herself or some one else, as the mission may decide when Miss Jones goes home. Since coming here Miss Chapin has been busy in the work ,far and near. Besides making calls with the Bible woman she has gone on one short and two long trips to the county Her first long trip of eighteen days was to the most distant part of the field where she visitsd twelve different places where some of the work is very old and some very new. The last trip we were four days together when I returned to the Fu, she staying on another four days visiting old places and some that had never seen a foreign woman before.

All together she has been to twenty-seven villages, and of the work she writes:- " I have been delighted , in going about over these two sections of the large country field to see how wide-spread the work is, and in how many villages there are single beleivers or groups of them; also to see how the faithful work of the passed years in the older centers shows in the numbers of women who have recieved more or less instruction . It is also gratifying to note the spirit of self help and loyalty to their little local church,which is growing up in some places, even among the women.

At one place where the work is comparativly new,the women meet each Fri. afternoon and as there is no competant leader for their meeting,they help each other for a while with their reading then have a season of prayer. Every where one meets women who have been in Dr. Mackeys hospital and received a start toward the Truth as well as healing."

Mrs. Perkins since in Sept. has had daily clinics which have become larger than usual this spring. The most of the calls are for minor ailments of school children and near neighbors, but occasionally aid is required for larger ills real or imaginary . Recently a patient came complaining of stricture of the oesopgagus,which is common enough among the Chinese . A nerve sedative was given and the patient returned declaring herself well and grateful to the extent of saying"Taitai if I had a daughter I'd give her to your son".Fortunately she had no daughter else the situation might have become embarrassing.

Mrs. Aiken teaches a class in Sunday school, trains a boys choir for singing at church services and visits occasionally in near villages in addition to her regular work in the boys boarding school where she teaches English seven and a half hours per week and superintends the order of the boys dormitories and looks after their clothing.

Looking back over the seven years of our experience here there are all too few visible victories won ; but perhaps if the workers of thirty-three years ago were to go over the field today they would feel that not a little of the seed sown in this Pao Ting Fu district during this third of a century had fallen in good ground with the promised result.

------ Statistics-----

Educational----- Teachers ------- 3 . Pupils in Bridgman Academy--- 4.
Pupils in G.U.M.S.--21. Pupils in Primary School 63.
Evangelistic-----Bible women ---2. Classes held ----------7.
Days spent in country work by foreigners ------- -99.
Miles traveled by rail by foreigners----787.
Miles traveled by cart by foreigners ---626

Laura N. Jones

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All together she has been to twenty-seven villages, and of the work she writes- " I have been delighted , in going about over these two sections of the large country field to see how widespread the work is, and in how many villages there are single believers or groups of them; also to see how the faithful work of the passed years in the older departments shows in the number of women who have received more or less instruction . It is also gratifying to note the spirit of self help and loyalty to their little local church,which is growing up in some places, even among the women.

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Miles traveled by rail by foreigners----7b7.
Miles traveled by cart by foreigners ---020

George A. Perkins

Exhibit #1-

The Committee ad Interim of the North China Mission held a meeting at Peking on Wednesday evening, Sept, 28, 1910, all members being present, to consider, among other matters, conditions in the Paotingfu Station. The Special Committee consisting of Messrs. Wilder, Stanley and Galt and the Chinese Pastors Li and Jen, appointed by the Committee ad Interim to investigate the conditions at Paotingfu, reported the result of its investigations (conducted at Paotingfu Sept. 23-26) and certain conclusions and recommendations growing out of the same.

These conclusions and recommendations were unanimously adopted and are as follows (translated from Chinese original copy):-

1) The accusations of immoral conduct on the part of Mrs. Aiken and Mrs. Meng are incredible and wholly unsupported by evidence. But Mrs. Aiken and Mrs. Meng, in their association with Mr. Ts'ui and Mr. Chang, have transgressed the bounds of propriety, and the conduct of these four has lacked that dignity and discretion which their position demanded.

2) The Mission Compound, being the property of the American Board, is directly under the control of that Board's representative, and any persons noticing improper conduct therein should have reported the same to the Missionary in charge, and should not have attempted to deal with such matters themselves.

3) Any matters of concern to the independent church should have been reported to the authorities of that church, and should not have been dealt with in a meeting of certain members of that church privately and irregularly called.

4) Mr. Chia Feng Lai and Mr. K'ang Chang Te are not considered worthy to continue in the employ of the Mission, and, in case they have not already resigned, we recommend to Mr. Aiken that they be dismissed.

5) The action of the Committee ad Interim in Tungchou on Aug. 24 in regard to the six young men who stirred up trouble during the summer is endorsed and sustained. Said action was as follows:

(1) Liu Fu Shou, Wei Lien Ts'ai, Ma Wen Chao, K'ang I, Chang Shou Jen and Yang Ch'ing Ku'ei should be asked to remove at once from the Mission Compound.

(2) Wei Lien Ts'ai and Yang Ch'ing K'uei are not considered worthy to continue longer as preachers in the city chapel and Mr. Aiken is advised to dismiss them.

(3) K'ang I should not be retained as teacher in the Boys' school.

(4) The Committee recommends that the Faculty of the College change last year's sentence regarding Wei Lien Ts'ai from suspension to expulsion.

(5) The Committee will send letters of repuke, warning and exhortation to Chang Shou Jen and Yang Ch'ing K'uei, and they will be sent back to College only on their good behavior.

(6) In accordance with the advice of Pastors Wilder, Li and Wang and Miss Miner, who recently visited Paotingfu, the Committee recommends that the local church call a council of the Congregational Association.

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(4) The Committee recommends that the faculty of the College change last year's sentence regarding Wei Lien Ta'ai from suspension to expulsion.

(5) The Committee will send letters of rebuke, warning and exhortation to Chang Shou Jen and Yang Ch'ing K'uei, and they will be sent back to College only on their good behavior.

(6) In accordance with the advice of Pastors Wilder, Li and Wang and Miss Miner, who recently visited Paotingfu, the Committee recommends that the local church call a council of the Congregational Association.

In addition to the above the Committee ad Interim, by unanimous action, reaches the following conclusions regarding the relation of Mr. and Mrs. Aiken to the Paotingfu Station:

1) The conditions at Paotingfu indicate that a serious crisis has been reached. The rumors and accusations which have been afloat are such as to involve the good name of the church and the mission, and constitute a scandal of grave dimensions and serious detriment to Christian work.

2) It is a matter of the deepest regret that we find Mrs. Aiken involved in these rumors and accusations. We recognize in her many qualities to be commended, viz., her excellent attainments in the Chinese language, her ready sympathy with and friendship for the Chinese, her willingness to aid in school work and her talent in musical leadership. Furthermore a searching investigation has vindicated her from the more serious charges. But we consider that she, by her lack of dignity, her too familiar association with Chinese young men and her failure to give heed to previous warnings or sufficiently modify her indiscreet conduct, has given rise to these reports and has seriously injured the missionary influence of herself and husband.

3) We consider that Mr. Aiken, although a man of good linguistic ability, an excellent scholar and preacher, manifesting also great faithfulness, love and patience in his missionary service, yet has given evidence of poor judgment in his use of men, has shown weakness and vacillation in the face of difficulties and serious inefficiency in the administration of station affairs.

4) In view of the above conclusions the Committee strongly recommends that Mr. and Mrs. Aiken request that their furlough (already due) be granted the coming year, to begin not later than April 1st, (and furthermore expresses grave doubts as to the advisibility of their return to the field.) *

On behalf of the Committee ad Interim,
(Signed) Howard S. Galt,
Secretary.

* P. S. The action recorded above is that first passed by the Committee ad Interim, and sent by them to Mr. Aiken. At a later meeting the Committee agreed to withhold the last clause of paragraph four in reporting the matter home.

Minutes #1-

Report of Special Committee by Chairman Stutzman

(2)

The Committee ad Interim of the North China Mission held a meeting at Peking on Wednesday evening, Sept. 22, 1910. All members present, to the above the Committee ad Interim, by unanimous action, passes the following conclusions regarding the relation of Mr. and Mrs. Aiken to the Peking Station:

1) The conditions at Peking indicate that a serious crisis has been reached. The rumors and accusations which have been circulated are such as to involve the good name of the church and the mission, and constitute a scandal of grave dimensions and serious detriment to Christian work.

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On behalf of the Committee ad Interim,

(Signed) Howard S. Galt,

Secretary.

3. (The section recorded above is that first passed by the Committee ad Interim, and sent by them to Mr. Aiken. At a later meeting the Committee agreed to withhold the last clause of paragraph four in reporting the matter home.

(3) The Committee will send letters of reproof, warning and exhortation to Chang Jen and Yang Ch'ing K'uei, and they will be sent back to College only on their good behavior.

(3) In accordance with the advice of Pastors Wilder, Li and Miss Miner, who recently visited Peking, the Committee recommends that the local church call a council of the Congregational Association.

Rec'd DEC 15 1910

Paotingfu Station Letter.

Nov. 11. 1910.

The Boys' School is running on a reduced scale, owing to lack of funds, there being now 22 boarders, instead of 35 or 40, as during the spring term, and about ten day scholars. Besides Mrs. Aiken, who teaches English, there are only two teachers instead of three; the head teacher, Mr. Ts'iu, who has had his present position almost all of the time since the Boxer year, and Mr. Teng, a Chinese literary graduate of the Lin Sheng degree, who teaches the Chinese classics and corrects the Chinese compositions which the pupils write.

During the summer vacation, and for a little time before and after, the head teacher turned to good account for the school, the two or three acres which have been recently added to the school grounds for a campus and playground, by cultivating various crops upon them. Since the crops have been harvested, the teacher has had a running track made, and goal posts have also been put up for football. The football was paid for out of the proceeds of the crops gathered, and it is needless to say that the boys enjoy the game, and also the free use of the new grounds.

Sun Chi Shan Hsien Sheng is still preaching in the Chao Chou and Kao I region, where he has been at work since graduation from the Theological College, a year and a half ago. There has been a considerable awakening of interest in the centers where there are little groups of church members in this district, in connection with Sun Hsien Sheng's work, and the Christians there are now looking forward to a "big meeting" which is to be held at the church in Ting Ts'un, where Sun Hsien Sheng is located, from Friday to Sunday, Nov. 18--20.

Wei Yung Chang Hsien Sheng is at the district city of Hsin le, about sixty miles southwest of Paotingfu, on the railroad. The owner of the large premises at the East Suburb, who had "loaned" these to us for some time, proving finally unwilling to rent them for a chapel, the only alternative seemed to be to remove to another place. The landlord was entirely un-

willing to accept the money which we had proposed to pay him for the six months during which we had occupied his premises, and was equally unwilling to accept the present which we offered instead of the money. So the matter was finally compromised by a feast given by Mr. Wei to the landlord and the "Shen Shih" of the city, who had acted as middlemen originally in the loaning of the East Suburb premises. Anew place has now been secured at the South Suburb, nearly opposite the "tzu chih chu" or headquarters for local self-government for the city.

The principal Boys' School connected with our work, aside from that at Paotingfu, is located at Ti Ch'uan, in the district of Po yeh, about 90 li south of Paotingfu, where the Christians have put up good church and school buildings. This school has had from ten to twenty pupils, and the parents have been excused from paying the public school tax in the village, though this is a precedent which we would rather not see followed. There has been considerable delay in getting a teacher for this school this autumn, but Li Chin Hsiao, a student who has completed the first two years of the college course at T'ung Chou, has finally been secured, and has just gone from his home in Kao I to Ti Ch'uan.

Colporters, representing one or another of the three Bible Societies, are at work in most of the districts in our field, and the present season, which is one of the special times in the year for large fairs and open air theatrical exhibitions, gives most favorable opportunities for their work of preaching and selling books. Two colporters are engaged in city work - one at Ma-hao, a leading market place and center of resort near the middle of the city, and one at the railroad station. The colporter at the market place sells catechisms, three-character classics, Christian calendars, and such books as the "Catechism of the Three Religions", and the Ch'o Hsu Ch'ung Cheng, besides Gospels and Acts, Old Testament portions, Bibles and Testaments.

Hundreds, if not thousands of people visit the "Ma-hao" every day, when the weather is good, and the colporters' stall affords an excellent

place from which to speak to the groups of people which gather before it.

The colporter who goes to the railroad station, is an old man, but he enters heartily into his work and enjoys it. His good disposition makes friends and opens the way for him at the railroad station, where the authorities have allowed him to place a table, displaying his books and calendars, and he also enters the cars while they are waiting, without let or hindrance. He goes about the streets too, to stores, residences, restaurants and tea-shops, selling a calendar and a small Gospel for a t'ung-tzu-erh,(or a copper cent), or a set of the medium Gospels and Acts, perhaps, for four copper cents; and, as he sells, he talks not a little, at different places, about the Bible and the Gospel and what Christianity is. Both he and the colporter at the Ma-hao have sold a good many copies of the New Testament, and also a number of the Bibles in the T(ien Chu term, as these are now sold at reduced rates,- aNew Testament in flexible cloth covers, formerly sold at 15 cents, now selling for 5 cents each, and the same in large type formerly 25 cents, now 10 cents; since it is expected that in the future the Scriptures will be printed in the union terms Shang Ti and Sheng Ling. Quite a number of these Bibles and Testaments seem to have been sold to teachers or students in the government schools.

Daily preaching goes on in the street preaching chapel in the city, a considerable part of it by volunteer preachers, and there are always plenty to hear. A number who have been interested through this work have been received into the church recently.

A summer school or "hsia ling 'hui",was held in July for the preachers and colporters and others. There was a Bible class at an early hour each day--the subject of study being "The Life of Paul". An address was given each morning upon some subject-such as The Reformation, Physiology and Hygiene, Chinese or Western History, and the present political con-

dition of China. Each evening there was a meeting for debate or discussion of some topic, like-Religious Liberty, Constitutional Government, or Love of Country.

During this meeting, serious differences arose in the Chinese church, which finally led to the resignation of "Pastor Meng". There was trouble also in connection with the Boys' School, and on invitation of the station members of the Mission from other places, accompanied by Chinese pastors from Peking, visited Paotingfu and recommended the dismissal of the second teacher in the Boys' School, "Kang I", and of two of the preachers connected with the station,-"Chia Feng Tu" and "Kang Chang Te". As a consequence of this action, the last two, with another former preacher, "Sun Yueh Wen", were concerned in an attack on another former preacher, an old man named "Kao Jung Chai", whom they believed to have given evidence against them. This occurred in the gateway of the Mission compound. Mr. Kao, fortunately, was not injured, but it was felt that this outbreak required prompt action, and the three who had been responsible for the attack were, accordingly, taken into custody by the district magistrate. After being detained at the yamen for several days, they were finally released, upon making reparation, and apologies to Mr. Kao, and apologizing besides to the missionary in charge of the Mission compound. They promised also to make no further trouble, and the preachers, teachers and church members acted as middlemen in the case, going security for the good conduct in future of those who had made the disturbance. This has been a severe trial for the church, and for the station, as well as for the Mission, but there has been "a great calm" since the final outbreak above mentioned, and we are hoping now that sunshine may follow the storm and that even those who have been most in fault may, by the chastening which has come to them, be humbled and made right in their future lives.

Mrs. Aiken has been teaching in the Boys' School one and a half hours each day, and leading evening prayers there. She also fills the role of "school mother". Some of her other duties have been preparing the choir and their selections for every Sunday, getting leaders for the Sunday English service, and superintending the getting of leaders for "Women's meetings".

The Girls' School is smaller than last year. Some passed into the Union School, and a little pressure in the line of self help, resulted in some dropping out. There are twelve boarders and eleven day pupils.

Miss Chapin has given time to the school, and also to the day school for little boys, which has about thirteen enrolled, and has visited some with the Bible woman, and tried to get in touch with the local people and work, so has made only one country trip, and that to Nan I, where a little day school has just been started. She has now started on a longer trip to the Chao Chou district, where a big meeting convenes next week, and Mrs. Aiken is preparing to attend this meeting also.

In Tung Tu Tsun, the "model outstation" of this district, a little day school has just been started also.

An important event which has recently occurred, has been the coming of Mr. and Mrs. McCann and their family to join the station. Mrs. C.J.King is also here for a time. It is needless to say that they have received a warm welcome from both foreigners and Chinese. They arrived about ten days ago, and have found much to do in getting settled in the south house of the compound,- the furnace having been so burned out that it had to be replaced by another, and the roof of the porch on the south side of the house torn down that the warming rays of the sun might be admitted, which said roof almost entirely shut off from the lower rooms.

Friends from the West Suburb and from the University, assembled at the home of Mrs. Aiken on last Tuesday, to welcome these new members of the station, and all enjoyed a pleasant social time, as well as the delicious refreshments served by the hostess. Callers since then, and indeed before, have added welcoming words and helped to create a home feeling for the McCanns and for Mrs. King as well, who has taken up her abode with Miss Chapin in the West house of the compound, although as yet boarding with Mrs. Aiken.

In behalf of the Station.

Copied by Mrs. King.

Partington
G. E. Station Letter
Aiken
Nov. 11-1910

Mrs. Aiken has been teaching in the boys' school one and a half hours each day, and leading evening prayers there. She also fills the role of "school mother". Some of her other duties have been preparing the choir and their selections for every Sunday, getting leaders for the Sunday English service, and superintending the getting of leaders for women's meetings.

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In Tung Fang, the "model outstation" of this district, a little day school has just been started also.

An important event which has recently occurred, has been the coming of Mr. and Mrs. Nodzam and their family to join the station. Mrs. G. J. King is also here for a time. It is needless to say that they have received warm welcome from both foreigners and Chinese. They arrived about ten days ago, and have found much to do in getting settled in the south house of the compound. - the furnace having been so burned out that it had to be replaced by another. And the roof of the porch on the south side of the house torn down, that the warming rays of the sun might be admitted, which is not altogether shut off from the lower rooms.

Friends from the East Gate and from the University, assembled at the home of Mr. Aiken on last Tuesday, to welcome these new members of the station, and all enjoyed a pleasant social time, as well as the delicious refreshments served by the hostess. Dollars since then, and indeed before, have added welcoming words and helped to create a home feeling for the Nodzams and for Mrs. King, who has taken up her abode with Miss Chapin in the west house of the compound, although as yet boarding with Mrs. Aiken.

In behalf of the Station.

Copied by Mrs. King.

Rec'd JUL 26 1911

Paotingfu Woman's Work Report,

for the year ending April 30th, 1911.

In no other Station of the Mission have the years brought so many changes and losses in the force of workers, as in Paotingfu, and we who now comprise its entirely new personnel, can only praise God that while He may call one to plant and another to water, yet it is He who "giveth the increase", and in this faith we submit the following brief account of the past few months' work, thankful for its proofs that in spite of clouds and untoward circumstances, yet at noeth "God within the shadows - keeping watch above His own."

Local conditions have demanded a good deal of time to be devoted to unusual duties, while the plague precautions and heavy snows and rains, with the consequent impassable roads, have made the work necessarily irregular.

Several Station Classes, planned for the first and second months in different outstations had to be given up for the above mentioned reasons, so the month's class held here in Dec. was the only one, and only eight women were able to get here for that, yet the satisfactory work done by those few fully justified the holding of the class.

Two women have given their full time and a third a part of her time to Bible Woman's work.

Mrs. Wang has continued visiting in the city and suburbs. She seems truly in earnest, but we could wish that she had more physical strength and more enthusiasm and initiative to put into the work, and so win her way into more homes.

We were very glad last Fall to secure Mrs. Hsieh, whose husband did not allow her to finish her course at the training school because he wished her to earn by sewing. Her support has been largely given by two Chinese friends and she has worked at the outstation of Tung Hu T'sun and neighboring villages.

Mrs. Lang has given time only when going out touring with us.

Both these women show the result of their

Both these women show the result of their training in Peking, and the added knowledge of the Scriptures and ability to use them, as well as evident desire to help others, speak well for the valte of such training.

We would mention in this connection the volunteer work of old Mrs. Sun of Wang Tu, who has taken her own food and gone to Tingchow, where she has gathered quite a large class of women and girls about her to study.

Touring has been sadly hindered, but 61 days have been spent in different parts of the country field, visiting 44 villages, several of them new places, never visited by a foreigner before - witness - the almost uncontrollable crowds, while others dated back to the earliest work of this Station, and it was a joy in either case, to give the message to hundreds who had never heard it before, or to give some encourment and help to the scattered Christians.

This country south of Paotingfu is different in many respects from that around Peking and Tungchow. Extensive wheat growing, in many places irrigated by water wheels turned by mules, make white flour more common, and while there are of course many poor mud dwellings, yet one can but notice that the majority are of brick, and be struck with the large number of fine houses of the wealthy land owners, many of them two storied and built in a style that makes them look like castles in the distance.

The Catholics are very active in these districts, but their ways are not in favor with the general populace.

In one place the people related, with evident relish of its sarcasm, the story of a village where the Catholic priests, preaching against idolatry, beat to pieces an iron image of the goddess of Mercy, and had it recast into an image of the Virgin Mary.

ofu. Buying converts, at the rate of $4.00 Mex. apiece, is very common and such wiles as the following are resorted to. - A young mother took her baby to the Catholic Mission to have his eyes treated. She did not notice the stealthy placing of "holy water" upon his head, but word was sent her afterwards that he had been baptized, and her only hope of seeing him after death lay in joining their church herself.

May we call attention to two things that have specially impressed us in this touring and which bear on the needs of the field? First, the fact that the faith of the people in idol worship is, in many places, perceptibly shaken, so that in this and other ways the fields are whitening for the harvest, and the evangelistic work should be pushed as never before.

Secondly- The size of the Poatingfu country field, making it clear that one lady cannot do the work justice. The 44 villages visited in 61 days of touring required 1760 li of travel by train and 1700 by cart, yet they are but a fraction of those that might be reached, and they received visits in many cases, of only a few hours instead of days. Surely we need not enlarge upon the need of two single ladies being permanently stationed here.

The number of women in the local church is not large, but there is a good attendance at Sunday School and the Friday Women's Meeting. They have reorganized their almost defunct Christian Endeavor Society and with 22 active members, and several Committees, which are taking hold of work in earnest, it gives promise of being a power in the church again.

Schools. That there may be a better understanding of school arrangements here we would state that our own school covers the first two years of the Preparatory course, after which the girls are sent to the Union Preparatory school at the Presbyterian Mission, from which they may pass on to the Academy in Peking. Our school, taught by Mrs. Yang, who has so faithfully carried the work for several years, helped this year by one of our girls who graduated from the Union

school last year, has numbered 33 pupils, of whom 21 are boarders, while we have 21 girls from our field, in the Union School.

The anxieties and trials, the victories and answers to prayer that come in school work are familiar to those engaged in it and space forbids details, but we would record our gratitude for some special tokens of God's help and blessing, especially in the case of a betrothal made for one of the school girls by her opium smoking father ~~and~~ to a man of his own sort. The breaking off of such a betrothal is a very delicate affair to handle, yet it was so managed by the helpers as to be satisfactory on all sides and called forth only commendation from Christians and heathen alike.

The little boys' day school has numbered 14, and has improved under the new teacher, Mrs. Su.

Two new day schools have been started during the year, at the outstations of Man I and Tung Tu T'sun, the former with 14 pupils taught by another of last year's graduates from the Union School, and the latter with 9 pupils, where the people themselves contribute 30.00 Mex. a year toward the expenses of the school. The work done in both has been very gratifying, but especially does it rejoice one's heart to hear the children pray and learn by the testimony of parents and outsiders that the answers to those prayers are evident in their words and actions, which are so different from those of the other village children.

Personnel. The coming of Miss Phelps has brought new hope and inspiration to the people, besides the help she has rendered by an occasional sermon or talk through an interpreter, also taking charge of the church music;- this of course in addition to the study of the language in which she has made fine progress.

Mrs. King has found many ways of lightening burdens from others in the details of station life, as well as teaching three English classes in the boys' school and two private pupils.

Mrs. McCann has made time in her busy life as house mother to help in station class and meetings and social touch with the people.

We would not fail to mention the many labors of Mrs. Aiken in school and church, up to the time of their leaving Paotingfu, nor the loving memory in which she and Mrs. Perkins and Miss Jones are held, giving rise to many expressions of gratitude and anxious inquiries as to the time of their return.

In the past God has blessed this station - in the future He will bless - and surely, for Paotingfu has been ordained "Peace, from Him which was, and is, and is to come."

In behalf of the station,

Abbie Chapin.

Statistics.

Bible Women - Entire time 2, Part time 1.

Schools - One Boarding School - 33 pupils.

Three Day Schools 16 girls, - 21 boys.

Pupils in Union School 21

Total, 70 girls, 21 boys, = 91.

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Romani Work.
Pottinger

Mrs. Bodman had made time in her busy life to devote another to help in station class and meetings and social tours with the people.

We would not fail to mention the many labors of Mrs. Allen in school and church, up to the time of their leaving Gostinghi, for the loving memory in which she and Mrs. Perkins and Miss Jones are held.

Giving rise to many expressions of gratitude and anxious inquiries as to the time of their return.

In the past God has blessed this station - in the future He will bless - not surprising, for it has been organised "Peace from Him which passeth all understanding" is to come.

In behalf of the station,

Noble Chapin.

The Gostinghi boys' day school has been opened and has improved under teacher, Mr. Sen.

The new day schools have been started during the year, at the station of San I and Time in Hsien, the former with 14 pupils.

Gostinghi Hsien - Entire time 2, part time 1.

Chapin - One boarding school - 33 pupils.

Three day schools 16 girls, - 21 boys.

Pupils in Union School.

21

Total. 70 girls, 21 boys, = 91.

The work done in the station class and meetings and social tours with the people are evident in their loving memory in which

REPORT of the PAOTINGFU STATION, North China Mission,
for the year ending April 30th, 1911.

Personnel.

Rev. & Mrs. H. P. Perkins, Absent on Furlough.

Rev. & Mrs. E. E. Aiken, " " "

Mr. & Mrs. James H. McCann, In charge of General Work of Station.

Miss Laura N. Jones, Absent on Furlough.

Miss Abbie G. Chapin, In charge of the Work for Women.

Miss Isabelle Phelps, Language Study.

Mrs. C. J. King, (not under appointment)
Teaching English in Boys' School.

The year just closed has brought an almost complete change in the personnel of the Station Workers. Early in the (Mission) year Mr.& Mrs. Perkins left on their regular furlough, Followed almost immediately by Miss Jones, who was called home on account of her mother's health. In February, Mr. & Mrs. Aiken also left for America, having already exceeded the regular time of service between furloughs. Miss Chapin spent some months on the field last year, thus forming the only connecting link with the past, so far as the foreign workers are concerned. During the late summer Mr. & Mrs. McCann reluctantly acceded to the Mission's request and were transferred from Lintsing to help fill the gap made by so many changes. Mrs. King reached China for the second time, in October, and has since her arrival helped not only in the home life of the Station, but in definitely assuming charge of the English department of the Boys' School, has relieved those already overburdened. On December 23rd we were glad to welcome an addition to our number in the person of Miss Phelps, who while devoting the larger part of her time to language study has found many opportunities for helpful service, giving promise of large usefulness in this wide field.

During the summer, Pastor Meng resigned and it also seemed wise to dispense with the services of other native workers. As a consequence of these changes, there has been more or less of a break in the work, but it has been our aim to make the fewest changes consistent with the greatest possible efficiency.

Abnormal Conditions.

Not only have the changes above noted tended to create an abnormal condition, but other elements have entered in.

In January, we were seriously threatened with an epidemic of pneumonic Plague, which wrought such havoc in Manchuria, but, thanks to the wise precautions taken by the Chinese Government, acting under the advice of foreign doctors, we were spared the dread experience. In the cutting off of R. R. communication from Manchuria, we were saved the danger of contagion that there would have been had traffic been unrestricted with the infected regions. All the plague cases in our region, were directly traceable to people who had returned from the infested district.

The Winter and Spring proved the most inclement for many years. During the winter the roads were impassable owing to the heavy snows, and as soon as a thaw set in the condition was beyond description, intensified by frequent and heavy falls of rain during the spring. These conditions alone made country work impossible.

Health.

On the whole we can report a clean bill of health for the Station, save minor ailments, none of which seriously interfered with the regular routine of work.

Educational.

The Boys' Boarding School continues in its normal condition, with about ~~thirty~~ forty pupils. The entire responsibility for the school is undertaken by two teachers, both of whom are graduates of the College at Tungchow. Mrs. King gives each morning to the work in English, and in addition to the regular pupils of the school, several outsiders attend these

classes. One of these is the grandson of a former Viceroy of this Province, members of the family still holding high Official positions. Last winter four boys graduated from the second year Academy Class and passesd on to Tungchow.

In two outstations we have primary schools, largely supported by the local churches. In Ti Ch'uan there is an attendance of 23 boys, and at Hsiao Kao, just started this year, there are ten pupils.

It is our hope that the local churches will take up this phase of the work and thus relieve the central Boarding School of, at least, the three lower primary grades, lessening the expense and enabling better work to be done in the higher classes. We expect the more advanced class in the Ti Ch'uan School to enter the Boarding School here at the beginning of the autumn term.

gelistic.

This phase of our work has suffered very considerably from the abnormal conditions mentioned above. The dismissal of helpers meant depriving some localities of the services of a preacher. The Plague scare made it seem wise to have all public meetings suspended for almost two months, and the condition of the roads made touring impossible. However, despite all these drawbacks, we have been able to see progress and to know that God's Spirit did not cease to work in the hearts of men. With the exception of Paotingfu, we have no men located at a definite center. The numerical strength of our working force has not allowed of this. It remains to be seen what success will follow this departure from the regular method. In some localities it is compelling the Christians to do more for themselves: in other localities it seems to have a deadening effect and a letting go of what they seemed to have obtained. In one sense the way is clear for us, as our resources will not allow the employment of more men, and we are coming to realize that men of a certain stamp are a weakness rather than a strength. The work in this department has been carried on entirely

by the Chinese workers and other Christians.

Native Church & Self-Support.

During the year the church has been called upon to pass through re trials, but we believe that through them God has been working, and is working and will work until we shall know the truth of James 1:2-4, "Count it all joy, my brethren, when ye fall into manifold trials, knowing that the proof of your faith worketh patience. And let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, lacking nothing." The spirit in which the various problems have been approached and dealt with, inspires us with courage as we look out into the future, giving us a vision of the possibilities that lie before the church of Christ in China.

The financial condition of the church has been put on a more satisfactory basis. The Martyrs Memorial Church is now held free of debt. The remaining indebtedness of the church, which was not on account of the church building, will, we hope, be paid during the coming year, after which they will be able to devote their thought and resources to the prosecution of purely Christian work.

Owing to their financial condition and the withdrawal of voluntary subscriptions, largely through dissatisfaction, the income of the local church had dropped to nil, excepting for that which was received from property. They felt unable to call a Pastor and appealed to the Mission for help. From the time that Pastor Meng resigned Mr. Aiken acted as Pastor until he left for home, when , at the request of the Church, we called in one of the Chinese Preachers from outstation work and he has since been acting in that capacity. It is our hope that as soon as the church pays its remaining indebtedness, they will make a strong effort to call a pastor. We have not pressed this question upon them, but rather encouraged them to get out of debt before assuming farther obligations.

In the Outstations the prospects for future development, looking

looking towards self-support and self-propagation, are such as to give us much hope. In a recent tour, we visited seven centers of work in all of which there are meeting places provided by the Chinese Christians, varying in degree of convenience and adaptability. One is a village carpenter's shop, in which regular meetings are held on Sundays and evenings: another is in a Dispensary carried on by an ex-assistant of the hospital which was under the care of Drs. Noble and Peck: another is in the village of Nan I, where they have built a neat little chapel, holding over 100 people, which is intended ultimately for school work, as they plan later to build a larger chapel on the adjoining property, which they own. About two miles farther on, at Ti Ch'uan, we find a chapel building capable of holding 200 people, with additional accommodation for a school of 23 boys, most of whom are day pupils. The few boarders have their meals at the home of one of the Christians. At an adjoining village, a recent convert has given the use of his home as a meeting place. At Ting-Chow, where until last year there was a chapel, rented by the Mission, and a helper in charge, the helper having meantime been dismissed and the chapel given up, we find a little company of Christians meeting in the home of a Chinese doctor. There are but few members here, but our withdrawal of help does not seem to have discouraged them. They plan to hold regular meetings at the homes of the different church members. The Dr. is from the province of Sze Ch'uan and has become a Christian since his arrival in Tingchow. Another of the members became a Christian while in South Africa, and seems an earnest man. At Tung Tu, the most distant section of our field, we find a village of about a hundred families, with 35 adult Christians. This does not include probationers and inquirers. "Li" is the predominant name in the village, one branch of which has a fine family temple. There are 27 families connected with this branch, 24 of whom consider themselves as Christian families, heads of the families having been

either received on probation or admitted into full membership in the church. The other three families not being opposed to Christianity, this temple serves as a meeting place and it was here that we were entertained during our stay. At other places in the field, which we have not yet visited, provision is also made in this way. At least two of these centers hold possibilities of being able to call their own pastor, in, we hope, the not too distant future. Whatever developments may take place, we can safely say that there exists among the Christians of this field, a desire to do something for themselves that is not always found elsewhere.

portage.

An extensive colportage work has hitherto been carried on, which been helpful in some places, but it is a work which requires more close supervision than the present force makes possible, and lack of such supervision leads to flagrant abuses in the use of the Scriptures and we fear in some cases more harm than good is done. It will likely prove necessary to cut down this work, which is supported by the Bible Societies.

look.

The outlook is full of hope, full of possibilities, full of danger. We cannot but feel that the next decade is to be a crucial one for the Church of Christ in China. China is alert now as never before many are coming to us with an open inquiring mind, and it devolves upon us to present to these minds a religion that will satisfy; a religion that will attract; - to present it not only by precept but by example; to show them that the Christian religion will enrich the Chinese life just as it enriches other lives. That it is a religion which fits into the home life, the social life, the business life, the official life - raising each sphere to a higher plane than is possible through any other influence. More than ever do we need to seek the indwelling of God's Spirit in the fullness of His life-giving and energizing power. Our outlook"is as bright as God's promises". God's

purposes and plans for our work are above and beyond anything we can conceive. We are in great danger of trying to tie God down to our methods and ideas. We would pray for the Divine vision; the Divine strength the Divine wisdom; with a bountiful supply of Divine grace; thus equipped we can enter with a conquering faith upon the great work before us.

From the human point of view, many problems are ours. We do not ignore the things that we would have otherwise; we realize our utter inadequacy for the work to be done; yet believing this is God's work and that we are His workers, we find peace.

In travelling over this field and in studying its needs, the first thought that strikes one is the lack of sufficient workers. This calls for larger resources, which we have not got. Therefore it means many anxious hours for the Missionary to try to plan how he may cover a $2000 work with $1,000 and at the same time keep clear of debt. Many a precious hour is spent in debating as to whether we can spare an additional $10 for some crying need, although, as indicated above, our trust is not in money alone. At the same time an adequate appropriation would obviate many anxious, wearing hours. It would enable us to keep step with the inspirational battle cry of "Forward" sounded at the great International Missionary conference, and which has been the slogan at so many recent gatherings in the homeland. We hear the echoes on this far flung battle line, but alas our answer in so many cases is "Retreat"! This need of larger resources is emphasized by the increased cost of living; the increased demand for our well-trained men making it obligatory on us to raise salaries in order to retain them. While out on a recent tour, we had a pressing invitation from a village where lives one of the most influential families in this region: a family in which for many years each generation has produced men who have obtained high literary degrees. One member of the family is already a Christian and through him comes the invitation to visit other branches of the family who are anxious to learn more about

the church. To meet such calls we need the best men possible.

While failing to take the decisive step towards entering the church, an expectant District Magistrate, we believe, has recently been brought to know God through the instrumentality of the street chapel. He says that he prays and reads the Bible regularly. He recently received appointment as head of police in the circuit east of Paotingfu, with headquarters in an adjoining city, and is most desirous to have some one go there to teach Christianity. In the southern outstation of Tung Tu, a man with a high literary degree was received as an inquirer, who has been a teacher in the government schools. Such is the harvest that is waiting to be gathered, which leads us to "pray the Lord of the harvest that He may send forth laborers into His harvest".

We need means to encourage the establishment of primary schools, helping, say from $10 to $30 per year , for each school, as the conditions may warrant. Such schools will serve as feeders to the central Boarding School and will also enable us to weed out boys of lesser promise, allowing only those who reach certain standards in character and scholarship, to enter the school here.

In this wide field we need a Medical Work - probably only a Dispensary under the care of a Chinese Doctor, but a man who could meet the calls that come from all over the field, for serious emergency cases. With the fine Medical Plant located in this city, owned by the Presbyterian Mission, we do not ask for a hospital, but a Dispensary wisely conducted would lend a fresh impetus to the work. With the graduates from the Medical College (Union) we believe such a need can be filled. The work should be largely self-supporting.

To encourage in every way possible the development of the Chinese church. To help them in organizing their work so that the responsibility for carrying it on will rest in the church members. To make them realize as far as possible that this work is their work,

and that our time and the resources which are committed to our care are to be used in helping them, provided always that such a develment means mutual obligations. With God's help we seek to impress upon them the desirability of conducting the affairs of the church in an orderly way and to have them conducted by the church or their representatives, - not in an arbitrary way by individuals. To cultivate a spirit of harmony and good fellowship and to develop common interests in a common cause. To encourage in the calling of a Pastor for the Paotingfu church; also in the development of the districts of Ti Ch'uan and Chao Chou looking towards the organization of independent churches who will call their own pastors. These latter places may need financial as well as moral encouragement in this step, but we believe it is practical. In and through all we ever seek and pray for the fuller manifestation of the Christ-life.

Conclusion.

In conclusion we wish to record our gratitude for the glorious heritage which is ours. The whitening harvest fields indicate a succession of those who have been faithful in season and out of season in sowing the seed of the Kingdom. Our prayer is that they through faith may be sharers with us in the joys of the harvest time and that through our feeble efforts their work may be perfected, thus making us "Laborers together with God".

For the Paotingfu Station,

James H. McCann.

Paotingfu, May 1st, 1911.

Summary of Statistics for the Year.

Total number of Church members on the Roll	766
" " received into Church Membership during year	52
" " of children baptized during the year	29

Evangelistic.

Number of preachers giving full time to the work	3
" " Church members " part of their time to preaching, and receiving help from the Mission	3
" " Colporteurs, paid by Bible Societies	14
" " Bible Women	3
" " Chapels, owned largely by Chinese Church	~~1~~11
" " Regular places of meeting, including chapels	22
Sabbath Schools.	1

Educational.

Number of Students in Theological College	1	
" " " " Medical College	3	
" " " " Academy & Arts College, Tungchow	~~3~~ 31	
" " " " Bridgman Academy & Women's College Peking	3	
" " " " Girls' Union High School, Presbyterian Mission, Paotingfu	20	21
" " " " Boys' Boarding School, Paotingfu	39	
~~Girls'~~ " " " " Girls' " " "	33	
" " " " Boys' Day School "	14	
" " " " " " " Ti Ch'uan	23	
" " " " " " " Hsiao Kao	8	
" " " " Girls' " " Nan I	14	
" " " " " " " Tung Tu	9	
Total number under instruction	199	

Number of Teachers,	Men	5
	Women	6
Total		11

Report - 1910-11

Annual Report

Paotingfu Station

Paotingfu Station - 1911.

Summary of Statistics for the Year.

Total number of Church members on the Roll	766
" " received into Church Membership during year	52
" " of children baptized during the year	29

Evangelistic.

Number of preachers giving full time to the work	8
" " Church members " part of their time to preaching, and receiving help from the Mission	3
" " Colporteurs, paid by Bible Societies	14
" " Bible Women	3
" " Chapels, owned largely by Chinese Church	11
" " Regular places of meeting, including chapels	22
Sabbath Schools.	1

Educational.

Number of Students in Theological College	1
" " " " Medical College	3
" " " " Academy & Arts College, Tungchow	21
" " " " Bridgman Academy & Women's College Peking	3
" " " " Girls' Union High School, Presbyterian Mission, Peotingfu	21
" " " " Boys' Boarding School, Peotingfu	39
" " " " Girls' " " "	35
" " " " Boys' Day School "	14
" " " " " " " Ti Ch'uan	23
" " " " " " " Neiao Xao	8
" " " " Girls' " " Men I	14
" " " " " " " Tung Tu	9
Total number under instruction	199

Number of Teachers,	Men	5
	Women	6
	Total	11

Rec'd JUL 29 1912

REPORT

of Paotingfu Station, N. China Mission,

from May 1st 1911 - - - - - - - - - - - - to April 30th 1912.

FOREIGN STAFF.

Rev. E. E. & Mrs. Aiken	On Furlough.
Rev. E. W. & Mrs. Galt	Language Study.
James H. & Mrs. McCann	General Work of Station.
Miss Laura N. Jones	On Furlough.
Miss Abbie G. Chapin	Work for Women & Girls' Schools
Rev. Isabelle Phelps	Language Study.
Mrs. C. J. King (not under appointment)	Teaching.

HEALTH. During the year to all of us has been granted a measure of health for which we are grateful. Last Summer Dr. Young urged that Mr. Mc Cann return to the U. S. for Medical treatment, but later consented (did not approve) to his remaining during the winter on condition that care be taken not to overdo. The need at Paotingfu was the reason for this delay in carrying out the Doctor's wishes, the condition imposed in a measure explains why some of us have not done all that we would have liked to do. Otherwise good health has been granted to each one.

CHINESE STAFF.

MR. TING WAN CH'ENG. The coming of Mr. Ting from Lintsing, early in the summer of 1911 gave us much needed help. We invited him without having any visible means of support, except as the Paotingfu Church promised one-fourth of his salary - the other three-fourths was graciously provided through a, then unknown, friend in Vermont who sent the money to Mr. Wiggin as a special, just about the time we invited Mr. Ting. During the year he has shown marked ability along many lines and made for himself a large place in our work. On the other hand we have also to report the loss of an equally valuable worker, Mr Ts'ui Yueh. Mr. Ts'ui has been for over ten years Principal of our Boys' School. Last year 30 graduates of this school were in Tungchow - College and Academy - so that no stronger testimony of the character of Mr. Ts'ui's work can be found than that during the year he was invited to join the Faculty of Tungchow College; a place we believe he

MR. TS'UI YUEH.

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will fill with honor to himself and profit to the College. His place in

MR. SU SHENG TEH. the school has been taken by Mr. Su, who returned from Shansi in the spring of 1911. Mr. Su had charge of the Boys' school in Taiku until the return of Mr. K'ung from America, and continued as a teacher until returning here; he is assisted in the school by one of last year's College

MR. JEN CH'ANG NIEN. graduates, Mr. Jen, who gives promise of being a reliable and efficient worker. Also, by Mr Teng, a Chinese graduate who has charge

MR. TENG CHI YEN. of the Chinese studies.

MR. SUN CHI SHAN. Mr. Sun continues to act as pastor of the Paotingfu church and in many ways has commended himself during this trying year.

MR. WEI YUNG CH'ANG. Mr. Wei has given his time largely to the Chaochow field and stands out as one of our most trusted and efficient workers. In the

DEACON LANG. first part of the year Deacon Lang's time was given largely to supervising the Colportage work, but after New year he was assigned to the region west of the R.R. Mr. Yang, previously language teacher for Miss

MR. YANG CH'UN LAI. Phelps - an addition to our staff in 1912 - is located at Ti Ch'uan, having charge of the Boys' school there and helping in the preaching services. Mr. Teng of Nan I is responsible for the services in his

MR. TENG K'U CH'UNG. own village and also for preaching on market days in Po Yeh Hsien and at the adjoining market town of Hsiao Ch'en. In Hsü Ning

MR. SUN T'ING YÜ. Hsien Mr. Sun does some preaching and also at his native village he has rented a chapel at his own expense. In March Mr. Wu re-

MR. WU CHEN SHENG. signed as preacher in the city chapel, but will continue to give voluntary service. In future Mr. Ting will have charge of that work.

STUDENT PREACHERS. During the summer we employed six of our senior students in preaching, using them in conjunction with some of the regular staff. The

COLPORTAGE. number of Colporteurs has been considerably reduced during the year partly because of the difficulty in properly supervising so many and partly because we found it necessary to dismiss a number of men for sundry and various reasons.

EDUCATION.

BOYS' SCHOOL. We have little new to report along educational lines; during the winter months the Boys' school was dismissed. In March Mr. Su took over the work from Mr. Ts'ui, on the latter leaving for Tungcho We re-opened about the 1st of April, 42 Boys are enrolled. The school at

COUNTRY SCHOOLS. Ti Ch'uan is now under the care of Mr. Yang, a College graduate of the 1910 class., apart from his salary all other expense is borne by the local church. Hsiao Kao school, in the Chao Chow district is not receiving any support from the Mission this year. Several requests have come in asking us to establish schools in different villages, but part of the motive which prompted such a request lay in the desire to avoid paying the Government school tax.

COLLEGE STUDENTS. Five of our students completed the College course; one of whom, as already reported, is doing acceptable work as teacher in the Boys' school, three of this same class entered the Theological Seminary. One young man from our field, a student in the Government schools, sought on recommendation to enter the College at Tungchow, agreeing to pay full fees.

EVANGELISTIC.

Our regular evangelistic work has been seriously handicapped. We are hopelessly undermanned and have the question forced upon us, shall we restrict our efforts to territory which we can plan to work, or shall we continue to spread ourselves over the wide field, lessening the possibility of doing effective work. About 30 governmental centers within our recognised territory - one of these a prefecturial city - three or four sub- prefectures - the others district cities. In none of these cities have we definite work. **$1,147 with which to carry on the educational and evangelistic work in such a field as this!!!!!!**

SELF-SUPPORT.

Little has been done towards self-support during the year, but under more favorable conditions there lies promise of something to be accomplished in this line. With Famine on one hand and Revolution on the other there was little opportunity for advance.

GENERAL.

REVOLUTION. 1911-12 will stand out as an epoch making year, marking the beginning of a new era. In the Chinese revolution, which has led to the abdication of the Manchus and the establishment of a Republican form of government, we have been witnesses of one of the most remarkable events ever recorded in history - an event which will make previous conditions in China impossible. We believe a new factor has entered into the life of the world, whose influence and power, time only will reveal. Never before has any single event affected such a large proportion of the World's population; and we are led to ask, does any existent race hold such possibilities for influencing their fellow men and bringing changes into many phases of life, Whatever they may not be, the Chinese are a virile race possessing physical and mental qualities capable of great things - moral qualities which account to a large extent for their preservation as a people through the long centuries in which they have witnessed the rise and fall of many nations.

To have been observers, at close range, of this great event has lent a unique interest to the year's work. To be part of an organization, which directly and indirectly has been a large factor in the movement - however much or little we may care to recognise the fact - has in a peculiar way made the progress of the movement a part of our life. However as this is a report of Paotingfu Station - not of the Revolution - I shall try to restrict myself; but the work of the Station has been so interwoven with current events that were I not to refer to the latter, there would be little to report of what we have tried to do during the year.

LOCAL CONDITIONS. Perhaps no other Station in our Mission was so seriously affected by the Revolution, From the beginning as Paotingfu our regular work was entirely upset, the reason for which it might be interesting to record. Paotingfu is an important military center, having two large camps, where in normal times two army divisions are located. At the time of the outbreak in Hankow the headquarters of the 2nd and 6th Divisions were here. At once

Military movements were the order of the day. Part of the 6th Division was

GENERAL WU LU CHEN. ordered to the front, the Division Commander, Gen. Wu, being invited to Peking and refused permission to go to Hankow with his troops. By this action Gen Wu's loyalty was called in question. His detention in Peking - the uprising in Shansi - the murder of the Governor of that Prov. Gen. Wu's appointment to the vacant post, with orders to proceed to Shansi via Kalgan - the dispatch of the remainder of the 6th Division to Shih Chia

SHIHCHIACHWANG. Chwang (Shihchiachwang is located about 75 miles south of Paotingfu, the junction of the Shansi R.R. with the Peking Hankow line - our work lies north and south of this point.) Gen. Wu's ignoring of instructions and proceeding to Shihchiachwang, where he took over command of his troops - his conference with the rebels in the pass, followed by his assas-

GEN. WU'S DEATH. ination - it is said at the hands of the Manchu troops and at the instigation of the Government; which latter report gains credence from the fact that his death was never mentioned in any government dispatches.

FLIGHT OF THE TROOPS. The massacre led to the flight of all troops stationed at Shihchiachwang, the Manchus fleeing north through our field.

There is little question but that if Gen. Wu had lived, political affairs would have assumed a different aspect. It was generally conceded that if he had not been killed, Paotingfu would, at that time have been taken by him in the name of the Revolutionists. He was a Hupeh man, and it is said, a sworn brother of Li Yuan Hung and also of Gen. Chang, commander of the famous 20th division which made itself so prominent at Lanchow.

The maintaining of a large contingent of troops at Shihchiachwang for several months did not tend to restore peace to the minds of the common people. While the Revolution continued Paotingfu was most active as a military center and base of supplies.

MISSIONARIES TO TIENTSIN. Early in November it seemed wise for a large part of the Station to leave for Tientsin, the possible developments at that time being so very uncertain.. Miss Chapin and Mr. McCann remained to do

what was possible. Mr. & Mrs. Galt who were located here at last Mission Meeting had not moved from Tungchow, and we regret to say that conditions did not at any time during the winter and spring justify such a step; however Mr. Galt spent the greater part of his time in the Station where he shared the interest and anxiety of the situation. Early in January Mrs.

RETURN TO PAOTINGFU. McCann and the children returned from Tientsin and about the ~~middle~~ first of March, just in time for the riots, Miss Phelps and Mrs. King also returned.

REGULAR WORK IMPOSSIBLE. Our schedule of work was thus broken into, regular touring was found impossible, (one of our men was arrested on suspicion) Station Classes planned for had to be given up, Street Chapels closed, and the Boys' school had also to be dismissed as parents were anxious for the safety of their children. However other doors opened which we did our best

NEW DOORS OF OPPORTUNITY to enter. Early in the movement, when Paotingfu was in danger of attack, steps were taken by the Gentry looking towards the

RED CROSS WORK. organization of a Red Cross Society, and in connection with it

REFUGE WORK. a Refuge for women and children, in case of hostilities here. We were invited to take part in this work, which we gladly did; the Chinese

CHINESE CHURCH. Church offering their Church Compound for the use of the Society. This offer was accepted and we took up the work of preparation. Soon after the New Year, other Hospital accomodation in the city being taxed to its limit, by wounded men sent from Hankow for treatment, our place was requisitioned for use as a temporary Hospital, About 80 men came,

WOUNDED SOLDIERS. having mostly minor wounds, the more serious cases being taken to the regular Hospitals. This work was not without its difficulties and its problems; a joint committee had charge of it. The Physician was a man who had been trained under Dr. Neal of Tsinan and who had assisted Dr. Lewis at the Presbyterian Mission for some years. We were deeply indebted to Dr. Tucker of Pangkiachwang and to Dr. Tallmon of Lintsing for the loan of a nurse from Each place. The entire expense was borne by the local Red Cross Soc. That there were many things we would have had otherwise goes without saying,

but that something was accomplished, we have faith to believe.

FAMINE. During the winter serious conditions resulting from summer floods existed over a restricted area in our field. About 50 villages were involved. The political situation made relief work very difficult. In an effort to investigate and ascertain real conditions, we were accused of recruiting for the Revolutionists. Our appeal for funds did not meet with such a hearty response as we hoped for, the larger needs in the Yangtze valley overshadowing our needs here. In February we made a tour distributing relief in 42 villages, to over 10,000 individuals. Later developments in the political situation made it unsafe for us to go out, as well as creating conditions which claimed all our time in the city.

THE NEW REGIME. The transition from the old to the new is fresh in the minds of all. The absolute lack of interest by the common people in the struggle that was proceeding could not but claim the attention of the interested observer - the indifferent acquiesence to the change, to our minds showed little appreciation of the momentous step that had been taken. On the last day of February Paotingfu was 'en fete' celebrating the inauguration of the Republic. The streets were gay with banners and crowded with people. On March 1st the City was a seething mass of men filled with

ANARCHY. the lust of plunder. Anarchism pure and simple. From Friday evening to the following Tuesday there was no attempt to restrain the forces of lawlessness and evil passions - a veritable pandemonium. The result was destruction. No business, great or small (so far as I know) escaped being looted, and but few homes that were worth robbing. Extensive fires laid waste large areas in the business section - the people were paralyzed. Thousands were homeless and penniless. The rich were destitute - many of the poor had benefitted by the days of riot and plunder. Comparatively few lives were lost considering the amount of rifle firing, which was continuous for two days and two nights. On Saturday morning while the infernal work was still in full blast, the writer went into the city, accompanying a Red Cross corps, to render any aid that we might be able to. We found but few

killed and less than twenty wounded. Our Red Cross Workers had all cut off their queues so that considerable courage was required on their part to make this trip as on the previous night soldiers were shooting queueless men on sight. Dr. Cheng, who had charge of our Red Cross work almost lost his life; he was saved by the interference of two men whom he had treated. A cousin of Mr. K'ung Hsian Hsi, left our premises at 2 p.m. before the riots started, and was mortally wounded before he reached home.

These days of riot held many anxious hours, not knowing whether we would be attacked or not. While there was no indication of any attack on us, a mob's actions are not to be depended upon. None the less trying were the days following - so full of pathetic incidents and acute suffering. The uprising came so suddenly that few were able to flee.

EFUGE WORK. It was not until the next day that refugees began to come in. On the evening of the 2nd we had over 250 strangers within our gates, chiefly women and children. It had not been our intention to make the Mission Compond a Refuge but the people came, insistent on getting in - the Red Cross Society urged that we allow our premises to be thus used and they would assume responsibility for providing; so we yielded to the inevitable and for over a month we had from 100 to 200 refugees to care for. People of all classes. One family whose losses were reported to be G.$250,000 lived for over a month in a room 10 X 12. The fact that these people brot their women and children, and left them with us, manifested their confidence in us. Various contributions were sent in. Lu Hai Huan, head of the Chinese Red Cross Soc. sent me $500 for this work.

IEF WORK. The suffering in the city was most acute and most difficult to relieve. The "chronic" poor accept relief as a matter of course but it was painful to many of these proud families to accept help. I knew of families heretofore living in luxury left without a "K'ang" mat or a single inch of covering - sleeping in relays so as to use a borrowed quilt nothing to eat and no way to obtain it. On the 14th one - heretofore well to do - gentleman brought me $2.00, asking me to keep it as it was all he

had left - another brot some coppers tied up in a handherchief - these are two, typical of many other cases. Strong men in discussing the situation wept like children. It was some time before we were able to discover ways and means of helping in this distress, but finally succeeded. In this work we gained many new sidelights into Chinese character.

OPPORTUNITIES. The above developments brought us many new opportunities, giving us free access to and placing us on most intimate terms with a class of people hitherto untouched. What the ultimate results will be, God only knows, but we believe that what has been attempted in His name will in His time bear fruit. It was not difficult to discuss and recommend Christianity - the significant fact was that what we attempted to do was recognised by those for whom we were working as a manifestation of the Christ spirit.

NEW DEMANDS. That these new opportunities make new demands upon us is self-evident. These (what we are accustomed to call the higher classes) are to a very large extent the "neglected" classes of China. That may be their fault - it may also be ours. At present the fact that they are accessable throws upon us an added responsibility. It is not enough ~~that~~ to

NEW RESPONSIBILITIES. congratulate ourselves upon the manifestation of this friendly spirit, it devolves upon us to show these men that Christianity holds something better and higher than anything they have or can obtain elsewhere. If we fail here our efforts will avail but little. To reach these "neglected " classes we must be alive and ready to adapt our methods

NEW METHODS. of work to the needs of the case. These men are not going to seek connection with the church in the hope of obtaining employment, as has been the motive of so many - but there are among them those who have an acute sense of their own needs along other lines. They realize the need of character - the need of true altruism - they realize their own helplessness in many of the problems which come with the new order of things. Whether they realize it or not there is the primary need of a new heart. To meet these needs we have to offer the unsearchable riches of God - the transform-

ing power of Jesus Christ in the lives of men. But we must remember that methods which would appeal to the poor and the uneducated may not appeal to these men of influence and power. It is to be the same Gospel but let us see that our methods of presenting that gospel appeal to those we are trying to reach. We know the prevailing power of the constraining love of Christ - through this love let us seek to gain the friendship - the confidence - and the respect of these classes and thus strive to win them for Christ. Nothing else can mean so much for China and it is a work worthy of the best we can give to it.

On behalf of the Station,

James H. McCann.

Paotingfu, May 31st 1912.

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STATISTICS. 1911

FOREIGN STAFF.

Ordained	3	
Unordained	1	
Single Women	3	
Wives	3	
Total foreign workers		9
Foreign worker not under appointment		1

Of foreign workers 3 are on furlough and 3 engaged in language study.

NATIVE STAFF

Ordained Preachers	0
Unordained "	6
Teachers (men &women)	10
Bible Women	3
Other workers	25

This last item includes Student preachers, Colporteurs and voluntary workers

Places of regular meeting	23
Churches entirely self-supporting	0
Adherents	250
Sabbath Schools	3

Organized Churches	1
Communicants	594
Added by Confession	12
Average attendance	508
" " S. S.	100

Theological Schools		0
Students for Ministry		2
Boarding and High Schools		2
Attendance	Boys	33
	Girls	38

Colleges		0
Students in College		32
Day Schools		5
Attendance	Boys	55
	Girls	30

Total number under instruction — 188

Appropriation from American Board for carrying on the Educational and Evangelistic work Gold $1,147.00

Ways in which additional funds could be profitably used:-

1. By increasing our Evangelistic force.
   The support of a qualified man costs from $90 to $125 per yr

2. By providing scholarships in schools and college for deserving Boys.
   Full scholarships in College and Academy, 3rd and 4th years Gold $28.00 per year.
   Full scholarships in Boys' school, including 1st and second Academy years. Gold $20.00 per year

Smaller sums will be gratefully received, as it is only in exceptional cases that the full scholarship would be granted.

3. By grants in aid to country schools.
   $25 to $50 will make possible opening a village school where from ten to twenty boys will be brought under Christian influence and the worthy ones prepared to go on into the higher schools.

JAMES H. McCANN,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION,
PAOTINGFU, CHINA.

Paotingfu Station
1911-12

Meeting Report.

STATISTICS. 1911

FOREIGN STAFF.

Ordained	3
Unordained	1
Single Women	3
Wives	4
Total foreign workers	9
Foreign worker not under appointment	1

Of foreign workers
3 are on furlough and
3 engaged in language study.

NATIVE STAFF

Ordained preachers	0
Unordained "	6
Teachers (men & women)	10
Bible Women	3
Other workers	23

This last item includes student preachers, colporteurs and volunteer workers

Places of regular meeting	23
Churches entirely self-supporting	0
Adherents	250
Boys' Schools	3

Organized Churches	1
Communicants	594
Added by Confession	12
Average attendance " " S. S.	508
	100

Theological Schools	0
Students for Ministry	2
Boarding and High Schools	2
Attendance Boys	33
Girls	32

Colleges	0
Students in College	52
Day Schools	5
Attendance Boys	65
Girls	30

Total number under instruction — 177

Appropriation from America is asked for carrying on the Educational and Evangelistic work
Gold $1,147.00

Ways in which additional funds could be profitably used:-

1. By increasing our Evangelistic force.
The support of a qualified man costs from $90 to $125 per yr.

2. By providing scholarships in schools and college for deserving Boys.
Full scholarships in College and Academy, 3rd and 4th years
Gold $8.00 per year.
Full scholarships in Boys' school, including 1st and second Academy years.
Gold $20.00 per year

Smaller sums will be gratefully received, as it is only in exceptional cases that the full scholarship would be granted.

3. By grants in aid to country schools.
$25 to $50 will make possible opening a village school where from ten to twenty boys will be brought under Christian influence and the worthy ones prepared to go on into the higher schools.

Mrs. Mc. Cann

Rec'd JUL 1 4 1913

GENERAL WORK REPORT
PAOTINGFU STATION
NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE A. B. C. F. M.
For the Year May I, 1912 to April 30, 1913

Foreign Staff

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. McCann - General Work - On furlo the last six months
Rev. and Mrs. Elmer W Galt - General Work - Language Study.
Miss A. G. Chapin - W. B. M. - Work for Women.
Rev. Isabelle Phelps - W. B. M. - Work for Women - Language Study.
Mrs. C. J. King - Not under Appointment - Teaching.
Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Price - Not under Appointment - General Work.

INTRODUCTORY

The report a year ago dealt largely with the Revolution; its disturbance of our regular lines of work and its leading temporarily into special lines. Our mission work cannot be said to have experienced in any sense a revolution in connection therewith. But truly a marked evolution was begun, and is still going forward. Lethargy has given way to activity; apathy to interest; an indifferent let-Christians-alone policy to a desire for acquaintanceship and intercourse. This is true of a much widened and ever widening circle since the establishment of the Republic. And especially is it true that the more educated classes are approachable as never before. There is therefore new outlook in our work, new direction, and new impetus.

FAMINE RELIEF

Let me digress here from the report of regular lines of work to speak of famine relief. Last year's report spoke of the giving of relief in a small way in a part of our field. Some of the gifts from America in answer to appeals made at that time came to hand too late to be used in that distribution but were needed even more this past year. For rains were very excessive over most of our territory last summer, causing floods over larger area and for longer duration than the former year. The distress has been very pitiable during recent months. Not many people have actually starved to death but many have suffered from malnutri-

tion. But it is most pitiable to know that over a wide area work animals, carts, implements, household furniture, and even scores of daughters have been sold to provide the food that would prevent starvation. Hundreds upon hundreds, too, have left their homes and gone to distant places to beg. The Chinese Red Cross Society has given out relief in all this region but far too little to meet the needs.

Of funds that have been available to us we have given in direct relief during the year about Mex. $1550.00, trying to use it judiciously where the need has been most acute. About $250.00 more we have used in a way both to afford relief and at the same time directly help our mission work where famine conditions interfered with it. For example, temporary help has been given towards chapel rents and students' fees in certain cases. Other funds in our hands, amounting to Mex. about $1800.00, we have voted to the use of an Industrial Institute to be opened in Paotingfu, having for its object the teaching and promoting of profitable industries for women thro-out the districts subject to crop failure. This is in order that the country folk may better be able in future themselves to cope with famine.

In much of the planning for raising and using funds in famine relief the foreign community here has acted as a whole, altho the distress has been in our territory and the bulk of the funds has come thro our Board. We heartily appreciate the interest and help given in this work by our Presbyterian and other friends. Thro the solicitation of the united body, Mex. $1200.00, not mentioned above, were secured from the "Chihli Flood Relief Com." organized at Tientsin. This fund has also been voted to the Industrial Institute.

A mere recital of what has been done gives little idea of the time and thought that all this has taken.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

The work of our Boys' Boarding School was so interrupted by the Revolution that there was no class graduated in June 1912. However work done counts in that the class of eight that will graduate this year will be extraordinarily well prepared for entering at Tungchou.

Flood and malaria conspired to interfere with an ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ auspicious opening of school in the autumn. One of the teachers and many of the pupils waded water for miles to reach here. Almost without exceptbon these came down with malaria on arrival. Many other pupils were tardy in arrival because of malaria in their homes. For nearly two months we dealt out quinine to an average of about five school boys per day. Yet the class ~~xx~~ work gradually got under way and the school has done a faithful and enlarging year's work. New applications for entrance have come one after another all the year. In the autumn semester the previous record enrollment of 42 was overtaken. The spring semester brot an influx too great for our accomodations and many had to be turned away. This was in spite of the fact that our funds permitted us to admit none who would not pay full fees. With the dropping out of a few and the admission of others we have enrolled 60 in all. Of these 53 are now in attendance, a number ~~x~~ which crowds our rooms. Already new applications have begun to come in ~~fx~~ for next autumn. People of means outside the church, scattered widely over our field, are ready to send us their boys and pay full fees if we will receive them. Had we room and equipment we could, with scarcely any effort, greatly increase the attendance in this school.

The teaching in this school is carried on faithfully and efficiently chiefly by Mr. Su Wen Jui the principal and Mr. Jen Ch'ang Nien, both of whom are Tungchou graduates. In addition Mr. Teng Chi Yen continues his good work in the Chinese classical literature and Mrs. King fails not in her faithful voluntary service in the teaching of English. When the Mission school inspector, Mr. Porter, compliments our school on an English

work superior to that of the schools of any other station we well know that Mrs. King's tireless efforts are worthy of such an outcome. Mrs. Galt and Mrs. Price assist in her department by each taking one class.

There has been but one case of discipline that has been hard to deal with and that proved not so hard as at first feared. In that instance a young teacher, taken on temporarily in an emergency, was the instigator of trouble. The spirit in the school since his removal has been excellent.

Besides the boarding school we have this year at our central station a primary boys' day school with attendance that has varied from 8 to 18. The problem of funds to pay its teacher's salary has been a difficult one when the regular Board appropriations fall far short of supporting older established work. But friends have thus far kept it going by private gifts.

In our country field we have two boys' schools, one of which at Ti Ch'uan has a boarding department. A Tungchou College graduate, Yang Ch'un Lai is in charge of this school. An interesting new departure has taken place here the last half of the year. A village government school has joined forces with this school of ours, submitting to our rules and furnishing one teacher to assist Mr. Yang. The enrollment under this arrangment has been nearly 40.

The other school at Ting Ts'un had help from us towards teacher's salary until January, and was doing a good work with 8 or 10 pupils. No special gifts having come in from which we could offer further aid our help had to be withdrawn for this year. Rather, however, than give up the school the teacher, Mr. Chang, has continued with less than a "living wage" from the patrons of the school and the enrollment has climbed to 19. This increase is largely due to the influence of the recent theological graduate, Mr Wang, whom we have assigned to that part

of our field. We think he may soon be able to help us realize our dream of a boarding school in that distant part of our field, largely self-supporting and serving a group of five of our outstations.

We have been pleased to know that nearly all of our group of 22 students at Tungchou have done faithful and commendable work. We trust that the two who have recently been dropped because of failure in studies will profit by the discipline. Our three theological students and two medical students seem all to be very promising material.

EVANGELISTIC WORK

After the ~~Kaotingfu out~~ Revolution and the subsequent Paotingfu outbreak the evangelistic work, not greatly interrupted at any time, was soon on a normal footing again. During the summer we had a force of 16 men in the field. Eight of these were theological and college students. Special gifts from friends made it possible to employ these young men during their vacation. We were highly pleased at the testimony that came in after the summer was over showing that every one of them had labored faithfully and well.

One of the first events of the autumn was the meeting with us of Chinese Congregational Association. All other stations of the Mission were represented by delegates. The meeting was a good one and helped broaden the fellowship horizon of our church as well as give it a new direct inspiration.

Over our whole vast field during recent months evangelistic efforts have met with very encouraging and increasingly fruitful results. With great joy we listen, every time we see one of our country workers, to his eager words relating the increased interest and quite changed atmosphere on the part of the groups for which he works. The sadness that comes with the joy is in the contemplation of the fact of the utter inadequacy of our means for meeting the opportunity. There are at least

twenty distinct centers in our country field in which work is so promising that we fully feel convinced it would go forward with rapid strides could a man of consecrated spirit and proper training give his whole time to the one place. It is pitiable to have to ask one man to divide his time between four or five of such centers, any one of which has a group of villages clustered right about it, with Christians and inquirers, that would make a big parish for a preacher. Yet our men accept this hard task uncomplainingly when they realize our embarassment for funds.

Before speaking briefly of our individual evangelists I will mention station classes and touring. As soon as the autumn harvesting was nearly enuf completed to allow a little leisure to the country people, station classes were begun. In November Mr. Price and Mr. Wei conducted two classes in the Chaochou district. In early Dec. a ten days' class for inquirers was held here at our central station, enrolling a dozen men. This was followed immediately by a more advanced class lasting one month. To this were admitted only those specially invited to attend. The enrollment of forty men consisted of deacons and others looked to as local leaders in the outstations. Good faithful work was done and the members of the class went back to their homes with new quickening to impart to their fellows during the winter months of comparative leisure. We feel that the plan of holding such a class at in the early winter is an excellent investment for the Kingdom in view of the excellent opportunity it affords of multiplication of results. Other less advanced classes were conducted in various centers during the winter and spring to the number of six.

Mr. Price has been largely instrumental in making this arm of the work successful. Mr. Ewing's influence, as he borrowed his time from Tientsin in our behalf, was highly important in five of the classes. Mr. Sun took a large share in the two classes here at Paotingfu, and four of the country workers had their shares in the outstation work.

God's blessing has richly attended allthis effort.

We gratefully record, too, the large influence for good on the general work of the special station class campaign undertaken by our women associates and ~~an~~ Mentioned under the Woman's Work Report. It need not be said that all the women's work links right in with what is here being reported and the fruitage as a whole is too similar to be described separately. Especially has Miss Chapin carried a rich benediction with her to the many centers to which she has gone.

It remains to mention two other lines of work that have fallen to Mr. Price for the past eight months. He has had full charge of the oversight of colporteurs and his has been the work of touring so far as that has been undertaken by a male missionary. The colporteurs had not for some time had the personal touch and sympathy that Mr. Price has given them this year. The touring, fatiguing and uncomfortable as it is, has been undertaken by Mr. Price with a zeal and a devotion worthy of a man of half his years. Almost all points where there are Christians, as well as many other centers, have been visited by him. He plans to reach the remaining outlying portions of our field during the remaining spring weeks. His genial bearing and loving gospel message takes encouragement wherever he goes.

We would now call the roll of our country evangelists:-

First is Mr. Lang Ch'ung Yun, familiarly known as Deacon Lang. We have given him a well defined parish now but his faithful donkey might get into incurable habits of laziness were we to insist on the man's staying within the narrow confines of his own two counties. So man and donkey still cheerfully respond to our many calls for them to go far and wide on special errands.

Second we would mention Mr. Wei Yung Ch'ang, for a dozen years ~~fx~~ faithful to the sacred trust of an untiring ministry. It was his to show a well balanced judgment, an earnest purpose, an exhaustles patience,

a deep consecration. He was happy in the past year's work, in seeing the far brighter promise than ever before, and in the last months was glad in his preparations for settling down in a particular parish. This we had been unable to let him do for the two years previous. But we have to record here, altho the incident occurred seven days after this report is supposed to close, that the pearly gates have swung open to receive him up higher. A few days of wasting fever and the spirit took its flight. Memorial services have been held for him not only in the central station but in several of the outstations. But a more lasting memorial is imbedded in the hearts of the many who loved him.

Third there is Mr. Teng K'u Ch'ing, continuing to use his talent as unto the Lord. He is not so gifted nor so well trained as some but, content with his smaller salary and humbler lot, he works on and his efforts bear fruit.

Mr. Li Wan Tseng, since coming to us from the Theological College a year ago, has been in our field near Chengtingfu. The work in the village in which he makes his home, all but dead when he went there, has become greatly quickened. House full at services instead of a mere handful; a goodly number of new inquirers enrolled; chapel extensively repaired entirely by local initiative; a new interest springing up in the other centers of his field, all bear witness to his good work.

Mr. Wang Tzu Ming, graduate at Christmas from the Theological College, has been in his particular field only two months. Yet he entered in where conditions were peculiarly opportune and is evidently measuring up to the needs. Most of his time so far has been give at Ting Ts'un and the nearby villages. Overflow audiences whenever a meeting is held and an excellent spirit, sadly lacking in that same center a few months ago, are forecasts of a far larger success. Nor will the four other outstations in his charge long be without a quickening from his zeal.

Evangelistic effort in the central station shows just as great

promise as that in the wider field. The attendance at the daily preaching in the street chapel has been increasingly good from the close of the revolution until now. Mr. Ting Wang Ch'eng has been chiefly responsible for the work there the past year up to February and has lent a helping hand to some extent since. The church has been gathering inquirers and converts of good promise from the chapel. For the past three or four months the daily attendance has averaged a hundred or more, the number listening at any one time during the preaching averaging about forty. One man converted there in the autumn gave up his profession of fortune telling and, altho his circumstances were very straitened, persisted in appearing at the chapel every day to give voluntary witness to his new-found joy. His work has proven so acceptable that we have recently given him some pecuniary reward.

Since Mr. Ting has been loaned to other work Mr. Sun and the teachers in our boys' school have divided up the chief responsibility for the street chapel work. They have entered heartily into the carrying of this extra burden and have let the work suffer no loss. We would, however, that we had another man to give his time at the chapel and enlarge the activities in some such way as has been done at Tungchou.

Mr. Sun Chi Shan has continued to act as pastor of the church, a genial and willing worker. We have leaned heavily on him in many ways during the year in relation to all the general work. Perhaps his preaching has been best outside the pulpit in the many ways in which, by counsel and sympathy, he has helped in numerous problems of the wide parish.

Church and Sunday School attendance have shown a good increase over that of the previous year. The Christmas and Easter "Big Meetings" brought together many from the country as well as a good attendance locally. Both were times of refreshing. Mrs. Smith contributed much to the latter meeting and in the days that followed was the means of bringing a spiritual uplift to the boys in the school and to others.

CITY Y.M.C.A.

Missionaries of our station have long felt the need of Y. M. C. A. work in this city, especially in behalf of the five thousand students in the higher schools and the other better educated men. After the opening of schools last autumn it was plainly evident to all Christian forces in the community that the time was ripe for an aggressive campaign in behalf of the classes mentioned. After some consultation and some friendly advice from the Peking Y. M. C. A. a sort of mutual progress society was formed which began a work that it was hoped would pave the way for a Y. M. C. A. The organization undertook from the start three lines of work, a fortnightly series of lectures on topics religious or otherwise helpfully educational, and attractive reading room open all day, and Bible classes under competent leaders. English classes were later opened as a further means of contact. This work met with appreciation from the beginning. Its largest forward impulse came with a visit from Mr. Sherwood Eddy near the close of February. In connection with his ~~coming our~~ station was asked by the Society to loan for three months ~~the~~ the services of our Mr. Ting. We did so, our sister mission meeting half his salary for that time. He took chief responsibility for preparation and following up of the Eddy meetings.

Going no further into detail I will merely say that the inevitable has happened in the ~~xxxxx~~ formal organizing of a city Y. M. C. A. on the ~~XXXX~~ 27th April. The infant organization gives excellent promise already. Mr. Ting has been invited to become its first paid secretary and is resigning his position with us to take up this new office. It is hoped that a foreign secretary may soon be provided. Aside from a share of Mr. Ting's salary for three months none of our mission funds have gone into this most promising new work. Our workers, however, Chinese and foreign, have rejoiced in giving no little time to friendly cooperation in it.

URGENT NEEDS

Could there be a situation, or rather a multiplicity of situations, that would offer a greater challenge to the Church of God to show its faith by its works than confronts us in the Paotingfu field? When so much is carried forward while our appropriations for general work are less than what is required to maintain one missionary family in the station, could we offer to a Christian anywhere a place for investment of his Lord's money where it would bring larger returns?

In view of conditions as reported we state as our ~~XXXX XXXXXXX~~ MOST PRESSING NEED an increase of general work funds. Several men of good training and character are now available for our work could we offer them places. Others are coming from Arts, Theological, and Medical Colleges very soon.

Would that we might have funds at once to take on six new men for evangelistic work.

Would that we might at once be able to provide five school teachers

We DO NOT ASK for a cent to provide plants for these workers. The places to which we would assign them would invariably provide equipment and current expenses if not more.

Prepared by,
Elmer H. Galt

We cordially anticipate the coming to our station of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard in the early autumn and the return of the McCann family which we hope will be but little later. We ask for no other foreign recruits for the immediate future, but we MUST URGE the need of funds to build a new house for one of the families.

Would that we might be able to look forward with certainty to funds not later than 1915 for the opening of a dispensary in our station, in charge of a native medical graduate. We have no thought of developing a plant that would in anywise rival the Presbyterian medical work across the city from us. Our work would be but a much-needed auxiliary to that

of Dr. Lewis' hospital, all the cases needing hospital care going to the Presbyterian plant and a cordial cooperation being maintained.

We NEED FUNDS for the enlarging and adding to the equipment of the Boys' Boarding School.

We MUST HAVE FUNDS for the building of about 20 rods of wall to replace a mud wall of our residence compound now in a dilapidated condition.

We need more funds for touring expenses and incidentals.

I have mentioned only such needs as seem to cry out with great urgency. Many more might be mentioned in the interest of expansion to meet the unprecedented opportunity but I desist. "It is required in stewards that a man be found faithful" is Paul's business-like comment. We trust that there are friends of our work whose faithfulness to a sacred trust will impel them to give in prayerful sympathy the financial aid that we need. Thus may they share in the joy of the Master's rich harvest, evidently so ready for the reaping.

Prepared by,
Elmer H Galt

Annual Report - 1912-1913

Pastoral Station

Boys' Report

Prepared by Elmer Heath

Rec'd JUL 1 4 1913

REPORT OF WOMAN'S WORK FOR PAOTINGFU STATION;

From May 1st 1912 to April 30th 1913.

Personnel.-

Miss Abbie G.Chapin, 1893.
Rev. Isabelle Phelps, 1910.
Mrs. J.H.McCann, 1901.
Mrs. Elmer W.Gait, 1910.
Mrs. Francis M.Price, not under appointment.
Mrs. G.J.King. not under appointment.

Statistics.

Bible Women	2.
Teachers	4.
Boarding Pupils	40.
Day Pupils	26.

On account of illness in her family, Mrs. McCann was obliged to leave the Station last Sept., but it is hoped that she may return by the end of the year.

TOURING.

Again, as it was last year, the heavy summer rains and floods made the roads in many directions impassable for months. Through the winter, however, we were able to do more and up to the last of April (which, however did not end the touring season) seventy-one (71) days had been spent in touring, including Miss Phelps' first experience of a week out, when she gave promise of happy, fruitful work in this line in the future. The rest of the touring has been accomplished by Miss Chapin's faithful, untiring, self-sacrificing efforts.

Seventy-one villages have been visited and yet not nearly the whole field covered. Can you wonder at the heartache, when we have to pass many by, or literally unclasp their retaining fingers, as we start on to the next place for want of time to linger, when the little help we have given seems to them as but a few drops, after they have waited months for an expected shower? Never before have we been more impressed with the opportunities in the new places and the need of teaching and helping the Christians in the old places - especially as the Catholics are not only industriously taking in converts from the heathen, but buying over many from our people. In this year of flood and famine prices, it is not strange that only those who are really grounded in their faith can resist the Four($4.00)Dollars apiece given them when they have read through the first Roman Catholic book.

While careful not to let it seem like that use of money, we have been able to quietly give help to a good many destitute families, when out touring, aside from the general relief work done by the church.

Mention should be made of the Industrial work planned, executed and financed by Miss Chapin last spring and early summer, in an effort to help the poor women from the famine district, to help themselves. They came into the city and a manager was employed to look after finances, make purchases &c. and basket making, thread spinning and manufacturing men's garments were the lines of work attempted. As a financial venture, the work was not expected to recommend itself, but more wanted to come than could be accommodated. Those who were received were helped over a hard time and were taught something of Christianity. When the harvest season came on, they went to find work in the fields and the tired missionary, much needing rest, went to Peitaiho for her vacation.

SCHOOLS.

Only one day school can be reported - that at Nan I,- which has done good work, although this hard year has made people put the older children to work and little tots have taken their places.

The little boys' day school here is no longer provided for by Woman's Work Money, although under the care of Mrs. Galt and taught by a woman.

The girls who are day pupils study in the Boarding School, making about forty in our school here, while we have sixteen in the Union School and five at Peking in College, Academy and Kindergarten training.

We have found it necessary to employ three teachers in the Boarding School this year, as the grade has been raised. Mrs. Yang remains at the head of the school and two young women from the Union school have assisted her.

Miss Phelps has continued the physical drill, while Mrs. Galt has given two lessons a week in drawing and map drawing - a most welcome addition to the schedule. Her language study consumes much of her time, but she has taught the beginning class in English in the boys' school, and two or three others have received semi-weekly instruction in English evenings.

Both the work done and the general conduct of the girls, has been unusually good. Since the helpful lessons brought them in morning prayers during Mrs. Smith's visit, there has been a new interest in keeping "the morning watch".

Mrs. Price taught a class in Arithmetic in the girls' school until illness prevented. She has held Conversation Classes in English for two of the classes in the boys' school, they going to her house for the purpose, as they formerly did to Mrs. McCann's. She has made calls in the suburbs with Mrs. Galt and with Mrs. Su - making a point of getting into touch with the mothers of the little boys in the day school.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

It is very gratifying that nearly all the women of the local church belong to this Society and are quite faithful in attending the Friday meetings. This year they are using their contributions to help the little boys' day school.

STATION CLASSES.

More has been done in this line than during the past few years. Ten classes have been held - the longest being three weeks, held in Paotingfu, following the big Easter meeting, with an attendance of some twenty-five, the majority of whom lived near enough to sleep and eat at home while attending. We were so fortunate as to have Mrs. Smith's help during those days and know that God sent blessing and help to the women through her.

The other classes were all held at country stations, during the Chinese first month when the women and girls have the only real leisure of the year. The classes lasted from ~~five~~ seven to twelve days each,-being held in nine villages, with a total of seventy-eight who studied, being taught by ten of our Christian women who went out two by two for this work. The results were so gratifying that we hope to repeat the program on a larger scale another year. Those who went out were greatly impressed with the eager de-

sire of the village women to hear and learn and came back with a new appreciation of their own privileges and a new resolve to work for others.

CITY EVANGELISTIC WORK.

The city evangelistic work has developed encouragingly during the past year. Mrs. Wang has given nearly her whole time and Mrs. Hsueh part time to it. Entrance has been gained into a number of new homes. The meetings which Miss Phelps and some of the Christian women have held in private homes, have overflowed into the courtyard for lack of room to accommodate the audiences, and repeated, urgent invitations have been given to "come often to tell the glad story of the true Saviour."

Miss Phelps has necessarily devoted much time to language study during the past year. In addition to this, she has had charge of the city Bible women's work, has gone on Saturdays to hold evangelistic services in the city or to call in the homes of the women, has co-operated with the Presbyterian ladies in arranging for, and ushering at, the general lectures for women which have been given in the city, has taught calisthenics in the girls' school, has had charge of the church music for Sundays and special occasions, has taught in the Sunday School and has made one country tour of a week.

Several lectures have been given in the city during the past year, to which women were invited, this being the first season that they have had such privileges. The newly organized Y.M.C.A. has kindly decided to admit women to the galleries for their lecture course, and has already done so twice. Special mention should be made of the visit of Mrs. Goodrich to our station last winter. Her lectures at the church and in the city were most helpful in arousing the Chinese to a realization of the evils of the tobacco habit. Temperance societies were formed among the women of the church and in the girls' school, while practically every pupil in the boys' school signed a pledge. One women broke her pipe and sent the pieces to Mrs. Goodrich as an indication of her determination to use no more tobacco.

RECD JUL 7 1914

SPECIAL NEEDS.

Since last year's report these have increased rather than diminished. Our field is about 150 miles long by 60 broad and besides the Prefectural, Chou and Hsien cities, has more than a thousand villages - perhaps two thousand - and it is among these that the most of our station work outside of Paotingfu, lies. To work this territory with its teeming population, in city evangelistic, educational, touring and station-classes lines we have—

One single lady who must still give much time to language study;

One single lady whose needs demand her furlough, already overdue;

Two Native Bible women.

During the Boxer year, - thirteen years ago - our Girls' Boarding School Buildings were destroyed and have never beenrebuilt. Meantime the school has occupied premises loaned us by the Parent Board. Now the growing needs of the General Work require our evacuation of these premises. Therefore

WE NEED MONEY for buildings for Girls' Boarding School.

WE NEED MONEY to enlarge the force of Bible Women, for country work.

WE NEED MONEY to start more village schools.

Must wide open doors of opportunity be closed - and closed forever - because no one will enter them?

Do you not hear the Macedonian Cry "Come over and help us?"

WE NEED - we crave - the earnest, unintermittent prayers of all our constituency. Will any one fail us here?

"The harvest truly is GREAT, but the laborers are few" - oh so few - "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth laborers into His harvest."

Annual Report - 1912-1913
Mount Silinia Work
Gaotungfu Station
Yunnan Province

Rich.

REC'D JUL 2 1914

GENERAL WORK REPORT
THE PAOTINGFU STATION of
THE NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE A. B. C. F. M.

For the Year May 1st, 1913 to April 30th, 1914 Inclusive.

PERSONNEL: Mr. and Mrs. James H. McCann (On health furlough); Rev. and Mrs. Elmer W. Galt (Language study and general work); Rev. and Mrs. Hugh W. Hubbard (He, language study and Y.M.C.A. work. She, general and women's work.); Not under appointment, Mrs. C. J. King (Teaching) and Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Price (General work).

PREFACE We have now to report a year of mission work uninterrupted by revolution, plague, or other menace. It has been a year with opportunity for constructive work. And we rejoice in the signs of progress and in the outlook for the future. Political events may leave room for doubt as to whether or not there is true progress in the reconstruction of this much perturbed government. But in our Christian work we can see the forward movement in these days and cannot but be optimistic.

PERSONAL PERSONAL One of the joys of the year has been the welcoming of the new recruits, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard. Mrs. Hubbard, formerly Miss Mabel Ellis of the Lintsing Staion, came to us ready to bear her share of responsibility in the active work from the start. Mr. Hubbard has given faithful and serious attention to language study and is already acquiring a reputation as a penman. He has begun to a very limited extent active work in the local Y.M.C.A. for which work he is set apart by our Mission.

The whole station has sorrowed with the Prices over the serious mental derangement of a daughter in California. It seemed best for Mrs. Price to go home to the daughter and she is still in America. But there is so little she can do that, after having made arrangements for the care of the daughter, she is now preparing to return to us. We shall be glad when she has joined our circle once more.

We have had the pleasure just within the past ten days of the return of the McCann family in good health to our midst. Mr. McCann is taking over the Mission Treasurership at once. That office will claim his first attention right along. But we expect the general work of the Station to profit in no small measure by his counsel and interest. Mrs. McCann stands ready to take on responsibilities so far as she can spare time from her family duties.

SUMMER WORK Throughout the summer of 1913 Mr. and Mrs. Price were the only missionaries who remained in the compound. The others went to the coast for the hot weather, these the better

to study language rather than to rest. The regular force of five Chinese evangelists were in the field, supplemented by four students from college and seminary whom we employed thro their vacation months.

It was good to hear from the students their enthusiastic reports at the close of the summer. One, who had been in a city in which we had opened work only a few months earlier, was able to report about thirty names of inquirers enrolled. Another spent his time among a group of five or six villages in which there were Christians. Evidence has come to us all thro the year of the quickening impulses that he gave. Some of the best Station Classes of the recent months were held in these same villages. Two of the villages have since last summer secured and put in order places for the holding of their regular Sunday services, and one place has organized a boys' school two-thirds of the expensew of which the local Christians are meeting.

We would like to put some student workers into the field again this summer but do not yet seefrom whence the means is to come for doing it.

EDUCATIONAL Last June we graduated eight boys from our Boarding School. All of them went in the autumn to Tungchou where they entered in the third year of the preparatory course. They are a group of boys from whom we feel we can expect much in future.

We promulgated last spring new regulations for the boarding school to go into effect in the autumn. Among other changes we advanced the amount required for fees and board more than 60% of what it had been. This makes the fees rather high but is a necessity with our funds in order to prevent deficit. Some dropped out because of the expense and others were kept from applying for the same reason. But enough new ones came to bring the enrollment up nearly to where it was the year before. Most of the year there has been am attendance of 41 or 42, all we can conveniently accomodate.

Applications for entrance to the school and inquiries about it have come in so persistently throughout the year that we can have no doubt of the need of increased capacity for next year. By more economic use of buildings and by erecting additional dormitories we expect to be able to accomodate 60 or 70 pupils this autumn. But we anticipate there will then be no room to spare. A significant thing is that a large proportion of the recent applicants for entrance, probably a majority this past year, have come from non-Christian homes. Their people are willing to pay their full fees for we give no scholarship aid to such pupils.

Cases for severe discipline in the school have been few. It seemed best to temporarily deprive four boys of a good many privileges last autumn because of their running away to join the army. Had we been sure they were moved solely by a noble patriotism we might have dealt more leniently. Later one boy had to be expelled and two suspended because of reviling.

We hope to make certain changes for the better in the teaching staff of the school for next year, to add somewhat to its equipment, and to arrange more satisfactorily the schedule of studies. We want the school to be worthy in every way of the reputation it is gaining.

The Primary Day School at the central station closed last June after a year of rather doubtful success. We had provided a good teacher but people did not much appreciate the school. During the spring there was an attendance of only eight or nine. The pupils were giving little in fees. A large share of the teacher's salary was being met by a friend on the field,,while another considerable share came from the pocket of a missionary. In the autumn we made no plan for opening the school and in answer to inquiries replied that we would not open for less than fifteen pupils and must require tuition fees from all.

Not to elaborate on the accumulating evidence that church and community felt the lack of the school suffice it to say that the school committee decided in January to announce that school would open the next month if there were as many as fifteen applicants. The result has been a school for the past three months with average attendance of about twenty boys from 7 to ~~22~~ 12 years of age. They are as many as one teacher can well manage. The monthly tuition fee is equal to two-thirds of a day's wage for unskilled labor. So the income from fees pays one half of the teacher's salary. About half the boys come from non-Christian homes and give us a fresh point of contact with outside families.

Each of the three day schools in the out-stations is doing faithful work. Their combined enrollment is about fifty.

COLPORTAGE The Bible Societies continue to look to Mr. Price to superintend the work of their agents in our field. Since January he has had some Chinese associated with him on a committee to look after this arm of the work. Mr. Price has sought to cultivate personal relations with the colporters and to encourage them to look upon their work as that of ambassadors of Christ. One man has had to be dismissed during the year, but the other men have done faithful work, scattering wide the gospel portions to speak their message to any who will read them.

TOURING For another year Mr. Galt has been too busy with the general supervision of affairs from the central station and with language study to tour in the country field. In recent months the purchasing of materials and the many details of planning and carrying out the projects of rebuilding a compound wall and remodeling one of the residences have claimed not a little of his time. His only trip into the country has been to attend a three days' meeting in a distant district of the field. Mr. Price has given liberally of his time and strength to the work of touring. He has

and he has hesitated not in the coldest of weather to set forth gladly lived on the native food for which he has little liking, that he might break the bread of life to those hungry for its nourishment. He has invariably returned with words of hearty joy over the opportunities he has met. During the year Mr. Price has visited over fifty ~~fifty~~ cities and villages in which there are Christians. He has also helped conduct station classes in eight different centers.

During the year Mr. Sun, the acting pastor of our local church, has managed to get away for some country touring. He has visited about 25 places. He is well adapted to this work and is glad to get the larger touch with our field. He hopes to get out for another trip or two this spring.

OUTSTATION PREACHING For the most of last year, i.e. 1913, we were able to maintain only four evagelists among the outstations, a sadly insufficient number. There were twenty places in the field that were keeping up regular weekly services of some sort. This year we have added two men to the staff. One of the men is employed for only half the year when we expect to replace him with a recent college graduate who is better equipped for the important place. The other man comes at a very real financial sacrifice from a church in the Tientsin field where he is much loved to try to revive the work in his home community. He has felt much burdened for his own relatives and neighbors, some of whom have been Christians for quite a number of years but have received little nurture. We could not employ him or any other evangelist on full salary to give very largely of his time in that one village. Knowing the situation Mr. Li talked matters over frankly with us saying that he had income from property that he felt would largely support him and he would like to give freely much of his time to church work if he could be at his home most of the time. The outcome of conferences was that he is employed and known as one of our evangelists the year around. But he gets less than half a year's salary. He expects to go elsewhere as we may direct for three or four of the winter months to preach or teach and stands ready to go any time on special errands. But he is to be allowed to live and work in his own and nearby villages most of the year. He is the type of manly vigorous consecrated young man who highly commends the message he utters and who will not be content not to witness and to lead in Christian work wherever he is.We count it a rich blessing to thus add him to our force.

The others of our evangelists, on full salaries, deserve each to be mentioned in terms as commendatory as this man. Some have less talents than he. But each has faithfully carried forward his work and helped to bring about fruitage unto eternal life.

STATION CLASSES The holding of station classes has already been incidentally mentioned. An advanced class was held for three weeks just following Christmas. It was attended. by about sixteen

leaders from outstations. Early in February a station class campaign for Christians and inquirers in the outstations was begun. The six weeks beginning at that time are generally considered by the Chinese, especially in the country, a time for leisure. It is the choicest time of the year for the evangelistic and nurture work of the church.

In general two evangelists working together conducted each of the classes. Daytime was used for lessons and the evenings for public addresses. Classes of from one to two weeks were held in eleven different centers, and some campaigning was done besides in other places.

Experiences varied but marked interest and excellent results were the rule. Two centers at which the church life had long been at low tide were greatly revived. From one of these places six young men were so interested that they followed the leaders on to the next class about five miles away and remained till it closed in order to get all the instruction possible. The largest attendance and liveliest interest was in a village in which the work has opened within the last three years as a result of the voluntary witness of a young man of a nearby village. The young man was in our schools some years ago but did not get beyond the academy grade. Over forty men studied in that class. There are nearly a hundred inquirers in the village now, representing about half the homes in the village. Think of that many people just turning from all the superstitions and misconceptions and moral corruption of the present Chinese social order and seeking for the first time the ~~light~~ light and leading of Christian teachings. What can we expect of them unless they have constant and patient nurture in the Christian life? But with the funds at our disposal we can but send a man to make an occasional visit there and perhaps provide for a ten days' class onde a year.

CENTRAL STATION EVANGELISM Evangelistic work at ~~the~~ Paotingfu also holds ever larger promise. More men are being brought to the church thro the city chapel than ever before. And more voluntary ~~w~~ work is being done there than formerly. The place has come to be more or less a center in which new converts, of culture sufficient to make them acceptable public speakers, learn to witness for Christ. A group of these men are apt to gather there often for interchange of thought and for discussion of christian topics an hour or more before the opening of the chapel for public preaching. Then they sometimes voluntarily help in the preaching to outsiders.

It is with joy that we see the circle of influence of our church widening among the educated classes. At our Easter meeting we were pleased to receive into full membership a college professor, a returned student from Japan who has recently given his time to literary pursuits, and two other influential young men. Both of

those first mentioned came to conversion chiefly thro their own private study of the Scriptures. Signs are not lacking that men of such standing as these will come increasingly to our church in the future. Some are being attracted thro the Y.M.C.A., others quite independently of that organization.

~~Organization~~ ORGANIZATION Probably no other particular result accomplished during the year is so significant for the future life of our work as the forward steps in organization. At Christmas time was held the first regularly constituted business meeting representative of the interests of the whole field. A constitution was adopted and certain lines of policy agreed upon. Representative committees were appointed,- a schools committee, an evangelistic committee, and others. We have had some such committees before but not representative of an organization as these are.

Especially important were regulations passed regarding uniform organization of outstations and the keeping in each proper records and accounts. We have had prepared uniform sets of record books for outstation use and are supplying each with a set as soon as it puts its house in order in accord with the regulations.

The Paotingfu church has also thoroly reorganized, has elected officers, deacons, and committees in accord with its revised rules, and has printed its constitution and bylaws for circulation among members and any outsiders interested to know the nature of our organization. The whole church feels a distinct stimulus under the new reign of law and order. With the beginning of the year the church was able to announce that it was free of all debt and had a small balance in the treasury. The finance committee is urging systematic giving on the part of church members with the result that contributions have materially increased. The church is doing little else with its income the first half of this year than to thoroly repair and look after its property. When this has been accomplished it will probably soon be in a condition to assume the support of its pastor and perhaps help in other ways to relieve some of the Board's appropriations for use in the outer field.

CONCLUSION We cannot but continue with great urgency our requests for larger appropriations to meet the present opportunities, and with great fervency our prayers that the stewards of God's wealth in our homeland will so rally to the support of the Board's work that the increased appropriations asked for may be forthcoming. In the above pages it has been made clear that the opportunities far outrun our means of meeting them. But our policy for enlargement of work has not really been made clear.

Our recent efforts, in so far as we can attempt at all to break new ground, have been to occupy the larger cities of the field and from them seek to influence and shepherd the smaller centers round about. There are still several cities of eight or ten thousand inhabitants or more in which we have no work at all.

We should enter such centers with men of training, as well as consecration, who will be able to command respect from the educated and thoughtful classes. And we must at least rent quarters in strategic points in these cities so it will be convenient for the public to drop in and hear the spoken message.

Another urgent need that we would like to get before some one who might make it the object of his special gifts is that for a dispensary at our central station under a native physician. We do not ask for foreign physician or hospital plant because of the Presbyterian medical work across the city from us. But our Presbyterian friends would be glad to see a dispensary work over here that would be something of an arm to their work as well as a great boon to ours. Our physician could have his regular days at Dr. Lewis's hospital and could take all his worst cases there. We have buildings that we expect soon to be available for this purpose if we can use them for it. We have our eyes on the physician we want. We are assured by physicians in charge of hospitals that such a dispensary as we have in mind if well conducted is almost sure to become fully self-supporting within three or four years. So where is the friend or group of friends who will see this project on its feet?

God is sufficient for these things if his people will be sufficiently loyal.

Compiled by: Elmer H Galt

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Godhs sufficient for these things if his people will be sufficiently loyal.

Compiled by: Glenn W. Clark

Report - 1913-1914

General Records

Dr. Coatsworth

Dr. Clark

REC'D JUL 2 1914

PAOTING-FU STATION
Report of Woman's Work.

If thy hands have been filled with work for Christ,
So that leisure hours were few,
And the blessing of God hath crowned thy toil,
Then give Him the thanks which are due.

In presenting the annual report of the Paoting-fu woman's work, we would express our gratitude to God for the many lines of service which have been open to us, and our joy that noticeable progress has been made in the task of evangelizing the field entrusted to our care.

The foreign personnel of the staff of workers has been this year an unusually shifting one. Miss Chapin went on furlough last July, which left Miss Phelps, who had been in China but two and a half years, in general charge of the woman's work. In the fall, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard returned from America, and Mrs. Hubbard on the first of November took over the care of the girls' school. In January Mrs. Price was called home by the illness of her daughter, and two weeks ago, by the return of Mr. and Mrs. McCann from furlough, the latter was added to our staff of women workers. Mrs. Galt has been here during the entire year, and has taught drawing in the girls' school, besides leading an occasional chapel service and helping with the women's C.E. Society. Mrs. King has devoted most of her time to teaching in the boys' school, but has recently started a little industrial work, teaching tatting to a number of our poorer women. # We are grateful to the T'ungchow station for the loan of Mrs. Arthur Smith, who gave about six weeks in the fall to our evangelistic work. During this time she made two country trips, bringing inspiration and help to many hearts. She has a fund of interesting and amusing anecdotes to relate concerning the women whom she met. One woman who, while very ignorant, knows enough of the Jesus doctrine to believe in it with all her heart, was determined to convert her neighbor. She said to Mrs. Smith: "Of course I knew all the time that what I was doing would make the devil angry, but I kept right on. Well, he was angry, all right, for the very day my neighbor became a Christian, as I was getting dinner I heard the kettle go sz----sz--crack! and found that the devil had broken it right in two."

At Pei-yen Mrs Smith found a woman who was much praised by her acquaintances for her filial conduct. Her husband was dead and Mrs. Chu had devoted herself to caring for his father, mother and grandmother. At the time of Mrs. Smith's visit the mother and grandmother had died and Mrs. Chu was trying to earn enough money to pay for their coffins, at the same time caring for her father-in-law, who was sick and soon passed away. Some one had advised her to ask God to help her in her troubles, and she was doing so, though she knew him only by the heathen terminology of "Venerable Heavenly Grandfather." Mrs. Smith talked to her about Christ, and urged her to add the expression "For Jesus' sake" when she prayed. A few weeks later two of our Bible women held a station Bible class for two weeks at Pei-yen, at the close of which Mrs. Chu registered her name as an inquirer. Her little girl is a bright child and read diligently while the Bible women were there. We hope that the Gospel of Christ has found permanent entrance into this home.

The zeal and faith of some of these country ~~xxxxx~~ people is very inspiring. One young woman became much burdened for her father, who was not a Christian, and she, with her mother, decided to set apart three days especially to pray for him. The father came into the house unexpectedly one of these days, discovered what they were doing and was very angry, so the prayer-meeting was adjourned to the roof for the remainder of the three days. There was no visible change in the man's heart at the close of this time, but the two women, like Jacob, would not let God go until He blessed them, and continued to pray earnestly every day. It was nearly a year before the answer came, but come it did, and to-day the father is an earnest,

Annual report 1913-1914

enthusiastic Christian. He recently took his daughter to the home of some of their relatives on a special visit, for he said, "I want them to hear the Gospel too."

During the past year station Bible classes, varying in length from one to three weeks, have been held in thirteen different centers. About a hundred and twenty women and girls studied in our church books during these classes, while several hundred attended the daily Gospel meetings. Seventy-six days have been devoted by the missionaries to country touring. Of this, the majority has been done by Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Price, the latter making a most helpful tour of twenty-five days' length in the fall. Miss Chapin toured for six days in the spring before leaving on furlough, and Miss Phelps has been on two country trips. Everywhere the opportunity seems tremendous, for we find willing ears and ready hearts to receive our message. Our Bible women also return from their trips saying, "How different things are from a few years ago! We have crowds of listeners now."

During the past year a new country school has been opened at Tung-tu, and good work is being done both there and at our Nan-i school. Three other places have applied to us this year to send them teachers, and if we only had the money we could open many schools, each of which would be a power for good in its community. One sad part of our work lies in the fact that, having a country field of about nine thousand square miles, filled with cities and villages, we are at present financially able to supply the women and girls of this vast territory with only two Bible women on full time and two day-school teachers, while two other women, supported by special contributions, give part time to the work. Would not some friend who reads this report like to contribute ~~XXXX~~ $25.00 a year for the support of a day school, or $35.00 a year for a Bible woman, thus adding lustre to the hoped-for heavenly crown?

In Paoting-fu city we are glad to be able to report several advance steps. The girls' boarding-and-day school has an enrollment of forty-eight pupils,- the largest number in the memory of any missionaries at present in the station.

Last fall an industrial school for women between the ages of twenty and thirty years was opened in the city. We have been glad to co-operate with this enterprise in every possible way. Miss Phelps has represented the women of our station on the Board of Directors, and Mrs. Hubbard has gone regularly on Sundays, in co-operation with Mrs. Cunningham of the Presbyterian Mission, to hold religious services at the school. The school has accommodations for forty pupils, and offers a course of study covering six months' time. At the close of the first six months fourteen young women registered as inquirers in our church, while three applied to enter the boarding school for further study. The second term has now begun, with an entirely new set of pupils. Under the instruction of the new superintendent, herself a Christian, the pupils, in addition to their Sunday meetings, are given the opportunity for an hour a day of learning to read in our church books. We pray that these women may prove a great leavening influence for good in their home communities when they return, at the close of their studies.

The interest in the women's C.E. Society has been well maintained during the year, and many new faces are to be seen in the Sunday congregations. One of these is the happy face of Mrs. Chung, who, with almost her whole family, has become interested in Christianity. A few weeks ago she brought her idol to church and presented it to Miss Phelps as a proof that she no longer worshipped false gods. By advice of the Bible women, Miss Phelps offered to pay her for the value of the brass in the idol, but she sent back the money, vehemently refusing to accept anything, and saying: "Have I not received the benefits of the Church's instruction all these months? I give away my idol now because I don't care anything about it any more."

From September until Christmas time Miss Phelps held a bi-weekly class for teachers in the city government schools. On Thursdays secular English literature and grammar were read; on Sundays there was an English

Bible class. It seemed as though a very definite hold had been gained upon a number of young women. A most unfortunate check has, however, been put upon this work because of the opposition of one of the head teachers, who has led the other teachers to fear that they may lose their positions if they show too much interest in Christianity. We are sure that the sudden hindrance to our work in this direction will be removed in God's own time, and in answer to the prayers of His children.

We are happy to report that a special gift from America made possible the renting of a set of buildings for women's work in a densely populated and thoroughly heathen section of this city. The place was dedicated last February by a prayer-meeting of Christian women, and is known as the "Fu Ying Kuang Chih Yüan," which, being interpreted, means "Women's and Children's Broaden the Knowledge Court." A Sunday-school is held here every Sabbath afternoon, with an attendance ranging from fifty to ninety people. During the week there is a morning school for little tots, and an afternoon school for the older girls. The total number of pupils in the two schools is about forty. On Tuesday afternoons the women who gather may hear the magazines read to them; on Thursdays there is a prayer-meeting, and on Saturdays a social hour. In addition to these regular appointments, two lectures and a musicale have been held. Mrs. Hubbard has had charge of the kindergarten, and Miss Phelps of the afternoon school and other branches of the work. It is impossible not to see the marked influence which this educational and religious center exerts upon the community. Some of the women, we feel, are coming to believe the truths of Christianity, as they hear them explained from week to week. The children, when asked, now tell us promptly that prayer is talking to God, but the first few weeks they gave us startling answers, such as,"Prayer is sticking your fingers into your eyes." A little group of children were one day sitting by the roadside near the Kuang Chih Yüan, singing very sweetly "Jesus Loves Me." That hymn finished they sang another. Miss Phelps, hearing them, turned to a Chinese woman and said, "How nicely their singing sounds!"

"Yes," was the reply. "Before this place was opened they used to revile when they were at play; now they sing hymns."

One of the smaller children caught sight of Mrs. Hubbard on the street one day and spoke out, evidently not meaning to be rude, but using the phraseology to which she was accustomed: "Oh, here comes the foreign devil!"

A woman in the same yard, hearing the remark, promptly replied: "Don't you know better than to call her that? You go to her school every day and she teaches you to keep your hands and face clean, to speak the truth and not revile people."

Just after Easter the leader of the Thursday prayer-meeting was speaking of the great commission which Christ gave to His disciples to"go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." She spoke of how people in every land are coming to realize that Jesus is the true and only Saviour, and then, turning to some of the older school girls, she said: "Just think, three months ago you did not know anything about Jesus, but now you have learned who He is and what He has done for us. Some day every one in China and the whole world will know and worship Him."

Their faces lighted up with a quick glow of pleasure that sent its radiance far down into the missionary's heart, making it very glad. May this glow spread to the hearts of all who have helped by money or prayers to make this work possible; and may we all, working together to the utmost of our ability, and relying upon Him Who alone can give"the increase," go on to broaden out this work until hundreds and thousands of women and children in this needy place know by personal appropriation the love of God and of His Son, Jesus Christ!

(Written by Miss Phelps.)

Annual Report - 1913-1914

Norman Thorp

& acting Pres.

Lillie Ash.

REC'D JUL 2 1914

The Paotingfu Young Men's Christian Ass'n,

Report for 1913-1914.

Paotingfu, China,
Oct. 30, 1915

- - - - - - -

For a long time there has been an insistent demand for some form of specialized work for the educated classes of Paotingfu, which include some 5000 students. In the fall of 1912, the local Christian workers opened up with a reading room, lecture course and Bible classes, an organization under the name of "Broad Culture Club", but it soon came to be known as the Y.M.C.A. and in the spring of 1913 was formally organized under that name. The National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association felt unable to provide more than one secretary and his salary but promised to do this on condition that the missions locally represented would do their best to provide a second foreign secretary. The latter was eventually set aside for this especial work by the American Board and he arrived on the field in the fall of 1914.

The work of the Young Men's Christian Association in Paotingfu has been closely connected with the church, inasmuch as it was called into existence by the church and has recruited its leaders from the helpers in the Paotingfu Presbyterian and Congregational churches. It has greatly helped in unifying the Christian forces of the city.

The Association now rents a modest building on a main street and has there some seven rooms. The employed force consists of one Chinese and two foreign secretaries. The activities may be briefly summed up in the order of body, mind and spirit.

The Y.M.C.A. has at present no athletic facilities upon its own grounds but much has been gained by helping students at their own schools. At the Normal College, for instance, the secretaries have helped in football once or twice a week and have thus come into acquaintance with the body of some three hundred students. A Bible class of fifty flourishes in this institution.

Along educational lines may be enumerated the daily Night School with its 15 students of English, and the monthly lectures held in a public hall with an average attendance ranging from two to three hundred.

The spiritual purpose, of course, aims to permeate all departments of the Association work, but of a more directly religious nature are the weekly Bible classes, 10 in number; enrollment 200 and average attendance over 100. The Sunday afternoon meetings, held at the Ass'n rooms, are attended to the capacity of the room which seats about 70.

During this first year the ~~year~~ work has been held in check by the lack of equipment and money and also by the fact that the foreign secretaries have made their chief work the study of the language. However there are hopes for a good site and an adequate building, the students and educators are approachable as never before and opportunity looms up bright before us.

Compiled by

Joseph W. Hubbard

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Report for 1913-1914.

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Compiled by

Henry W. Rothborne

Annual Report - 1913-1914
J. M. C. A. Pootingfu
C. Ford - Pootingfu

REC'D DEC 3 1915

Paotingfu, China,
Oct. 30, 1915

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton,-

A few months ago Mr. Galt of our station sent you a statement of the conditions and needs of our field, in which he referred briefly to the opportunity in the city of Paotingfu. At the last annual meeting of the North China Council the Prudential Com. was asked for an appropriation of $1000 to secure premises for the city work.

Since then a series of events have impressed on us the importance of taking immediate steps to secure temporary premises with a view to permanent occupancy of that part of the city which logically and by consent of all belongs to the American Board. There are certain considerations which have influenced us to take this step:

I. Our own minds have been impressed increasingly with the importance of work for the business men, students, and gentry. We have felt that something more definite and better suited to the needs of the city people than we have yet undertaken should be done.

True we have a city chapel, belonging to the Chinese church, near the magistrate's offise, on one of the principal streets where many of the country people congregate. This place is open daily with audiences ranging from forty to fifty- sometimes reaching one hundred. The work is conducted by the Chinese brethren.

Here warm-hearted converts, who have desired to give expression to the joy of the newly found life, have frequently borne glad testimony to the Savior. And some of these have given such promise of larger usefulness that they have been sent to the Bible School in Peking to prepare for more permanent work. Good and definite results have come from this daily preaching to the passing crowd. Not only has the massage been carried far and wide but men have been converted and joined the church who first became interested in this chapel and who developed to be among our best laymen. It therefore seems best to keep this place , for the present at least, and continue the work along the same lines as before.

But this city chapel is not well suited as to location, premises, and manner of conducting the work, to meet the needs of the classes above mentioned. Scholars and business men have said: "We would be ashamed to enter that place. " Those who gather there are largely village farmers and a promiscuous crowd with time to spare. They need the gospel and we are glad that we have this place which they feel perfectly free to enter. But evidently , if we are to reach the more intelligent

Annual Report - 1913-1914

and educated classes- men who are just as needy as these and who are now, many of them, open minded and even eager to be taught- we must establish ourselves in a better locality with suitable buildings and equipment.

2. Again, the fact that our Presbyterian brethren have recently purchased property and begun work in their part of the city constitutes a challenge to us to do something commensurate in our section.

3. The call to immediate action seems imperative. "A great door and effectual is opened unto us." The call is clearly of the Master. The Divine Spirit has led every step of the way. We cannot doubt this . To hesitate longer is not only laying ourselves open to the charge of remissness and failure to seize the psychological moment, but it is also depriving this large and interesting group of people whose minds are now turned toward us of instruction in the gospel and the opportunity of salvation through faith in our Redeemer. This is our field and our work. No others can or will do it.

This summer it was suggested that one of the missionaries give special attention to the city work during the present year.

In looking over the situation it seemed wise, for the present, to rent a small place costing only a few dollars which could be made the center of work in that part of the city. No suitable place could at first be found. But while we were perplexed and in prayer about it a military official was callled away from Paotingfu and vacated premises which were providentially offered to us. It seemed a direct answer to prayer. These premises are almost perfectly adapted to the work we had in mind, are in a desirable location, and in good repair. They are on the great East Street near the East gate outside of which is the military academy with 1400 students and a corps of 100 teachers. The soldiers' encampment is only a little farther away. The business center of the city is only a few blocks distant. It should be observed that Chinese business men, excepting the wealthy owners of large establishments, live for the most part on the premises where they do business. So that we are near the center of population in close toudh with the people we desire to reach. We have a neat chapel that will seat 150 people, reading-room, guest and reception room, besides a fine court for residence.

Here we plan to hold afternoon services for the general public and evening services for clerks, young business men, and students who cannot attend during the day. Emphasis will be laid on quiet work by calling at the stores and homes in so far as possible and interesting all classes by a personal touch and conversation. It is said that nearly 100 students in the military school have requested the privilege of a special class in Bible study. The Y.M.C.A. plans, because of convenience

of the location, to make our center the meeting-place for some of its Bible classes. The chief of police called recently to express his good will and to say that his men would be glad to come to learn the doctrine and others have talked in the same vein, so that we feel that we have the best men of the public heartily with us.

Much more might be written but enough has been outlined above to make clear to you our reasons for taking the place so opportunely offered. The owner refused to hold it for us even for a day. "It is a desirable place and many want it", she said. This meant we must decide at once. A conference was held with the Chinese brethren. They were very enthusiastic about it and offered to share the responsibility.

The place was rented and Mr. and Mrs. Price immediately moved into the back court where they will make their home. They will devote their time and strength to aid in organizing this work and conducting it on the best possible lines. In addition to work indicated above a special effort will be made through a lecture course to interest students and educated men. The subjects will be varied but our chief reliance will be on the message of Jesus, the gospel of the Son of God, the "Power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth," the only message that can awaken men and call out the best that is in them. Already Dr. Wilder has promised to come to our "opening" and give us the first lecture, discussing the Christian enterprise as compared with others.

The Financial Problem

The rent is $32 per month local currency (averaging about $I4 gold). The repairs, equipment, and running expenses for three months will amount to $I00 gold, making a total for three months of $I42. To assume the responsibility for so large an amount without one cent of available funds was a "venture of faith" which we believed we were justified in taking. It seemed the only thing to do and our faith was in God who, as we feel sure, has led and is leading us in this important matter and will not disappoint us.

Of the amount needed the Chinese brethren pledged local currency $50 ($2I gold). The balance, $I2I gold, has been given by members of the station out of private funds. All shared in the contributions though some found it rather hard to do so because their money had very largely been pledged to other needs. But so strongly did they feel that this enterprise must succeed that they could not withhold their gifts .

For the year I9I6 the estimate is as follows,-

Rent for I2 months at $I4 - - - - - - - - - - - -	$I68
Chinese evangelistic worker at $I0 - - - - - - -	I20
Lecture bureau - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	20
Chapel keeper, lights, fuel, and incidentals -	92

Total - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $400

Earnestly and prayerfully we lay this matter upon your hearts. We beseech you to pardon our seeming haste and to aid us in securing this amount for the year beginning Jan. Ist 1916.

To make the matter more definite we respectfully request the Prudential Committee to approve of our plan and to make an appeal through the Missionary Herald, and in whatever other ways may seem wise, for $400 to meet the expenses of the East Street City work for the year 1916.

Furthermore we respectfully ask that copies of this appeal, with the endorsement of the Prudential Committee be sent to the persons whose names appear on the enclosed sheet, personally known to various members of the Paotingfu Station, thus particularly appealing to them for contributions towards this sum.

With the assurance of faith that our Divine Master will, through his disciples who have means to give, provide for this His work, and praying that we may ever be guided by the Holy Spirit,

We remain in His name and glad service,

Yours very truly,

James A. McCann.
Netta K. McCann.
Elmer W. Galt
Altie C. Galt.
Francis M. Price
Sarah J. Price
Isabelle Phelps
Ethin G. Chapin
H. W. Hubbard
Mabel Ellis Hubbard

Members of the Station.

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Appeal - re - Pachingfu Station City Work

$400 for

Oct. 30 - 1915

Members of the Station.

Copy

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Oct. 30, 1915

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The Financial Problem

The rent is $32 per month local currency (averaging about $14 gold). The repairs, equipment, and running expenses for three months will amount to $100 gold, making a total for three months of $142. To assume the responsibility for so large an amount without one cent of available funds was a "venture of faith" which we believed we were justified in taking. It seemed the only thing to do and our faith was in God who, as we feel sure, has led and is leading us in this important matter and will not disappoint us.

Of the amount needed the Chinese brethren pledged local currency $50 ($21 gold). The balance, $121 gold, has been given by members of the station out of private funds. All shared in the contributions though some found it rather hard to do so because their money had very largely been pledged to other needs. But so strongly did they feel that this enterprise must succeed that they could not withhold their gifts .

For the year 1916 the estimate is as follows,-

Rent for 12 months at $14 - - - - - - - - - - - -	$168
Chinese evangelistic worker at $10 - - - - - - -	120
Lecture bureau - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	20
Chapel keeper, lights, fuel, and incidentals -	92

Total - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $400

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We remain in His name and glad service,

Yours very truly,

Original copy signed by:

James H. McCann
Stella K. McCann
Elmer H Galt
Altie C. Galt
Abbie G Chapin
Isabel Phelps
Hugh H. Hubbard
Mable E. Hubbard

Members of the Station.

Original sent to Mrs. Evans - Calif.

Members - Yardley, Station
Telegraph
Appeal - $1000 for
Training for City Work
Contingent
Oct. 30 - 1915

REC'D DEC 3 1915

Paotingfu, China.

List of Addresses Accompanying Letter of Oct. 30th.

Mr. E.K.Warren, Three Oaks, Mich.

Mr. E.H.Pitkin, 48-56 Lake St., Chicago

Hon. P.C.Jones, Honolulu, H.I., U.S.A.

Mr. Frank Kimball, Iowa St., Oak Park, Ill.

Mr. Wm. E. Cooley, 20 Milk St., Boston

Mr. G.L.Avery, Peoria, Ill.

Rev. I.W.Metcalf, Oberlin, Ill.

Mrs. William Renwick, Claremont, Cal.

Mr. Geo. F. Kendall, 28 Highland St., Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. E.R.Wagner, San Jose, Cal.

Miss Mary H. Porter, LaMesa, Cal.

Miss Laura N. Jones, Lime St., Riverside, Cal.

Dr. Grace Sharp, Sec., Cong'l Church, Saticoy, Cal.

Mrs. Louise A. Walden, Claremont, Cal.

Mr. Henry Kingman, Claremont, Cal.

Miss Olive Pierpont, Montecito, near Santa Barbara, Cal.

Mr. E. B. Allen, 730 Magnolia Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

Mrs. N. O. Bement, Shrewsbury, Mass.

Miss Mary G. Holmes, 944 Park View Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. Letitia T. Evans, Mill Valley, Cal.

Maj. Jn. M. Gould, Pearl St., Portland, Me.
Mrs. J.H.Williams, 18 W. Olive Ave., Redlands, Cal.
Mr. Geo. A. Capen, 1112 Fir St., San Diego, Cal.
Rev. W. P. Sprague, Shortsville, N. Y.
Rev. Chas. Mills, Pastor 1st Cong'l Church, Montclair, N.J.
Mr. J. H. Ridgway 1927 4th Ave. N. Seattle, Wash.

Pootingfu, China.
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Mr. Frank Kimball, Iowa St., Oak Park, Ill.

Mr. Wm. E. Cooley, 20 Milk St., Boston

Mr. G.L.Avery, Peoria, Ill.

Rev. J.W.Metcalf, Oberlin, Ill.

Mrs. William Hemwick, Claremont, Cal.

Mr. Geo. F. Kendall, 28 Highland St., Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. E.L.Wagner, San Jose, Cal.

Miss Mary H. Porter, LaMesa, Cal.

Miss Laura N. Jones, Lime St., Riverside, Cal.

Dr. Grace Sharp, Sec., Cong'l Church, Saticoy, Cal.

Mrs. Louisa A. Walden, Claremont, Cal.

Mr. Henry Kingman, Claremont, Cal.

Miss Olive Pierpont, Montecito, near Santa Barbara, Cal.

Mr. E. B. Allen, 730 Magnolia Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

Mrs. N. O. Bement, Shrewsbury, Mass.

Miss Mary G. Holmes, 944 Park View Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. Letitia T. Evans, Mill Valley, Cal.

Maj. Jn. M. Gould, Pearl St., Portland, Me.
Mrs. J.H.Williams, 18 W. Olive Ave., Redlands, Cal.
Mr. Geo. A. Capen, 1112 Fir St., San Diego, Cal.
Rev. W. P. Sprague, Shortsville, N. Y.
Rev. Chas. Hurlbut, Pastor 1st Congl Church, Newtown, N.J.
Mrs. J. N. Hodgman 1922 Hilgard St. Seattle, Wash.

Letter from Pootingfu, China
re- Appeal for $700
Oct 30 1905

REC'D JUN 5 1915

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PAOTINGFU WOMAN'S WORK.
May 1. 1914, to December 31. 1914.

At the time the last report was written, the Fu Ying Chih Yuan ("Women and Chidren's Broaden the Knowledge Court"), which is the center of work for women in the city, had just been opened. Miss Phelps has general charge of this work, with the exception of the kindergarten, which is now under Miss Chapin's superintendence. During the past eight months the usefulness of such a place as this has been amply demonstrated. Afternoon teas and lectures have helped in winning the confidence of the mothers; the weekly "Read-the-Paper" Meeting finds an interested audience of all ages gathered together, as does also the weekly Bible class. In the spring Mrs. Hubbard, assisted by two school girls, taught the morning day school held here for little tots, while Mrs. Su helped in the evangelistic and social work, besides teaching the afternoon school for older girls. Beginning with September, Miss Ma, who graduated last June from the Kindergarten Training School in Peking , has been the teacher for both the morning kindergarten and the afternoon school, doing beautiful work. It is expected that in January Mrs. Su will resume her position as teacher of the older girls, and that Miss Ma will devote her afternoons to another kindergarten, which is to be opened in the church compound. Miss Lang, a graduate of the Woman's College in Peking, has most helpfully given part time since September first to the general work of the Kuang Chih Yuan. One of her activities is teaching an English class of five young ladies. Most of these come from very well-to-do families. At present their chief interest is in learning to speak English, but we hope they will gradually wish to participate in the religious meetings also.

The most largely attended gathering of the week, we are glad to report, is the Sunday School. It is an inspiration to listen now to the singing of these women and girls who less than a year ago did not know a single hymn. At Christams time an offering of money and food was willingly brought by many members of the Sunday-school as a birthday present to Jesus,- the contribution being taken later to three poor homes in that section of the city. About twenty of the pupils took part acceptably in the Christmas exercises for women and children held at the church, and as the months go by we find the Kuang Chih Yuan constituency increasingly willing to attend our Sunday morning church services. Two of the women have expressed a desire to register as inquirers on the church roll, one of them saying, "My heart is so much more peaceful since I began to pray daily." Several new homes in the city have been opened for Bible women's visits because of acquaintanceships formed at the Kuang Chih Yuan. We earnestly hope and fervently pray that God may increasingly use this center of work to not merely evangelize, but also to Christianize many hundreds of women and children.

We ~~should have said in the beginning that we~~ were glad to welcome Mrs. Price back from America last June. And in October we rejoiced again in the return of Miss Chapin from furlough, thus completing our missionary circle.

Another new feature of the past eight months has been the industrial work begun in our suburb under the charge of Mrs. King. About twenty women and girls have learned to do tatting and the number of pupils is rapidly increasing. Their work finds a sale in the United States, and the employment has meant much to these poor people. To some it has meant warmer clothing and more nourishing food; to others it has meant

tuition money and so a chance to get an education. Some of the women are eagerly learning to read also, under the instruction of our evangelists. All the workers bring their tatting for inspection and purchase, after which they attend the women's prayer-meeting in a body. As soon as warmer weather comes they will be expected to spend several hours in study before the prayer-meeting hour on Friday, These women are many of them so utterly ignorant of Christianity that we are hoping this regular instruction may accomplish much for them.

The city industrial school for women has claimed part time of several of the missionaries. A class of thirty-eight was graduated from this institution in September, many of whom registered as inquirers in our church before leaving, having gladly availed themselves of the opportunity offered for weekly religious instruction during their six months' course of study. At a recent three days' convention held in our country field, one of these graduates joined the church on probation. She said to Miss Phelps; "There is no other woman in town who knows how to read, so there is no one to help me, and I do so want to learn more. Please may I go to Paoting-fu and enter the Women's Training School at the West Suburb?" Her face beamed when the desired permission was gladly given.

Since September our church women and older school girls, with the assistance of the missionaries, have been doing extensive evangelistic work on Sunday afternoons. They are too poor to give much money, but they decided that they could contribute more time than they had been doing to the cause of Jesus Christ. They gather at the church to pray for the Master's blessing, then divide into groups, some going into the city and some to private homes in the South Suburb. Thus many who have never been to church have had the opportunity to hear the Gospel message attractively presented with song and story in the courtyard of a neighbor.

The girls' school has enrolled fifty-one pupils, thirty-four of whom are boarders. In the autumn the verdict went out that no more girls could be received until new buildings were available. We are ~~promised~~ glad to report that the money for our new school plant has been promised and we hope to begin building operations next spring. Of the $3,000.00 which is in sight, about $400.00 is a gift from Mr. John Gould in memory of his daughter, who gave several years of loving and efficient service as Principal of the school before she was called to wear the martyr's crown. The institution will be known herafter as "The Annie Gould Memorial School." In addition to the three Chinese teachers, we have been fortunate in having the help of many of the foreign ladies during the past year. Mrs. McCann has taught calisthenics. Mrs. Galt has had three classes in drawing and one in calisthenics. Miss Chapin has been health inspector since her return. Mrs. Hubbard teaches and has general charge.

Some lessons have been learned in this school outside of those regularly put in the curriculum. Last fall the matron and missionary in charge of the school were talking about the appropriation.

"If the girls did all the work in the school yard, saving the salary of the servant who formerly did the work, we could take more girls into the school" "That would surely be a good idea", the matron responded, "and I'm sure the girls would think so too, if they knew by doing extra work themselves more girls could be taken in." The girls did promise gladly to do the yard work, and in theory did it willingly; but in practice, as the winter days came on, their enthusiasm died out. The ground seemed very cold to them with only cloth shoes; the snow was heavy sometimes, and always, always they had to fight against the prevalent feeling in China that scholars should not work. At last there seemed a need for a new incentive. The teacher gave marks in each room;- red, good; - green, fair; - black, poor. This was the opportunity of a lifetime for the stupid girl who had never been able along merely intellectual lines

Respectfully submitted M. H.

to gain her teacher's approval.

One child especially enjoyed this new chance to do well along a line not beyond her mental capacity. She swept and dusted and tried to encourage the other six girls in her room to pick up their belongings. At last she gained day by day the much coveted red marks and then the promised table, with a drawer in it as a reward.

When mumps broke out in the school she fell an unwilling victim and was removed to an isolation ward. She carried with her the beloved table with a drawer and had a hard lesson to learn when the teacher removed the table back to room#3. She tho't surely the teacher would understand who it was that swept, dusted and picked up after the other girls. To work for the good of the community was a new lesson. But after the promise of returning to room # 3 when she was well again, she took this lesson calmly to heart.

Our two country day schools, at Nan I and Tung-tu, have had a successful year under the faithful instruction of their teachers, Mrs. Wang and Mrs. Ke.

We would gratefully mention the assistance rendered our field by Mrs. Smith, who gave six weeks to touring during November and December, visiting twelve villages, with the help of Bible women, and holding station classes in two of these places, each lasting over two weeks. There were some special manifestations of God's power in this work - seen in the spirit of prayer which came upon some of the people, bringing answers of blessing on estranged members of families, on sick or sinning ones, and on those who previously opposed the truth. Both classes practiced self-sacrifice that they might use the food and money saved to feed the poor of the villages. This resulted in some two hundred and fifty people being fed, after they had quietly listened to the message offering them the bread of life.

Mrs. Price made one country trip of a week and a half in length, which was also very helpful to the work.

In the absence of Miss Chapin during the greater part of the year, Miss Phelps was unable to do touring to any extent, being compelled to remain at the central station by the double pressure of general responsibility for the woman's work and the demands of language study. She made two country trips of four days each. Miss Chapin, after her return from furlough late in the autumn, was detained at Paotingfu by the needs of the work, but was able to get away for three short trips. It is our hope and expectation that another year circumstances will be such as to make a larger amount of touring possible on the part of the missionaries.

Our field is tremendous in size and hundreds of eager, hungry hearts wait for the message which the missionary and the Bible woman have to give, while thousands more are hungry for something, but do not know what. Will not you who read this report pray that the means may soon be provided to send out another woman for evangelistic work to this needy part of Christ's vineyard? Money to employ more Bible women is also urgently needed . $35.00 a year will enable you to have your own Chinese representative here. From all parts of our city and country field come opportunities for service, some of them being veritable Macedonian calls. Our hearts long for all the prayers and all the financial support that friends in the homeland are able to give.

Report prepared by Miss Phelps.
Typewritten by Mrs. King.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the division. M.H.

Pao Ting fu Womans'_Work Report 1914.

Woman's Work
Paotingfu
Girls' School
Industrial

RECEIVED
W. E. STRONG
MAY 1 1917
Ans'd

Report of Y.M.C.A. work(for the A.B.C.F.M.)

Mr. Hubbard remarks that at last he is out from under the thumb of the language committee and has turned himself loose upon the general community. Judging from the lines of activity and the number of hours spent in the city his wife is convinced that the community is at least aware of his existance.

Through athletics alone the Y.M.C.A. has come this year in touch every week with 1500 government students in ten different schools. The athletic program of the city is practically under their control. In Oct. the twelve middle schools in this third of our province were planning a big athletic meet.(Mr. Hubbard was at Peitaiho welcoming his son and heir at the time.)When it was all arranged,the foreign secretary of the Ass'n was waited upon with ceremony and asked to referee the Meet and help plan the events. They told the date -Sunday. Ofcourse the honor was refused and a short sermonette given on the Christian's idea of Sabbath keeping.The heads of the schools heard his decision with surpriseand sorrow.But it was no easy matter to change the date,notices having been sent all over the province and the officials of the region having already accepted for that date. However within a week another committee waited at the Ass'n rooms."We have changed the date to,Saturday" they said ,though it meant declaring a special holiday for the purpose. So we feel that Christianity is not without influence in these parts.

In government schools,the Y.M.C.A. has twelve Bible study classes,with an average of a hundred and twenty in attendance. Many of these classes were organized by special requests from the students who met the Ass'n men through their athletics. AT the close of a Bible class last spring,two students came to their teather,""Have you time to see us at your home?"they asked"We want you to teach us to pray." They came not once or twice merely,but many times and we believe learned to pray.

The best athlete in town has lately promised to join the church. It was a very difficult step for him to take in the face of great opposition from all of his relatives and most of his friends. He is the first in his school to take the step. He is quite a hero in his school and in the town ,being a star on the athletic field. His joining the church will mean ,we are sure,that others will soon follow. Thirty or forty come more or less regularly to church.

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The Y.M.C.A. has lately moved into new quarters, into the largest building, on the busiest street of the city, rented at half price by the owner because he believes in the Association work, tho he is in no way connected with the church. Here we have a reading room, and 300 to 400 books and a circulating library, the only one in the city. Thus we hope to serve the public until some Chinese Carnegie turns his attention this way.

We have also made the beginning towards a museum, setting aside one room for a Natural History display. Our Chinese friends have already contributed several specimens and are taking a keen interest in this department.

During the year there has been a night school, of five English classes, and one French class with sixty students enrolled. At their commencement exercises last spring, they gave a Chinese play in English at which ~~nearly all~~ many of the leading educators of the city were present.

We have Sunday afternoon meetings for students only and sometimes fill our small hall to its seating capacity of about eighty.

The Gov. Normal School of the city (there are only three others of this grade in all China) last year asked the Y.M.C.A. to find them a foreign professor. Until Mr. D.K. Brace arrived, Mr. Hubbard taught thirteen hours a week. It is an interesting fact that this highly self respecting institution should be willing and apparently well pleased to have on its faculty a minister of the gospel. It gives you a hint of the attitude of the school towards the gospel. We have two Bible classes among their students. One offered to be Mr. Hubbard's ~~English~~ teacher of Chinese when he was looking for one last year. "I could not think of accepting your services as I could only pay you eight dollars a month" he said. "Why, I would not take pay for my work" the Chinese friend replied. Don't you come here to teach us, I have wondered why we do not help each other more and you". He did give long faithful hours of service, and refused the salary month after month when it was pressed upon him, and only at the end of vacation when his mother died and the family expenses were very heavy did he consent to take half of his wages." would you insist on my taking pay, "he said, "and lose the joy of giving my services."

These gov. schools are most appreciative of the lecture courses given by us. With the aid of the reflectascope and lantern slides, we have been able to give various lectures in nine different schools.

Thus we are trying to fit our activities to the needs of the city. Sometimes we ask ourselves how much time we, as ministers of the gospel, are justified in putting on to lectures, athletics, English teaching etc. It seems to me that we are serving two ends thru these activies. The first is educational and recreative. It seems that we are doing the Master's will when we are providing the city with a clean recreation, a thing they are hardly familiar with. There are places for recreation for tired men, but the only one we would care to mention is the theator— such as it is. When we provide a place where they can refresh their minds & bodies and increase their knowledge, and make Christian friends it is worth while. And our Christian friend is given a chance to meet outsiders get a point of contact and win them to Christ, the end ~~of all~~ for which all our Y.M.C.A. machinery is built up.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the station. M.H.

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Yours truly

Mr. Hubbard

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the station. M.H.

REC'D JUN 11 1917

GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1916

PAOTINGFU STATION, NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE A. B. C. F. M.

////////////////////////////

MISSIONARY PERSONNEL OF THE STATION:

Mr. & Mrs. James H. McCann, Mission Treasurer.
Rev. & Mrs. Hugh W. Hubbard, Y.M.C.A. Secretary
Rev. & Mrs. Elmer W Galt, General Work
Miss Abbie G. Chapin, Women's Work
Rev. Isabel Phelps, Women's Work
Rev. & Mrs. F. M. Price, Volunteer Service, Evangelistic
Mrs. C. J. King, Volunteer Service, Teaching.

PERSONAL:

It is God's good will that, in the laboratory of human life, there should ever be a mixing and a blending of joys and sorrows, pleasures and pains. And the experience of our circle the past year has ben of mingled quality, with hopes and fears, with times of composure and of anxiety, with joys and sorrows. Especially have we been drawn together in sorrow with Mr. Price and in joy with Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard.

When the word was passed around last summer that Mrs. Price had been taken from our midst it was hard to grasp the thought. She had not been real well and strong for some years but no one had thought that the end of her earthly life was imminent. Her final illness was brief. Up in the cloud lands of the mountain top where she and Mr. Price were enjoying, during the hot weather, a short respite from the routine work of the year her spirit took its flight on August 2d to the eternal happy home. And only in memory could we still feel the touch of her friendliness and the unselfish thoughtfulness that had endeared her to us all.

The special joy of the year was that of giving welcome to little Ellis Wells Hubbard whose three and a half pounds of weight were by no means proportioned to the happiness he brought, not only to his parents but to all the station. And his health and vigorous growth, and the constantly improving health of his mother since his birth have been factors to keep our joy alive.

We are grateful to God that Mrs. Galt and baby Ralph recovered so nicely from diphtheria in the spring, and that Ralph's dysentery and Robert McCann's scarlet fever in the autumn were both successfully overcome, and that in other respects a good measure of health has been enjoyed by all in the Station.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS:

Everywhere there is interest, even

though among the masses a very poorly informed interest, in outstanding national and world movements. Even the most ignorant and utterly illiterate of the populace ask the foreigner when he comes among them whether the war is still waging in Europe and who is winning, and whether no neutral party can offer mediation that will lead to peace.

And when a foreign nation forcibly takes possession of a patch of land in a treaty port,- land to which the Chinese believe the outsider has no right,- the matter is discussed over the tea-cups at the roadside taverns in the remotest and smallest of the interior villages. The day has not come, but it will come in time, when the countryman who exchanges news and views with the chance acquaintance at a tea tavern, will feel stir within him something more than merely passive concern when events threaten his nation or any part of it. The common people do not yet know that they have any part or power in their national life. All active interest in government is left to politicians, armies, and official classes. But they will learn some day how to give outlet to their thoughts, and how public opinion may wield the power to which it is entitled.

Economic changes are taking place, although nothing very sudden or conspicuous has happened within our field the past year. Crops have been somewhat better, taking the general average, than for several years. But many localities proved exceptions to the rule. For the grasshoppers made their visits and hail fell here and there, and serious drought damaged greatly the earlier crops wherever irrigation did not save the day. But along with an average of fair crops prices have risen so that the farming classes have found it a fairly comfortable year.

Price of labor has tended upward and jobs have been more plentiful for wage earners. In fact during the rush of the harvest time I heard of men unable to get the help they wanted even the offering excellent wages. Of such a state of affairs I have not before known in China. And I assure you it was neither acute nor long continued this time.

The cloth-weaving industry steadily spreads in this region, notably in the county of Kao Yang and beyond its borders, a district southeast from Paotingfu. This means greater stability of economic conditions, for if crops are poor people have other means of earning their living.

The draining away of brass cash, the common currency of rural districts still, has had a disturbing effect on economic conditions. It is hard, however, to generalize as to just what effect. Except where this medium of exchange has actually become so scarce as to be hard to find the rural classes

have perhaps benefitted rather than lost by the general trend. For their ordinary transactions, whether of income or outgo, are entirely within the cash medium. It is only in larger transactions that they are likely to close deals on the dollar basis. And if they need dollars for such transactions the scarcity of cash makes them relatively cheaper than formerly.

But many merchants have lost heavily because of the turn exchange has taken. And it is readily seen that all on salary or wages fixed on the dollar basis feel keenly the difference in the purchasing power of the dollar. This of course includes all employees of the Mission.

The city of Paotingfu has rejoiced in one event that means well for its commercial welfare. The military governor of the Province, with his retinue and special troops, came from Tientsin in the autumn to take up his residence here. Paotingfu was formerly provincial capitol and profited by the residence here of all provincial officials. But since the revolution in 1911 all of these officials have lived in Tientsin. The taking away of these men, and all the retinues and hangers-on of their yamens, together with the thorough looting of the city by mutinous troops in March of 1912, so crippled the commercial life of the city that it had made but slow progress towards recovery. But the coming of the military governor has given a stimulus that has been immediately felt in trade circles.

TOKENS OF FRIENDLY INTEREST:

The most marked encouragements of the year for our mission work have been the new hands stretched out to help in financing work that seemed so crippled for lack of funds that we were almost in despair as to what should be done.

One tried friend gave added proof of her goodwill by undertaking the support of an additional teacher for our Boys' Boarding School. Teachers with much too heavy schedules had been holding on and doing a work that, although apparently well thought of by our constituency, yet seriously lacked in eficiency. With the added teacher the situation is much better although there are other conspicuous needs still unmet.

Our second friend who has found a new way of expressing an old loyalty, is Mrs. Evans of Mill Valley, Cal. She sent $400 for a new work opened under Mr. Price's charge in an excellent location in the city of Paotingfu. And she hopes to repeat the gift annually for that work.

Mr. Chas. S. Bates of New Hampshire is a new friend who introduced himself with a gift of $250 for evangelistic work for the last half of the year and assured us of his intention to continue to help to the extent of $500 per year.

Joy and thanksgiving fill our hearts over these ex-

pressions of friendly interest in the work of our Station.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

In all our large field we have conducted but three primary schools during the year. And one of these we have just closed. We had kept this school open for two or three years with an inferior teacher on very small salary, hoping for the time to come when increase of funds would warrant our establishing a first class school in its place. The need is very great for this school, in a section of our field 100 miles from us and where there are many church members who want their boys to be in school. But the school had become quite run down, and still we saw no way of affording the better school, so we have closed the doors.

The other outstation school, at Ti Ch'uan, has had a pretty good year with average attendance of about 18 boys. When we learned that the authorities in the county in which this school is situated were raising funds by a land tax for the purpose of establishing and encouraging schools in all the villages we applied for help from these funds for our school. The aid was granted, and our school is now about half supported by the government.

During the spring there were about 25 small boys in the primary school here in the central station. But spread of various contagious diseases all about us made us think best to close the school twice for considerable periods of time. This interrupted the work not a little, and some parents, who could see no sense in such ideas of the foreigners for prevention of spread of disease, took their boys from the school and entered them elsewhere where their education would not be interrupted for such a reason. The autumn attendance was only about 16, but we expect a new influx of pupils in the spring.

The work of this school is too much for one young teacher but at present we can afford no better provision for it.

"BENEVOLENCE TO ALL" BOARDING SCHOOL:

The work in the boys' boarding school has gone on faithfully and without interruption throughout the year. The additional teacher spoken of above began work at the opening of the spring term in March. With this young man added there were three graduates of the Union Arts College on the staff and one classics teacher of old style education. Mrs. King and Mrs. Galt also continued to help in the English department.

After the opening of the autumn semester of school the Station was able to originate a plan whereby it could send a student to Medical College under agreement to serve

the Station in dispensary work after the close of his medical course. The young man unanimously chosen to embrace this opportunity was Mr. Li Shao Shan, one of the teachers in our school. He had been a very efficient teacher in the school and has been much missed there. But no one felt like standing in the way of his new opportunity.

Upon the departure of this young man from the school his pupils gave touching evidence of the large place he had won in their affections. He is a rare young man and we expect much of him in the future.

The school is ever drawing a larger number of pupils from non-Christian homes. Of the autumn attendance of 53 there were 24 from such homes. There are two chief reasons for the coming of such pupils to our school. One is that few of the government schools in this vicinity have attained as high standards of scholarship as ours, especially in English and mathematics. The other is that parents see more and more clearly that there are safeguards to character thrown about pupils in our school far more than in government schools.

Fees collected from the pupils cover all cost of the boarding department and help materially in meeting other current expenses.

A class of nine boys graduated in June and all went on to Tungchou for the additional two years of academy work preparatory to entrance in college.

COLLEGE GRADUATES:

Seven young men from our station graduated in June from the North China Union College. Never before have so many from here graduated at one time. They are a group in whom we take no little pride. Several had maintained a place in scholarship among the very first of the class, and none were lower than average men. All have given abundant evidence of earnest Christian character and motive. Five have at once entered the service of the churches; two in evangelistic work, two in teaching, and one in the physical department of the Y.M.C.A. The other two have gone to Theological College for furt her preparation for service. It was with very deep regret that our station had to refuse employment to all but one of these excellent young men because of the inadequacy of our funds.

EVANGELISTIC WORK ON THE RATES FUND:

Although we could take into permanent employment but one of the seven young men just mentioned, the greatly appreciated gift from Mr. Bates came in time so we were able to offer summer employment in evangelistic work to the others. They all accepted this opportunity to help, although three could give but a month's time each,

and none longer than two and a half months. Their services ~~H~~ helped in a number of neglected parts of our field, and the contacts and acquaintances made will help greatly to retain the loyalty of them all towards their home station.

Mr. Bates' gift made it further possible to employ for the summer two students from the Bible School in Peking and to take on permanently three new evangelists and one chapel keeper, beginning with July. One man, Mr. Yang Ch'un Lai was put in charge of a new work which we opened in suitable rented premeises in an important market town, Chang Teng. The others are working from centers already occupied but very inadequately manned. Rangelists almost disheartened by the weight of work and responsibility upon them have been greatly encouraged by the coming of these few new recruits to work by their sides. And rich blessing has already begun to crown their work.

PAOTINGFU CITY WORK: THE Y.M.C.A.:

The Y. M.C.A. has given full scope for Mr. Hubbard's energies. During the spring Mr. Hubbard still gave part time to language study and only part time to Association work, chiefly in the night school. In June the other foreign Secretary, Mr. Clack, left on furlough and Mr. Hubbard has since acted as General Secretary of the Association.

In the spring a financial campaign was launched but proved rather disappointing in results. So the work has been hampered not a little by lack of funds. The largest single source of income has been from the fees of the night school.

By far the most fruitful work of the Association continues to be with the student classes, of whom there are nearly 5000 in schools of high school standing or higher. The Y.M.C.A. completely holds the field for the direction of athletics among these schools. It conducts the various meets and tournaments on a plane of efficiency and fair play that has won the respect and confidence of all.

The average attendance in Association Bible classes among students has been about 90. Ten have joined the church from these classes during the year. Others have frankly avowed Christian convictions but, for family or other reasons, have postponed church membership.

During the autumn, at the urgent solicitation of the principal of the Normal College, Mr. Hubbard has taught physical culture and hygiene in that school 13 hours per week. He felt something of a moral obligation to temporarily give this assistance, for the Y. M. C. A. had assumed a year previously the responsibility of finding a foreigner to teach these ~~bbb~~ branches in the school, but had failed to get any one. A young man has now been secured and will relieve Mr. Hubbard of this extr burden. But this work, while an unsolicited

added responsibility for the Secretary, has given contacts and opportunities that will continue to be of value to the Association.

PAOTINGFU CITY WORK: EAST STREET CENTER:

The work opened in faith and hope by Mr. Price and his Chinese co-workers in the autumn of 1915 was put on a basis that promises permanency by the kind response of Mrs. Evans to the appeal made in the home land for funds. With her gift in hand and some other help it was found possible to put in better equipment and to widen not a little the scope of the work. ~~Mrs. Price's~~

Mrs. Price's health during the spring permitted her to take up aggressively a work for women. She expected to raise money among her special friends for this arm of the work. She was very happy in finding friendly response in the neighborhood to herefforts, and in planning for the future. By extra effort on the part of Miss Chapin and others, since Mrs. Price's death, this arm of the work has been upheld. A school for girls for the autumn term has had an attendance of about 15. Women's meetings are attended by a number of interested women.

The activities for men have included an open reading room, occasional special lectures of a popular nature usually on religious themes, meetings for boys with songs and appropriate talks, preaching every evening except when lectures take the time, work for military students which has finally taken the form largely of cooperation with a student Y.M.C.A. that they have organized among themselves, and a Sunday School.

Since Mrs. Price's death Mr. Price has continued to live on the premises in the city as before. This gives him opportunity for close contact with the people for whom he works. The Chinese evangelist also moved on to the premises with his family so as to always be at hand for his work. For the last half of the year Mr. Price employed as his writer a young man who was able to help grea tly in the evangelistic work as well.

ESTABLISHED EVANGELISTIC WORK:

The evangelists in employ on regular station funds have numbered but seven. In a densely populated field the size of the state of Conn. it is needless to remark that these men's parishes have not overlapped. Macedonian cries are ever ringing in their ears from many directions. They have been winning about as many converts as the church in its scattered condition in this field, its present state of organization and Christian culture, and its lack of sufficient leadership, is able to assimilate. Were it possible to dictate at any one period of time with regard to localities from which converts might come we might so arrange the grouping that larger numbers could be properly nurtured. But "The

wind bloweth where it will, and thou hearest the voice thereof, but knowest not whence it cometh and whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the Spirit."

During the year 118 have been received into full membership of the church. 152 others have taken the covenant step, which means that they are converts who have been watched and instructed until there seems to be good evidence that they will not slip back into the old life. And a larger number, perhaps 250, have given in their names as inquirers after Christian truth. These names are not all recorded at the central station and exact figures are hard to get.

Everywhere in our great field there seem to be people open to Christian influence and instruction. It is for this work, the rewards of which are so quick and sure, that we must earnestly plead for the means to double our staff of evangelists and to open work at once in a few more of the very important cities in our field.

We believe that a much larger measure of self-support is possible in our field. But self-support is slow to root and grow without special cultivation. And the energies of our workers have necessarily been so diffused over extensive areas and varied responsibilities that they have not been able to give constant inspiration and leadership in any one place sufficient to foster much of the spirit of systematic giving.

Yet even so there has been not a little of the spirit of self help in our field. Group after group of Christians have provided in some way a place of meeting conveniently located for their use. And in many instances these these chapels are quite suitable to meet the simple needs of the constituency. About 20 places ~~in~~ incur and locally meet expenses for heat, light, and other incidentals in connection with meetings that they keep up the year around whether an evangelist can meet with them or not.

GENERAL REMARKS:

We are carrying on a work in this great field assigned to us,- a work that is proving increasingly fruitful. But, with the means at hand, we cannot ~~[illegible]~~ pretend to occupy, in any proper sense, even a fifth of the territory. No other neighboring mission wants more territory. Nor could we readily give up territory to any other mission, for we have loyal converts in nearly every section of the field. And the rank and file of converts are too ignorant to be broad-minded in the matter of transferring from one church to another. The wide touring and scattering of the seed in the earlier days in all this field was ours, and the logical proceeding would be for us to reap the harvests. The question ever before us here on the field is this; Will our Board ever be in a position to

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PAOTINGFU STATION, NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE A. B. C. F. M.

occupy this field that we have presumably accepted responsibility for. When we say "occupy" we have in mind at least the opening of work with trained leaders in each of the 21 county seats, so that the work of development of evangelism and church may have careful direction in all parts of our field. We feel that all phases of our work are much blessed of God in these days and we are eager more fully to enter into the heritage that stands ready for the servants of the Lord to occupy.

Prepared for the Station by,

Elmer W Galt

Recd July 1916
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N. China Mission

General Report for the year 1916.

Elmer W. Galt

Boys' Boarding School.

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REC'D MAY 27 1916

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GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1915

PAOTINGFU STATION, NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE A. B. C. F. M.

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THE MISSIONARY GROUP has remained the same throughout 1915 as at the close of 1914, except that a small boy found welcome on September 6th in the Galt home and among all the neighbors.

Miss Isabel Phelps and Miss Abbie Chapin are kept fully occupied with the enlarging work for women and children. Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Price carry all they can of evangelistic work. The Mission Treasurership and allied duties claim nearly the whole of Mr. James H. McCann's time. Yet he lends a friendly ear to local matters and helps in counsel. Mrs. McCann finds some time aside from home duties for work in school and church, as does also Mrs. Galt. Mrs. C. J. King continues her very valued volunteer service as English teacher in the Boys' School. Besides, she has undertaken to develop and direct a very considerable tatting industry, affording employment to needy women. Language study and Y. M. C. A. work are Rev. H. W. Hubbard's chief concern. Mrs. Hubbard began the year with varied activities among women and in the Girls' School, but had to give up in May to a siege of illness that has kept her from most forms of activity the rest of the year. Rev. Elmer W Galt has found language study and a large responsibility for general oversight of Station work sufficient to absorb his time.

THE BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL gave diplomas in June to six boys, every one of whom went on to Tungchou in the autumn for the further two years of work preparatory for college entrance. The group as a whole is a very promising one. Some of its members were leading spirits in what seemed like a spontaneous quickening of religious interest and activity in the school during the spring semester. This found scope for outlet in the student Y. M. C. A. which undertook promotion of quiet hour devotions in the dormitories; a midweek religious service; evangelistic speaking and distribution of tracts in nearby villages and military camps on Sunday afternoons; and promotion of student athletics. Seventeen of the upper class boys united with the church.

The class that succeeded in the autumn to senior place in the school, altho larger in numbers than the previous class, is rather lacking in boys with qualities of leadership. The moral tone of the school has seemed to ebb once more. Teachers and others have borne this on our hearts and are hoping, praying and working for a change.

In enrollment the school has also ebbed slightly, from a spring attendance of 52 to an autumn attendance of 46. This small decrease seems to be, however, nothing significant.

N. China Mission

Repeated inquiries throughout the autumn have shown that many are thinking of attending our school, and there is every prospect that the trend in coming years will continue to be towards increased enrollment. Standards that demand quality are strictly maintained, whether numbers increase or not.

The teaching staff of the school remains the same as for the previous year,- an efficient, tho over-worked, group. Mr. Jen Ch'ang Nien and Mr. Li Shao Shan, graduates of North China Union College, take the chief responsibility. Mr. Hu, teacher of Chinese classics, is a scholar of high rank and excellent reputation, as well as a man with pedagogical instincts. His department now draws pupils to the school instead of repelling as it had been doing under his predecessor. Mrs. King leads the boys thru the mazes and intricacies of English pronunciation, spelling, reading, composition, and grammar till they can get glympses into vast realms of literature and language beyond.

THE BOYS' PRIMARY SCHOOL at the central station has flourished throughout the year, under a competent teacher in the spring and another one equally so the latter part of the year. Beginning the year with about I5 attending, it closed with 25. And here we must set limits to numbers, altho applicants still appear, till the friends we have not yet discovered come forward with a few tens of dollars to make possible more and better equipment. We are ashamed to show visitor-s the old hand-me-down rickety benches and tables with which the school is furnished. But we remember the classical remark about the possibility of a university on a log provided Mark Hopkins sit at one end. So we give the boys what we can and hope for something better.

Of the OUTSTATION BOYS' SCHOOLS, three in number at the opening of the year, one closed its doors in the autumn when the village authorities provided a village school at public expense. This school had been receiving less than gold $5.00 per year of aid from mission funds, the local Christians meeting other expenses. The other two schools continue, doing a needed work, with about 20 and I2 pupils respectively.

THE CITY Y. M. C. A. , in which we have an especially direct and vital interest because of providing one of its foreign secretaries, has done a good work during the year. The average attendance in its evening English classes has been about I8. The attendance at Bible classes for students in three or four of the most important schools has shown marked and continued interest on the part of at least half a hundred young men. Much advance has been made in the matter of athletic leadership in government schools. The secretaries only give

aid where it is sought and proper assurances given that needed supplies and grounds will be provided. Four schools have taken advantage of the Association's readiness to help. Coaching has been given in baseball, tennis, football, and basket-ball and track work. Perhaps the game that has proved most popular has been basket-ball. In one school there has been such interest in this game that thirteen squads of two teams each have been taking their turns at the courts. Three good out-door courts were provided for their use.

In the late spring the Association took on a second Chinese secretary. The man had been loaned from here to Tientsin for a year and a half to get training for this place, partly by study and partly by practice. One of the first fruits of his help was a thoro revision of our constitution and by-laws, making them more suitable for our situation. He is winning many friends for the Association, and proving an all-round efficient leader.

Mr. Hubbard's chief work thus far has been teaching athletics in the government schools and English in night school. He has been conducting one very important Bible class that gives promise of permanent fruit in the lives of several young men.

The station's EVANGELISTIC WORK has continued to meet with encouraging response. Eighty-seven united with the church on profession of faith during the year.

A year ago we had but shortly before opened headquarters in city centers for three of our outstation evangelists, where they were to work for local results while still exercising such pastoral oversight as was possible over Christians in the villages within ten or fifteen miles round about. In each case the undertaking is far too large for one man to effectively accomplish. But in each case there is fruit that well justifies the plan.

Kao I City is the one of these centers in which we have found least welcome. Yet it is the natural center for our flourishing work in that region. In villages within eight miles in various directions we have two or three hundred Christians. This is their important trading center. They have themselves undertaken to raise a large share of the money for rental and current evpenses in the city. But the influential city people have long been known to be hostile to Christianity. And we have not as yet one convert in the place.

But Mr. Li Jung Ch'eng, our evangelist at Kao I, is a very earnest, tactful, and quite resourceful man. In spite of the prejudice he has found it possible to cultivate some friendships and establish contacts that are promising of results. Among the most significant is a growing friendship with a school teacher of open mind. During the autumn, under this teacher's

influence, ten or more of the boys in his school were about to take up Bible study with Mr. Li. But other influences were brot to bear upon the pupils that closed this door. However, we are fully confident that results will follow in this place if we hold on for awhile. The opposition is mere unintelligent uninquiring prejudice, rather than anything reasoned and stubborn. From nearby villages the names of new inquirers have been frequently added.

At WuChi the way for Christian influences is somewhat more open than in Kao I. Yet, the place being but newly opened, results are but slowly apparent. The evangelist, Mr. Li Wan Tseng, has taken the names of more than thirty new inquirers during the year, four or five of whom live in the city. One rather influential man among them is a banker, a man well known and respected in the city. The Wu Chi district magistrate is an intelligent and friendly officaal , a promoter of education and reforms.

Mr. Ch'i Ling Chai's work at the third center, Shen Chai, is promising. In the city are six or eight earnest new seekers after Christianity. And thirty or forty from the surrounding territory who have heard preaching on market days have entered their names.

We are calling a man for 1916 to occupy Tingchou, a city even more important than any one of the three just mentioned. We expected to have an evangelist here in 1915 but, largely for health reasons, the man we were transferring to the post asked for leave of absence from the station. We hope to get him back some time but he is not ready yet to come. While we secured no man in his place for the year, we arranged that a young man should go to Tingchou for the two summer months. And other evangelists and missionaries have occasionally been there to hold services.

From the lapsed salary of the absent evangelist we paid the salary for the summer of the man just mentioned and most ~~fa~~ of the salary of another student whom we sent to the Shenchai district for his summer vacation. Further we bought two second-hand bicycles and a donkey for the use of evangelists. These are important accessions to the equipment of some of the men who must needs travel considerable distances. More bicycles would come handy if we could afford them.

The four city chapels mentioned above greatly need each its chapel keeper and helper, so that evangelists may go forth for a few days between market days withput locking up the premises. Fifty dollars gold for each place would suffice to secure the services of good consecrated Christian men for this responsibility,- men who not only would gladly do all janitor work, but would have enuf education and fervor to be a great help ~~in~~

in the evangelistic work of the chapels,- witnessing in public and talking personally with individuals who drop in.

During the first half of 1915 Mr. Price still gave much time to TOURING THE FIELD. This work, altho fatiguing to a man of his years, he kept up with his usual ardor and evident joy. And wherever he went he never failed of welcome, nor did his message fail of an earnest hearing. During the autumn Mr. Galt has been able to go out to conduct Sunday services occasionally. He expects to tour more widely in the late winter and the spring.

When it became clear, largely because of Mrs. Price's poor health thru spring and summer, that it would not be wise for Mr. Price longer to leave home and do touring, he was inclined to go to Tingchou and settle. He hoped to build up a strong Christian center there. But, upon the advice from the station that he turn instead to the Paotingfu city work, he consented on condition that a suitable plant be secured in the city where he might both live and carry on evangelistic propaganda.

Providentially premises were found without delay, and rented on a basis such that we can hold the place as long as we desire. So we now have A NEW CENTER OF WORK on the East main street of the city, and right in the midst of the busiest mercantile life. The location could not be better, and the plant lends itself admirably to the new uses. Funds for opening this work and for carrying the budget of expenses for four or five months were raised locally among native Christians and missionaries, by special subscription over and above other giving. The future upkeep of the work must depend largely upon friends in America to whom special appeal has been made, the American Board giving its approval therefor.

The work has opened at this center with good promise. The reading-room with current papers and good books is well patronized every afternoon. The average evening audience, largely of school boys and shop clerks or keepers, has numbered about forty. Occasional special lectures suffice to fill the chapel room which seats about 150. A Sunday Bible class enrolls about twenty young men from the Military School. Our local evangelists, Mr. Chang Shuang Yü and Mr. Sun Chi Shan, help liberally with the work of this center. School teachers and other workers take occasional services.

Besides helping in this East Street work the two men just named carry the chief responsibility for the work of the LOCAL CHURCH AND ITS STREET CHAPEL. The church is in the south suburb near our residence compound. The chapel is on a busy city

street. It is opened evry afternoon and never fails of a promiscuous audience, mostly of "just common folks", numbering from say 20 to 60 or more with changing seasons and circumstances of the year.

This chapel and the church, while experiencing no special season of revival, have continued throughout the year to influence men and to definitely reach new converts. There have been men and boys ready for baptism at each communion service reached thro these agencies.

The proclaiming of the word in public has been supplemented at opportune times and places by more ~~intensive~~ INTENSIVE CLASS WORK. Besides Bible teaching in all the schools, there have been other study classes. One, conducted nearly all year, has been an evening class in the gatehouse of the Mission compound. This has been conducted by Mr. Lang Ch'ung Yün, whose failing health after many years of fruitful service among our outstations, led us to make him rather an evangelist of the gate than of the road. There is opportunity for his Christian influence to do much among the many who come and go from the compound. His evening class has consisted mostly of household servants of the foreigners, and some other laborers in constant employ about the compound. But transients, too, often get the benefit of the lesson.

In the early spring before the opening of farm work classes for recent converts and inquirers were held in six outstations. The average duration of each was about eight days. The enrolment varied from half a dozen to about thirty. Mr. Price and Mr. Sun Chi Shan assisted the country evangelists in conducting these.

The more advanced station class held in Paotingfu in Dec. for one month enrolled 16 men, most of them from the outstations. A course covering three years has been outlined for this class. The first year's work was covered this year. In 1916 the same class will be invited back for second year's work and a new class enrolled for the work of the first year. We expect by such a class to train earnest laymen for volunteer service in their home centers. Some of the men are already doing fruitful volunteer work.

Our friendship with our Presbyterian neighbors, whose field borders ours to the north and whose central station is across the city from us, found concrete expression during the month of June in a class for evangelists. Those in attendance from the two stations numbered more than twenty. There was studious work over the Bible and church history, and diligent attention to lectures on Cha-nging China by Dr. A. H. Smith and on other themes by other men. Good fellowship was a marked feature. The general verdict at the close was that the class must be

repeated every year.

Special mention should be made of a week's TEMPERANCE LECTURE TOUR in our field in April by Mr. Ch'tan Shao Wu who sailed in the autumn for America for theological study. Mr. Ch'tan was acting under direction of Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich of Peking as special lecturer for the W. C. T. U. of China. He lectured under our auspices in the cities of Kao I and Tingchou, as well as Paotingfu, to well filled houses in each case. He is a very convincing speaker, and his marshaling of simple but telling illustrations and of scientific facts and figures held his audiences keenly attentive and had marked influence. A great many decided to quit all use of cigarets and wines.

The special effort during the year to raise funds for opening a dispensary brot response from a number of kind friends, and we greatly appreciate their goodwill. But the response was not general enuf to bring as much as is needed. And, unless gifts not yet announced come in soon, we shall have to give up the project. Donors will hear from us asking whether we shall return their gifts, or whether we may turn them to other or allied uses.

For the second time our three days' AUTUMN CHURCH RALLY, to which all church members are invited, was held during November instead of at Christmas time as in former years. This change of date is winning popular approval, altho it so happened that a misty first day worked considerable havoc with the attendance this time. By the final day, Sunday, there were over a hundred in from the country field.

The reasons for change of date are several. First, Christmas weather is too cold for women in any numbers to come and tells much on the attendance of men. Second, the expense and inconvenience because of the cold of entertaining those who can come at Christmas are too considerable. Fires and the provision of bedding cost money. Third, altho the Christians who could comeat holiday time much enjoyed the special Christmas exercises always provided here, that plan did not go far towards introducing the Christmas spirit into the outstations. In fact, since it brot in evangelists as well as other church members, it quite prevented holding Christmas gatherings of any sort in the outstations. With the change of date of the central rally it is not only possible for evangelists to conduct special services and exercises in their centers, but for some of the workers and missionaries to go out from the central station to help with celebrations where there would otherwise be none. This year eight outstations were thus helped to hold Christmas services.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION throughout the Mission, giving our Chinese associates a larger share in administration, only served in our Local Association to bring a little nearer perfection a policy already for several years in operation. The chief active responsibility in the Station is assumed by an Executive Committee consisting of about I5 members. This and all the sub-committees are responsible to the Station Association, a delegate body which meets once a year. With the Executive Committee rests the authority for calling and dismissing workers, undertaking all serious cases of church discipline, and exercising general oversight over all matters pertaining to educational and evangelistic work. All are happy in the efficient present organization.

In fact the spirit among all workers, Chinese and foreign, is excellent. No fristions have arisen. There is friendly cooperation in behalf of better work all along the line. And we face a new year with courage. The inadequacy of funds to meet the exceedingly urgent needs of present work, not to mention occupancy of new strategic centers in our field, is the one big discouraging feature. When men from our field, trained for Christian work in our schools, come out and offer their services to us, and when our field is markedly ready for the harvest that they might help gather, it is very painful to be compelled to say, "You must seek positions elsewhere for we have no funds with which to meet your salaries".

But our report closes more fittingly with THANKSGIVING than with a listing of problems and needs, altho of these there is no lack. We can but thank God, for the harmony that prevails in our midst; for the interest and the help of our prayerful constituency at home; for the fruits that we are able to see from the seed-sowing of the many faithful laborers who have preceded us; for the beckoning challenge of the opportunities that are ours; and for the great Head of the Church on whom we can rely as we press forward to conquer in his name.

Written in behalf of Paotingfu Station by;

Elmer H Galt

THE NEW ORGANIZATION throughout the Mission, giving our Chinese associates a larger share in administration, only served in our Local Association to bring a little nearer perfection a policy already for several years in operation. The chief active responsibility in the Station is assumed by an Executive Committee consisting of about 15 members. This and all the sub-committees are responsible to the Station Association, a delegate body which meets once a year. With the Executive Committee rests the authority for calling and dismissing workers, undertaking all serious cases of church discipline, and exercising general oversight over all matters pertaining to educational and evangelistic work. All are happy in the efficient present organization.

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Written in behalf of Paotingfu Station by:

Elmer W. Stalker

General Report - 1915 -
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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PAOTING-FU WOMAN'S WORK.

January 1st to December 31st, 1915.

Another year of high privilege, opportunity and blessing has come to its close, and it is with deep gratitude to God for His many mercies that we look back over the events which have marked its course.

The erection of new buildings for our girls' boarding school is one of the blessings which has made us especially happy during 1915. Miss Chapin, in close co-operation with the mission architect and the Property Committee, has had the oversight of this work. We are gratefully proud that for the sum of $3,100 gold we have an entirely new school plant, consisting of four buildings and comprising schoolroom, two recitation rooms, dormitory of twelve rooms, office, isolation room, dining room, kitchen, bath, laundry and store rooms, besides cistern, cess pools and brick walks. To all the friends at home whose gifts and prayers have made possible these buildings we would express our heart-felt thanks.

Mrs. Hubbard was obliged in the spring to resign her position as Principal of the boarding school, owing to ill health. We are glad to report that she seems to be gaining in strength at the present time.

The boarding school has enrolled twelve day pupils and twenty-eight boarders. Five of the latter have united with the church during the past year, and two more have joined on probation. A general upward tendency in Christian life and in school work has encouraged us, as has also the unusual efficiency shown by a pupil-teacher on our staff, herself only a graduate of the grammar school. As stated in the last years report, we now require all pupils to unbind their feet upon entering the school. When the children are among their playmates here, all of whom have unbound feet, it is easy for them to realize the wisdom of the rule; but when they return home and have to face the ridicule of heathen relatives or acquaintances the test is sometimes a severe one. Many who live in the United States or in the largest cities of China may think the battle against foot-binding practically won, but we sadly realize that such is not the case when two of our girls who have been in school four or five years, on being married, once more put on the pointed shoes. And yet we believe these girls would have bravely endured ridicule and persecution rather than worship idols or deny their religion, while many of their playmates would be firm in the matter of foot-binding.

The kindergarten closed the year with twenty-two pupils, but several others have been in attendance part of the year, including six who graduated in June to go into other schools. Besides the development of the little hands and voices and brains, which is so interesting to watch, we note the more important awakening and growth of the moral nature,- sometimes in the most surprising ways. For instance, on the closing day, when each pupil was to receive a pretty card, the teacher said: "Don't you think the most obedient child should choose first? Whom would you suggest?"

They immediately chorused the name of the little girl she herself would have chosen, and from her down through the list they went almost as if a record of behavior had been kept. This was done cordially and frankly, although presently some heads began to droop as they realized they were coming out near the wrong end of the line themselves. All ended by affirming most piously that it is best to be good and obedient.

It has been most interesting also to watch the mental processes of a bright little fellow,- sadly petted and spoiled at home,- as he has gradually learned that he cannot always have the first and best of everything in kindergarten, and that when the teacher says the pretty sewed card or

folded paper work cannot be taken home at once no amount of weeping or stamping his little foot will bring anything but the exhortation from the teacher that since the work must still remain on the wall he might as well not miss the happy game the others are enjoying. Visits to the homes of the children show how all these influences are carried home with them also.

A new day school was opened in the city in September and the enrollment has gradually increased to sixteen. Bi-weekly religious meetings are held for the children and their parents. Very little work has been possible heretofore in this neighborhood, but now, as a result of the efforts of the past four months, our teachers and Bible women have been invited to visit several new homes.

The "Women's and Children's Broaden the Knowledge Court" has had a prosperous year. The day school held here has been larger and more satisfactory than ever before. Several lectures and mothers' teas have helped in winning the confidence and interest of the parents. One lecture on cleanliness of the home, the body and the heart closed with teaching the women the Psalmist's prayer, "Create in me a clean heart, O God." A few days later one of the school girls said to the teacher: "Mother wants me to ask you to say over again that verse about a clean heart. She's afraid she doesn't say it just right." When one day the teacher was able to call personally upon the mother, she was most cordially welcomed and her Gospel message listened to with interest.

The women's industrial school in the city, having exhausted the charitable funds at its disposal, has now closed. During the two years that it has been in operation about a hundred women have had an opportunity on Sundays to hear the Gospel story and to read in our church books, and we are glad to say that some of these have accepted Jesus Christ as a personal Saviour. While touring last spring we saw one of these former pupils, and her warm-hearted Christianity was a great joy. As she talked, she suddenly stretched out her foot, exclaiming: "And see how big my feet are now! I don't bind them a bit. I wear my shoes loose and the larger my feet get the better I like it."

One new country day school has been started during the past year, and two country schools have opened boarding departments on a small scale.

About thirty women in our South suburb are making tatting under the direction of Mrs. King. They come once a week to read in our church books, and also attend the weekly prayer-meeting. Many of them have shown a great interest in learning to read and are making rapid progress, while several have during the past year declared their purpose to lead a Christian life. The industrial work has not merely furnished them a livelihood, but through their contact with the church a bright new vista of everlasting joy and peace has opened before them.

The attendance of women and children at church, Sunday-school and Christian Endeavor Society has been larger this year than ever. On Sunday mornings, just before the sermon, a march is played by the organist and the smaller children file out of church to attend a junior service, conducted by Mrs. McCann, which they enjoy greatly.

Our records show three station classes held in the country and two in Paoting-fu city during 1915. As usual, the weeks of work in station classes have held varied experiences besides teaching. At one place alone, our work included several visits to an old lady who had taken poison by mistake; patching up a small boy who fell into the stone pig pen and cut his face badly; acting as peace-maker in a quarrel; giving on the sly a bit of financial help to some who were especially poverty-stricken; walking and singing to sleep the sick or the well twin baby (after poulticing the former), so our tired young hostess could cook the supper for the family and eat in peace; and a few other little odd jobs that the Lord sends as helps to winning souls.

At one country station that for years has been cold and indifferent to the truth, with only a few men believers, it was this year inspiring to see from fifteen to twenty-one women and girls gathered every day ~~during~~

d[illegible]ne sessions of the station class, studying with real interest, and with a zest amounting, in the case of two women of over fifty years of age, to a good-natured but spirited race. One of these two women was until two years ago a devout idol-worshipper. She was oppressed by fear lest she might slight some god and incur his vengeance, and so haunted by visions and dreams of demons that she seemed almost like one possessed. Her nephew, who is a recent graduate of T'ungchou College, exhorted her to seek peace by accepting Jesus as her Saviour. As he explained to her the beliefs of the Christian Church, she cried out: "O, if there is any relief for me from this agony of fear, I want it!" Gradually she came out of the darkness of terror and superstition into the light of a happy Christian experience, united with the church herself and sent to our boys' school her only son, a boy of twelve, already married to an eighteen-year-old wife, and himself bearing the appropriate name of "Ninety-Six," in memory of the joint ages of his father and mother at the time of his birth.

In this same village lives a small boy of four who rejoiced to show the missionary how well he could sing, his favorite performance being to bawl at the top of his voice the hymn beginning,

"Alas my heart so dark,
Enthralled by Satan's power,"

which sounded startlingly out of place from his baby lips, even after we found by experience the vast amount of naughtiness this otherwise bewitching little fellow could concoct.

Miss Chapin and Miss Phelps have jointly given about three months to touring work, holding services in fifty villages, twelve of which had never before been visited by a missionary. This has involved travelling 900 miles by train and 508 miles by mule cart,- the latter at the rate of about three miles per hour.

It is interesting in touring to make connections with a "big meeting" of a district, when the Christians and inquirers from the near-by places gather at one center for two or three days of services. At one such convention we saw many sign pledges to give up wine or tobacco after an illustrated lecture on the subject. At another convention, held at Tingchou after Christmas, we trimmed a Christmas tree for our pupils there and had the room packed inside and out with women and children, on two consecutive nights, for a couple of hours, while we sang and preached to them.

At a third place we were invited to visit the government normal school which occupies the buildings of a temple. "The magistrate ordered the idols all put into a pit and burned to make room for the school," our guide told us. This is only one of the many indications that idol worship is decreasing in China, and makes us realize the crying need for a large corps of Bible women and evangelists to give the Chinese a knowledge of the true God at this crucial time.

Now that we have our new school buildings and the prospect of a new building for station-class and other evangelistic work in the near future, our greatest financial needs are undoubtedly more money for the regular channels of work. Our immense country field consists of twenty-one counties, filled with cities and villages. Our present appropriation allows us to establish three country schools and employ three country Bible women for all this great territory. We long and pray for the time to come when we shall be able to have at least one day school and two Bible women for each of these twenty-one counties. Our Paoting-fu girls' boarding school also needs a much larger appropriation if it is to educate all the girls who apply for admission and who are worthy of the best that we can give them. If we allow our thoughts to dwell on the scarcity of funds and the magnitude of the task which is laid upon us, to evangelize this multitude of people, it seems overwhelming, but we do believe that the silver and the gold are the Lord's, and that He will before long open the hearts and purse-strings of some of His stewards to give largely, so that we may be able to teach these needy ones of the Saviour who died that they might have fullness of life.

(Prepared by Miss Phelps on behalf of the station.)

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(Prepared by Miss Phelps on behalf of the station.)

REC'D OCT 12 1918

Report of Paotingfu General Work, 1917.

Personnel.

Rev. E. W Galt, in charge of general work (went on furlo in October);
Mrs. Galt, teaching in boys' school and helping in women's work;
Rev. H.W.Hubbard, Y.M.C.A. work (general work and flood relief, October to December);
Mrs. Hubbard, teaching and women's work;
Rev. H.W.Robinson, language study and English teaching (residing in Paotingfu from October to December);
Mrs. Robinson, language study and English teaching;
Rev. F. M. Price, volunteer evangelistic work;
Miss Abbie G. Chapin, women's work and girls' school;
Miss Isabella Phelps, women's evangelistic work;
Miss Grace M. Breck, language study and English teaching;
Mrs. C.J.King, volunteer English teaching in the boys' school (returned to the United States in September.)

Ground covered by the report.

As will be seen from the personnel, Mr. Galt was in charge of the general work for most of the year, but as he now is across the ocean I will attempt to give a report of the year on the basis of my three months' experience after Mr. Galt left. This report will not cover the woman's work, which has been written up separately, nor the East Street work, for which I enclose Mr. Price's personal report, nor the report of the work made possible thru Mr. Bates, our account of which is also enclosed. It will also be impossible for me to properly represent the first half of the year before I was in the harness, so I am asking Mr Galt to make a brief report to cover this deficiency.

Flood Relief.

Our field suffered a severe drought in the spring so that the crops were burned up and one of our main rivers could be crossed dry-shod in June; however, a month later, in July, this same river was a raging torrent, roaming at will over fields and through villages, with a width of some fifteen miles. Almost the entire field was flooded in this way, worse than at any time in the memory of living man. Upon opening our work in the fall, it seemed to us as a church that the best preaching we could do was to undertake some sort of relief for the millions of suffering people, for whom the future promised starvation and freezing. The month of October was given up mostly to investigation of the conditions in our field, undertaken with great difficulty because of standing water thruout great sections. These investigations revealed a very great need and made it clear that unless help was forthcoming, the following winter and spring were bound to bring terrible suffering to a large portion of the inhabitants. Most of the crops were ruined, many villages swept away, (some are still surrounded by water); most of the mud houses had crumbled away; hundreds of thousands were without crops, tens of thousands without homes, reduced to begging as the only hope of sustaining life.

The first relief which came to us was thru the gift of the American Red Cross of $125,000 Gold, which was used in road building. Of the 4000 laborers recruited, about 800 were allowed from our general district, and we undertook the recruiting of these and the subsequent distribution of their surplus wages to their families. This was a most satisfying work, as we felt that in almost every case we were actually saving lives, and the gratitude of those helped was most touching.

The government organized a flood relief bureau, which is availing itself of the services of the missionaries in distributing relief and investigating conditions, through which our church subsequently received various grants totalling over $40,000 Mexican. These, however, do not come within the compass of this report, with the exception of a grant of $1500 to Miss Chapin for the organizing of a woman's refuge, including simple forms of industrial work.

As the year closed, we were just making plans to turn all our country chapels into refuges for the helpless and have our evangelists superintend the same.

The Local Chinese Church.

The acting pastor of the local church, Mr. Sun Chi Shan was transferred to the busy city of Ting Hsien last spring and during the months that followed the church got along as best it could, the various preachers and teachers in the city taking their turns at services. In December, however, we foreigners were much delighted to receive a visit from a committee of the church, who announced to us that they were planning to call and undertake the full support of their own pastor. This will mean a great step in advance for the church and you may be sure that it received the hearty approval of all the foreigners. The church is in a real sense an independent church, as it controls its own property and funds, appoints its own committees and ~~he~~ holds its own meetings with no foreigners present. It may be that some things are not managed as well as they would be, if a foreigner of experience should insist on having a hand in it, but it is certain that the Chinese themselves are getting a great deal of valuable experience and are growing in the sense of responsibility, so that they would really be able to carry on the work if all the foreigners were withdrawn.

Country Evangelism.

There is no doubt in our minds but that our country field is one of the most promising and hopeful in China. Throughout its whole vast breadth the people are most friendly and easy of approach. In two or three sections in particular there seem to be spontaneous movements toward the church, when hundreds of well-informed and substantial citizens insist on our making way for them in our church. I suppose that there are now at least two or three thousand men in our field who know something of the gospel and want to join the church and could be gathered in if we had the evangelists to give them the proper instruction and show the way. Visitors from other stations of our Board and from other missions are unanimous in telling us that they have seen no field so fertile in North China. Our working force for about four million people totals eleven evangelists and helpers, six of whom have been made possible thru the generosity of Mr. Bates. One other friend who has come to our rescue in our financial need is Mrs. O.H.Bronson of Salem, Mass., through whose help we have been able to fill some aching voids.

Y. M. C. A. Work.

The Y. M. C. A. signalized its rapid growth by moving out of its old, worn out quarters on a side street of Paotingfu to a new three story modern building formerly occupied by the postoffice, in the center of ~~a busy street,~~ the busiest street in town. The opening of these new quarters was celebrated with much enthusiasm in April, when the Association was fortunate to secure Minister Paul Reinsch as its main

speaker. Dr. Reinsch's presence in the city attracted much courteous attention from all classes of people and especially from all the high officials who did all in their power to honor him and the the Association, whose guest he was.

The Association sufferes chiefly from lack of staff, Mr. R.W.Clack, one of the secretaries having been on furlo until September and Mr. Hubbard having been withdrawn from student work upon Mr. Clack's return. Furthermore, Mr. Hubbard had to undertake the teaching of a class in physical education in the Normal College until the arrival in February of a specialized instructor secured by the Association for that work. However, the membership continues to increase, the English classes in the night school are well attended and, most promising of all, the financial support of the local community is steadily increasing. The Association continues to be the leading factor in the promotion of local athletics. A new feature was the organizing of a school of commerce, to instruct young China in modern ways of finance and accounting.

Educational Work.

The Benevolence to All boarding school continued on its even course without any violent changes among faculty or students. A similar school in a neighboring mission has the entire time of a foreigner, but unfortunately this is impossible for us with our present staff. The great loss of the year for the school was the departure of Mrs. King, who has for many years done most faithful work in the English teaching, the quality of whose work is evidenced by the fact that the best English students in every class in T'ungchou college are invariably boys who were taught by Mrs. King here. In the fall the gap left by Mrs. King was filled by volunteer teaching on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and Miss Breck and Mrs. Hubbard.

It is well known that mission schools are one of the most powerful of evangelistic agencies and yet we must record with regret that we have but one country school in all our vast field. ~~of four million inhabitants~~. Some times in rosy dreams of the future we see four or five hundred little village schools scattered through the country-side and laying the foundations of the church's greatness, but a trip to the country makes the heart ache for the lack of them.

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. Hubbard

Report of general
Walk Pastinghu 1917.

REC'D JUL 12 1918

REPORT OF WOMEN'S WORK IN THE PAOTINGFU FIELD

From April 30,1917 to April 1,1918

PERSONAL We have missed Miss Phelps very much since she left us last June to go home on her furlough, but we have been glad of the reports that come to us of the good work she is doing in the homeland in behalf of the work here. She has been instrumental in having a number of gifts of money sent to help in some of our special needs.

Miss Breck came to us last September, after having spent six months in attending the Language School at Peking. Besides continuing her language study she is helping in the Sunday-school, and is teaching two English classes,--one in the boys' school and one in the girls' school.

The burden of the work which Miss Chapin has been carrying during the past few months has been exceptionally heavy. The flood relief work has added much to the regular lines of work which have been carried on, and as Miss Phelps has been away on furlough some things have had to suffer; but we are very thankful that Miss Chapin has been given the strength at least to keep the different lines of work going.

SCHOOL WORK The work in the girls' boarding school has been carried on as usual, in spite of the fact that so much attention has been given to relief work. Chapin. The number of pupils has increased, and there are now fifty-two pupils attending the school. A kindergarten and two day schools are being conducted in the city, and we have four day schools in our country district. In three of the latter there are also small boarding departments which are almost self-supporting. About 140 pupils are attending the day schools in Paotingfu and in the country. The most promising of our country day schools is the one at Li Hsien. The teacher of this school is an Acodemy graduate,--the wife of our evangelistic helper at Li Hsien. There are more applicants to attend this school than it is possible to receive. After last year's experience in having a number of cases of measles and diphtheria and scarlet fever in the schools, we have been very thankful this year that there have been no contagious diseases in our schools.

BIBLE WOMEN'S WORK Sunday-schools are held each week in two centers in the city of Paotingfu, and our three city Bible women are doing follow-up work in connection with these Sunday-schools. A few months ago one of our Bible women, Mrs. Sun, was in the native hospital here. Although this hospital is supposed to be closed to Christian teaching, she preached to the in-patients there day by day, and was given a most respectful and earnest hearing. Mrs. Sun continued to go back to the hospital for some time after she was well, in order that she might have an opportunity to preach the gospel to the women there. Mrs. Sun is now at Tingchow, where she and her husband are overseeing nine refuges for the flood sufferers. She feels that it is a great advantage for her to go with her husband, so that they can hold separate meetings for the men and for the women. Two new Bible women have been added to our number this year,--Mrs. Sun, to whom reference has just been made, and Mrs. Yang, who was formerly the head teacher of our girls' boarding school. Mrs. Yang has given invaluable help in the relief work that has been carried on for flood sufferers during the past few months. A new woman has just been added to help in the country in overseeing the refuges for women. Mrs. Huang, the only Paotingfu student at the Bible Training School in Peking, gave up her last term's work there in order to help in the country work during this time of special need. In view of the large amount of work that is being done to relieve flood sufferers, both here and in the country district, all our seven Bible women have been kept exceptionally busy.

TOURING Because of the large amount of flood relief work that is being carried on, the touring work has been sadly neglected recently, only thirty-eight days having

been given to this work during the fall. Miss Chapin and Miss Phelps did considerable touring last spring, and altogether 139 villages have been worked in by the foreign women of Paotingfu; and the Bible women have been to many more places in our field.

STATION CLASSES During the month of December a station class for women was conducted in Paotingfu, which was attended by about twenty-five women from various parts of our country field. There were women from eight or nine different places, most of them poor, ignorant women who had had very little if any chance for schooling, most of them not being able to read at all when they came here. But they were eager for a chance to study "the doctrine" systematically for a little while, and some of them brought their babies along, as they could not have left home otherwise. Besides this class held in Paotingfu, eight other station classes have been held in the country villages, which were attended by more than 100 women.

FLOOD RELIEF WORK About the first of January, $1,500 Mex was given by the Flood Relief Committee to open a refuge for some of the most needy of the women and children in our district. About 100 women and children are being cared for here,--a most forlorn and hopeless-looking lot of folks. Those who are not too old or too lame or blind or burdened with the cary of tiny babies are spending part of the day in weaving simple rugs, or in spinning cotton thread, or in weaving coarse cotton cloth. The Bible women teach the women in this refuge part of each day. For practically all of them this has been their first opportunity to hear the gospel message. Though most of these women are so woefully ignorant, we are hoping and praying that some of them may really understand and accept the gospel message. There are about twenty children among the people in this refuge who are old enough to study, and they have been organized into a delightful little day school. One of the girls who occasionally helps in teaching in the boarding school is teaching these children. We shall be sorry when the time comes that these bright little girls will have to return to their miserable homes.

About the first of March a place was opened near our Compound where a meal of porridge is served each day to about 150 women and children who are begging on our streets. Most of these people are from villages where the floods have made many people destitute. There are many more who would like to come, but the funds provided for this purpose admit of feeding only this number if the place is to be kept open for three months, as we hope may be done. Here also the women hear the gospel message each day.

But most of the relief work done in our district is administered in various places in the country instead of here in Paotingfu. There are now thirty-nine places in the district forming our country field where temporary refuges have been opened. In most of these our chapels are being used for refuges, and about 1,500 people, mostly women and children, are being cared for in these places. These refuges are scattered over a large district, including ten different hsien or counties. We are all so thankful that the generous contributions which have been made for relief work have made it possible to save the lives of hundreds of people; but nobody knows how many people have starved to death in our district; and there are still a good many weeks before harvest time is due.

Children are still being sold in our district. A few days ago a woman was found who had sold her nine-year-old son for two "tou" of grain (about $2 worth), and she was offering her thirteen-year-old daughter for sale for one tiao (48 coppers). The refuge in the place where this woman lived was already too full to receive her, but this woman and her daughter were given shelter in the doorway of the refuge, and so they were saved from separation.

The evangelistic results of the relief work have been most encouraging, and we are hoping that the work of this winter and spring will mean a permanent advance evangelistically throughout our field.

More than ever before, this past year has brought to us a growing realization of the way in which the work previously done sometimes is productive of more far-reaching results than were apparent at the time. We have seen instances of the gospel message having spread from one family to another, and from one village to another,

and of how one department of the work sometimes opens the way for new efforts in other lines of work. Over and over again we have seen evidences that seed which seemed at the time to lie dormant has later sprouted and sprung up. We are sure we shall feel this more and more in our work, for we have God's promise that His word shall not return unto Him void, but that it shall prosper in the thing whereto He sends it.

Written for the Women's Work Department of Paotingfu Station by

Mabel Ellis Hubbard

April 1, 1918.

Extracts from Work
Pamphlet
April 29, 1917
-10
August 1, 1918.

12

REC'D MAY 1 1917

Report of work for Women 1916.

We have been delighted with the increase of appropiation this year which has enabled us to add some very helpful workers to our staff. Mrs. Hsi and Mrs. Li give all their time to the country field going from place to place holding meetings for the women, conducting station classes and bring uplift and inspiration where ever they go. Another woman gives half time to this work. Heretofore we have had no woman exclusively set apart for this work.

Eight new country villages have been visited this year by the foreign ladies and many more by the Bible women, now there are a hundred and fifty country villages where the missionary has taught. At one village as the missionary and Bible woman were preaching, a listener spoke up", Lets believe this Gospel ", she said. Another added "I have long wanted to believe for I have heard that it was a good religion, but I never knew what its teachings really were."

Shi Chia Chuang has been opened but three years, and only occassional visits have been made but we have now eighteen church members in full membership, twelve on probation, and fifteen more enrolled as enquirers. Liang He Cheng was opened only a year ago, and there have sixteen on probation and forty inquirers.

At Hsin Chuang the government school boys come in a body whenever the foreign lady missionary appears and are examined on what she told them the last time of the Christian religion. The last time the magistrate himself appeared.

One old woman told of "ketouing" 2400 times to "heaven and earth" that her husband might be healed. "Now" she says "I know it is the God of heaven and earth to whom I must pray." Ah her village the crowds were so great that the missionary had to speak to them in relays.

One of our new Christians believed that her first duty lay towards her own family, so she went to her nephew and exhorted him, He turned a deaf ear, but she would not be silenced. "I am not crazy," she said "nor stupid. You would better listen for I am bringing you something good." At last he did understand and did accept the gospel as his religion. He went to his family and won seven. They in turn told the good news to their relatives and twenty one came into the chuch. They too won others in their homes until now there are a hundred who have come to believe through the direct efforts of this one woman who believed in winning her own.

The city work has prospered, our Bible women having access to at least a hundred homes in the city. We are seeing the first fruit of our labor at the "Broaden Your Knowledge court" opened three years ago. This year we have had five enter the church an probation and four enroll as inquirers from this hertofore almost untouched part of our city. One of the new converts was a woman who lost twentysix relatives during Boxer year. Her mother was burned to death. Until lately she has been unwilling to forgive and believe this doctrine that has sometimes meant so much of sacrifice. Her enthusiasm and zeal now as she tries to win her neighbors has been a great joy to us.

Copy

Paukuhum April 20, 1917

April 1, 1918

Copy for Dr. H. E. Strong
of Notes Prepared for
Dr. E. L. Smith

Paotingfu, China, Feb. 28, 1917

NOTES ON THE FIELD OF THE PAOTINGFU STATION OF THE A. B. C. F. M.
AND ON TH PRESENT STATUS OF ITS WORK
ITS POLICY AND ITS OUTLOOK.

We have had five day schools with an enrollment of seventyfive, twentyfive in the kindergarten, fortyfive in the primary schoolhere and seventeen at the West Suburb Grammar Schoo A special gift has made possible five women studying in Bible training schools. FOUR of the grammar school graduated have cheerfully stayed out this year and taught in our primary schools, though they hope to continus their studying later.

The boarding school as well as the daysm schools has been broken into this year by a terrible scourge of scarlet fever and diptheria. Two children died after returning to their homes.

One of the most significant features of the school work is the development of a boarding departm-nt to our day school at Tungtu. We promised them help for that department up to the princely sum of two and a half dollars a month. Now there are ten happy little boarders with the day pupils. Could the appropiation be enlarged there could be many more little girl (who can not come as day pupils) taken in as boarders.

The tatting has been carried on with thirty workers. All of them come to church more or less regularly. And all give some time each week to learning to read before they get their thread for the tatting. Seven schools girls have earned part or all of their tuition money in this way. Three of the women who learned to read through the tatting work have become eager for more instruction that they may help others and have entered the Bible Women Training school. Several of the fifty three women who have entered the church this year have become interested through this line of work. One of the women who became an expert tatting is now employed in a government school as a teacher at twice the salary of an average woman in mission employ.

We wish we could thank all of you who have helped us by your gifts and love and prayers.

Submitted in behalf of the station

Mabel Ellis Hubbard.

Mabel Ellis Hubbard

Paotingfu.

Girls' School

We have had five day schools with an enrollment of seventyfive, twenty five in the kindergarten, forty five in the primary schools and seventeen at the West Suburb Grammar School. A special gift has made possible five women studying in Bible training schools. FOUR of the grammar school graduates have cheerfully stayed out this year and taught in our primary schools, though they hope to continue their studies later.

The boarding school as well as the day school has been broken into this year by a terrible scourge of scarlet fever and diptheria. Two children died after returning to their homes.

One of the most significant features of the school work is the development of a boarding department to our day school at Tungtu. We promised them help for that department up to the princely sum of two and a half dollars a month. Now there are ten happy little boarders with the day pupils. Could the appropiation be enlarged there could be many more little girls (who can not come as day pupils) taken in as boarders.

The testing has been carried on with thirty workers. All of these come to church more or less regularly. And all give some time each week to learning to read before they get their thread for the testing. Seven school girls have earned part or all of their tuition money in this way. Three of the women who learned to read through the testing work have become eager for more instruction that they may help others and have entered the Bible Women Training school. Several of the fifty three women who have entered the church this year have become interested through this line of work. One of the women who became an expert testing is now employed in a government school as a teacher at twice the salary of an average woman in mission employ.

We wish we could thank all of you who have helped us by your gifts and love and prayers.

Submitted in behalf of the station

Mabel Ellis Hubbard.

Copy for Dr. H. E. Strong,
of Notes Prepared for
Dr. E. L. Smith.

Paotingfu, China, Feb. 28, 1917

NOTES ON THE FIELD OF THE PAOTINGFU STATION OF THE A. B. C. F. M.
AND ON TH PRESENT STATUS OF ITS WORK
ITS POLICY AND ITS OUTLOOK.

##########################

FIELD: Comprised of 21 counties. Within it are about 50 walled cities. Market towns number 200 or more, each with a market every fifth day. 125 miles by rail ~~to the~~ from Paotingfu to the remotest part of the field. Roughly, the average length of the field from north to south is 75 miles, and width from east to west 70 miles. The area is somewhat over 5000 square miles. In other words, 4 1/2 times the area of Rhode Island, somewhat larger than Connecticut, nearly 2/3 the size of Massachusetts, about the size of 9 counties in Iowa.

Note: Except for the weak efforts of one or two minor sects that have gained very little foothold this whole area is left strictly to our Mission to represent Protestant Christianity. And no neighboring body is in a position to take over territory and aggressively occupy it.

PRESENT WORK: Besides the church in the central station, there are 21 outstations,- i.e. groups of ten or more Christians in full membership of the church, organized after the manner of a church, and with place of meeting provided. 18 other centers, making 39 places in all, have places of meeting of some sort provided. In more than half of the places the meeting-houses have been provided by the local group with no help from outside. Within the past 5 years nine such places have been added, and two others have provided very suitable buildings with no help outside of this part of China.

The present church enrollment of about 1000 represents at least 175 cities and villages. Most of the time for the past 5 years we have been able to maintain but 5 evangelists in the field outside of Paotingfu. Some touring and other work in the field has been done by the three Paotingfu evangelistic workers, and ~~the~~ one missionary in ~~general~~ charge of ~~the~~ various lines of work of the station. Thanks to special help from a Mr. Bates we were able beginning in the autumn of 1916 ~~10~~ to add three more evangelists and one chapel keeper.

We have maintained but two or three schools outside of the central station and now have reduced the number to one. The primary school at Paotingfu now has over 20 boys in attendance. And the Boarding School has 54. Half of these boys come from non-Christian homes, and 30 out of the 54 receive no aid on their fees, paying board in full and a tuition fee that is not small.

Copy for Mr. W. E. Strong
of Note Received from
Mr. E. C. Smith.

Pachingfu, China, Feb. 28, 1917

NOTES ON THE FIELD OF THE PACHINGFU STATION OF THE A. B. C. F. M.
AND ON TH PRESENT STATUS OF ITS WORK
ITS POLICY AND ITS OUTLOOK.

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Mabel Ellis Hubbard

POLICY:

1. To build a strong work at the central station that can give general direction to and inspiration for the work of all the field.

2. To occupy the county-seats and the large, strategically located markets of the field as rapidly as can be done with force and equipment worthy of our cause, until about 25 such centers have been developed. Village work to be superintended and developed from these centers, where two evangelists divide the work, one being always in the city center.

3. To develop schools in connection with the religious work centers in these cities, heading up in a strong school of higher grade in the central station and in the union educational institutions of the province.

4. To make village work entirely self-supporting from the start, both as regards equipment and pastoral care, except for the superintendence of the work by an evangelist with headquarters in the city center and in the matter of training leaders for the work. A class of one month's duration is held each year to which admittance is by invitation. This is for local leaders in the villages. They are provided with food and lodging for the month but must meet their own expenses for travel, text-books, etc. They are then expected to carry responsibility for leadership in their own villages, including the conducting of services when no salaried evangelist is at hand.

We are very greatly hampered in carrying out our policy by the utter inadequacy of funds available. The few evanhelists we have arl now have headquarters in the larger centers, but with very inferior equipment so their work is at great disadvantage. In Paotingfu we are cooperating with the Y. M. C. A. by lending it the full time of one missionary, believing it to be one of our best city evangelizing agencies. A special donation and the time of Mr. Price, who serves the Mission faithfully altho not under Board appointment, enables us to carry on work at another center in the city. The whole $1370 of the Board's appropriation that we are able to put into evangelistic and educational work could be advantageously used at the central station alone.

OUTLOOK: A number of the cities are fully ready for the reaching of a nucleus of influential men and the laying of a strong foundations, if we could give the proper initial impetus with men and a plant in which a varied program of evangelism could be carried forward. Self-support will naturally follow in these centers, but cannot be a matter of program for the beginning.

The villages are remarkably open for our work in these days;

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NOTES ON PAOTINGFU STATION

days. And in most cases leading men in the village take the initiative in interest. The names of at least a dozen villages could be given, in various parts of our field, from which within the past month invitations from leading men have come to our evangelists to visit them and present Christian teachings. The "leading men" include village officials, school-teachers, graduates of law or other modern schools, and men conspicuously well-to-do.

Probably no other district of equal size in North China has a larger proportion of its area inhabited by people who, as compared with China's population generally, have adequate means of livelihood. It is a region where self-support can be developed if there can be enuf intensive work to fully implant in the new communities of converts the ideas of church obligations and privileges.

For years more young men from our Station have received good education in our Mission schools and have come out with desire to do distinctively Christian work than our Station has been able to call. A goodly number of our young men, loyal to their "Mother- church", would come into our service if we could invite them, instead of working in other missions and organizations. We greatly need them and want them.

To equip the centers we are already trying to occupy (with religious work phants) we need $20,000.

To fully man and adequately undertake the work of these centers we need an addition of $3,000 annual appropriation.

To further develop the field we should continue to open up centers at the rate of about two per year until the 25 have been opened.

We need immediately one addition to the missionary force of the Station. And if any aditional means are to be forth-coming for beginning to enlarge in accordance with the policy outlined we need still another recruit.

Respectfully submitted,

Elmer H Galt

Note:-

At the time of making out this budget the exchange was G.1 Mex. $1.27 so we dare not enlarge our work without further funds in sight.

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To equip the centers we are already trying to occupy with religious work (plants) we need $20,000.

To fully man and adequately undertake the work of these centers we need an addition of $3,000 annual appropriation.

To further develop the field we should continue to open up centers at the rate of about two per year until the 25 have been opened.

We need immediately one addition to the missionary force of the Station. And if any additional means are to be forth-coming for beginning to enlarge in accordance with the policy outlined we need still another recruit.

Respectfully submitted,

Elmer W. Hall

Prepared for Dr. E. S. Smith

Feb 28th 1919

CHAS. S. BATES FUND
Financial Report, 1917.
Paotingfu, China.

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RECEIPTS		Mex.	EXPENDITURES.	Mex.
Jan.-June	G$427.35 at exchange G$1 Mex. $1.655	$707.37	Deficit 1916	$107.72
			Chapel rentals and expen-	200.57
			Touring and travel (ses	65.46
July-Dec.	G$322.65 at exchange G$1 Mex. $1.40	$452.26	Salary Chang Ching K'ai	63.00
			" Wang P'in San	40.00
			" Wu Hsiu Feng	116.00
			" Yeh Liang Pi	138.00
Jan. 1918	G$100.00 to cover deficit, @ 1.4712	147.12	" Sun Tzu Hsiang	315.00
			" Yang Ch'un Lai	261.00
	Total G$850.00	Mex. $1306.75	Total	Mex. $1306.75

NOTES:-

Wang P'in San was employed only during the first half year.

Chao Ching K'ai died October 6th, leaving a family in great need. I paid his salary to them thru October.

Wu Hsiu Feng's salary ceased in November. Other work opened up for him and as a large deficit was imminent, we thot best to let him go.

Your remittance of G$100.00 thru the Treasurer of the Board reached our Mission Treasurer too late to be credited on 1917 books. I cannot tell what amount in silver it will bring until the average rate for the half year is reckoned in June, but if it does not cover the 1917 deficit, i.e., $147.12, I will be responsible for the balance. This will enable us to start 1918 with a clean slate.

ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR WORK IN HAND AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR 1918.

RESOURCES: G$850.00 @ exchange G$1 = Mex. $1.25 Mex. $1062.50

EXPENDITURES:

Salary Sun Tzu Hsiang	$420.00
" Yang Ch'un Lai	320.00
" Yeh Liang Pi	144.00
Chapel rentals and expenses	138.50
Touring and travel	40.00
	$1062.50

Note:- At the time of making out this budget the exchange was G$1 Mex. $1.27 so we dare not enlarge our work without further funds in sight.

Prepared for Dr. E. S. Smith

Prepared for the Mission Board by Mr. Smith

Peitingfu

1917.

Financial Report, 1917.
Peitingfu, China.

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RECEIPTS.	Mex.	EXPENDITURES.	Mex.
Jan.-June $4427.55 at exchange		Deficit 1916	$107.72
0.1 Mex. $1.655	$707.27	Chapel rentals and expen-	200.57
		Touring and travel (Rev.	65.46
July-Dec. $3928.65 at exchange		Salary Chang Ch'ing Ai's	65.00
0.1 Mex. $1.40	$282.66	" Wang Yin San	40.00
		" Wu Hsin Fang	116.00
		" Yeh Liang Yi	165.00
Jan. 1918 $1820.00 to cover		" Sun Ten Heiang	318.00
deficit. @ 1.4717	147.12	" Yang Ch'un Lei	261.00
Total $6480.00	Mex. $1306.75	Total	Mex. $1306.75

Wang Yin San was employed only during the first half year.

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STATED BUDGET FOR WORK AT PEITINGFU FOR THE YEAR 1918.

0.1 = Mex. $1.25	Mex. $1062.50
Salary Sun Ten Heiang	$420.00
" Yang Ch'un Lei	320.00
" Yeh Liang Yi	144.00
Chapel rentals and expenses	138.50
Touring and travel	40.00
	$1062.50

Note:-

At the time of making out this budget the exchange was 0.1 Mex. $1.27 so we dare not enlarge our work without further funds in sight.

REPORT
of
PAOTINGFU GENERAL WORK, 1918.

PERSONNEL

Rev. H. W. Hubbard, general work and flood relief.
Mrs. Hubbard, teaching and woman's work.
Rev. H.W.Robinson, language study and educational work.
Mrs. Robinson, language study and English teaching.
Rev. F.M.Price, city evangelistic work (volunteer, went on furlough in May.)
Miss Abbie G. Chapin, woman's evangelistic and educational work.
Miss Isabella Phelps, same; returned from furlough in September.
Miss Grace M. Breck, language study and English teaching.

Flood Relief

In our last report we referred to the great flood which swept over our field in 1917, and the first attempts at relief which our station made. During the first six months of 1918 our entire country evangelistic force was obliged to center its efforts on the endeavor to relieve the sufferers from cold and starvation. Our chapels were all turned into refuges and our evangelists and many church members were busy in administering the funds which passed through our hands. As the period of relief went on the government entrusted more and more funds to the Protestant Church and we were able to secure as much as we could handle of these funds. A short time ago we made a report to the North China Christian Flood Relief Committee and we will refer you to this report, which is appended, for a more detailed account of the relief work.

The Local Church

We are glad to report that the local church asked one of our finest young men to become its acting pastor (not yet ordained) and undertook his entire support. It must be said, however, that much of this support is the income from church property and that foreigners also make their contributions. The new pastor, Mr. Chang Hung Ch'iu, went into his work in earnest and one of the most promising features of the condition in our whole field is the new spirit which he has been able to put into the church and schools. Shortly after accepting his position he called a small group of leaders together and told them that he felt the lack of power in his work, asking them to pray for him. It developed that others had been feeling the same lack of spiritual dynamic in their own work and with the consent of all a small group of leaders organized themselves into a prayer circle and met every day to pray together. After a few days the group included practically all the leading men and women workers. The meetings were kept up faithfully for a couple of months, after which it seemed best to divide into a men's group and a women's group. Later on the country evangelists asked to be allowed to join the group and one day a week is set apart for special prayer for each center in the country. This movement went on quietly and with no big meetings or advertised revivals, but the results became more and more evident in harmony among the workers and added numbers of new inquirers and baptisms into the church. At the Christmas communion in our local church over a hundred persons took some one of the three steps in church membership.

Our country field continues to be our chief joy and despair. I will just mention a few figures to give an idea of the situation: Our evangelistic territory covers twenty-two counties, in which we have fifteen men evangelists. The flock which these men should shepherd are scattered in 363 villages. During the past year 183 persons have been baptized, bringing our total up to 1307 church members. During the past year 257 additional persons have entered on probation and 3783 have taken the first step. Our records now show that 5961 persons have taken the first step in church membership, which means that they want to study Christianity and join the Church later on; and the all important thing is to give them proper instruction and to lead and develop them. It is, of course, almost impossible to do this with our staff, but through station classes and leaders' classes, we are trying our best to cover the field. Owing to the pressure of other matters we have not been able to emphasize self-support as we should like to do, but we know of over $600 contributed by native Christians for church work. Limits of space will not allow of our relating the many stirring evidences we have of God's presence in our country work, but we will append a brief report of the situation in the single county of Ting Chou as an illustration of the situation that confronts us. We will append, also, a financial report of the work carried on by Mr. C.S.Bates, who has proved himself a great friend in our need and whose gifts have been steadily increasing. The work in Ting Chou, above refferred to, is entirely supported by Mr. Bates.

Country Evangelism

The situation in the city is not as promising as that in the country, one of the reasons being that the Chinese commercial system does not look very kindly upon Christian methods. In fact, it is a question in the minds of some of us as to whether it is possible for a Chinese merchant at present to be successful in his business and retain his Christianity. And naturally city folk are less open to approach than the more simple country people. Another reason for our lack of progress to report is that Mr. Price left the East Street work early in the year to go home on furlough, and the lack of his stimulating presence has been much felt in that center. However, the military students continue to make the East Street the center for their Christian activity and for their Y:M.C.A. headquarters, and with very little supervision keep up their Christian enthusiasm and do a very good work among their fellows. In the other preaching center which we have in town we have had large daily audiences. This center is situated in a very favorable locality and men of every class drop in, both to listen and to talk with the evangelist, sometimes until late at night. This chapel continues to feed our church with inquirers in goodly numbers and converts.

City Evangelistic Work

Altho Mr. Hubbard was nominally allocated to Y.M.C.A. work during the past year, he has been able to do nothing along that line except a little Bible class teaching. The Mission, however, has voted that he should return to student work as soon as Mr. Galt comes back to the station. Mr. Robinson has also been able to help in Bible class work. The Association, under the supervision of Mr. R.W.Clack of the In-

Y.M.C.A. Work

ternational Committee and several Chinese secretaries has been able to get on its feet financially for the first time in its history and its membership more than doubled during the past year, making a total now of nearly 300.

Educational Work

Our T'ung Jen Boys' School ("Benevolence to All") has had a prosperous year, and students have had to be turned away because of lack of accomodations. In addition to this school we have two lower elementary schools and one higher elementary school, comprising a total of 118 students in our church schools. Our total teaching force is seven Chinese men. In the T'ung Jen School, however, the English teaching is done mostly by the foreigners,- Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Miss Breck and Mrs. Hubbard each having their share in this department. The income of the school is about half of the expenditure. Its sphere of influence is not small, the students coming from an approximate radius of thirty-five miles, only two being from the city proper. As has been before suggested, there has been a much better spirit in the school this year than we have ever had before, resulting chiefly from the work of our pastor and the reconsecration of the teachers to the spiritual side of the work. The students of the Senior class are now without exception Christian and at the Christmas communion service over 20, out of 58 students, took some step in church membership. It is still our fond hope that some day we may be able to greatly increase the number of elementary schools throughout the country side. We have constant petitions from villages in all corners of the field for the establishment of schools controlled by the church. The reason why we have not been able to do more up to the present is that any new development along this line would mean so much less for the evangelistic work, whose appeal is just now imperative.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H.W.Hubbard.

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Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H.W.Hubbard.

General Work 1918

H. W. Hubbard

RECD JUL 28 1919

Report of PAOTINGFU WOMEN'S WORK ----

April 1, 1918 to March 31, 1919.

The outstanding feature of the spring of 1918 in the minds of all members of the Paotingfu station must ever be the extensive flood relief work carried on in both city and country field. A total of thirty-four refuges for women and children were established, besides twenty gruel kitchens, thus affording relief to about 3,000 people. More than 2,000 garments were distributed, these being the gift of the American Red Cross Society, which also helped largely with funds. Our force of Bible women was sufficient to average only one woman to five refuges, but the local Christians were glad to share their knowledge of the Truth with these groups of poor ignorant women and girls. Daily religious instruction was given at most of the refuges, and at all of them frequent Gospel meetings were held; but no one was allowed to even register as an inquirer in the church while receiving financial aid, this rule being made to avoid the possibility of candidates for admission to the church being influenced by ulterior motives. The spiritual interest aroused by the teaching received has been very marked during the succeeding eight months. Our hearts have been delighted, as we have come in contact with people who first heard the Gospel in one of these refuges, to see how they are remembering to pray daily to the true God, and are passing on their knowledge to others. One woman said to the missionary, "Oh, I am so glad to see some evangelists of the Jesus religion again. I have just prayed for a visit from some of you." A boy who was in the refuge chimed in, saying, "I pray the prayers that I learned last spring, every day when I am out cutting fuel." We think especially of one widow with five children dependent upon her and practically no means of sustenance. Her face was so radiant at seeing the missionary that one might have supposed her to be wealthy and without a care in the world, but for the patches on her garments, and the fact that in spite of the bitter cold weather she had almost no wadding in her cotton trousers. She uttered not a word of complaint, but seemed so happy. She said, "Whenever I get anything to eat my little child always says, 'Now we must ask God's blessing on this food before we eat it.' Oh, but the children have good memories!"

Mrs. Ts'ao had a disposition so bad that she was the talk of the neighborhood. She reviled and matlreated her two step-daughters, refused to cook food for her aged father-in-law or to wait upon him in any way, and made her husband so miserable that he once dragged her out doors by her feet and told her to go home to her mother's until she could behave better. Affection for her mother seems to have been one of her few outstanding good qualities, but she gratified this, in at least one instance, by stealing chickens from the neighbors to take home as a present. Her loose bagging trousers formed an excellent hiding place for the proposed gift, and she endured with Spartan stoicism the numerous pecks of the irate fowls as she hurriedly walked to her mother's house. Mrs. Ts'ao spent a short time in one of our refuges, and later a Bible woman visited her in her own home. Her family and neighbors alike bear hearty testimony to the wonderful change in her character since she has accepted Jesus Christ as a personal Saviour. From her house as a preaching center, the Gospel has reached out to touch other lives in her village, and transform them also.

Annual Work 1918

Beginning with September, it has been possible to carry on the usual work of our field under quite normal conditions, except for the fact that an epidemic of Spanish influenza made it necessary to postpone touring and school work for a few weeks. Miss Phelps returned from the United States, reporting a busy but very happy furlough year. The warmth of her welcome shows how workers are appreciated and needed in such a vast field as ours.

Since the middle of September seventeen city and country station classes have been held for women and girls, varying in length from one to four weeks. About 270 people were enrolled in these classes, while several hundred more attended evening meetings held in connection with the daily study. About twenty-five women also gather in the church compound on Friday afternoons to study for a few hours before attending the women's Christian Endeavor meeting. These are the women connected with our tatting industry, and a deepening of the spiritual life has been evident among some of them. They are learning to pray privately and publicly, and working to win their friends to Christ. One of these tatting women remarked, "I don't know enough to help in the station class work this year, but I want to study just as hard as I can, in the hope that by next year I may be of some use." Another said to her mother, "If you are going to use the money I earn by tatting to buy incense, I shall not give any of it to you. I won't have any of it used for idol worship.

This year, for the first time, official permission has been given to preach in two large city prisons every Saturday, and all the Chrsitian forces of the city have taken this as a piece of union work. We Congregationalists are responsible for every third Saturday, since we work in rotation with the Presbyterians and the Salvation Army. This work has been in progress now about two months, and we have been greatly pleased with the ever increasing responsiveness on the part of the prisoners. Hymn singing is an absolutely new experience to them, and a delightful one. At their last meeting they were simply fascinated by a few large pictures on the life of Christ. If they had ever before had such an opportunity to learn about the Saviour, many of these women would never have become prisoners.

The girls' boarding school in our own compound has had an enrollment of seventy pupils, while twenty-three more have been sent to the grammar school at the Presbyterian Mission. This is the largest record in the history of the school, we feel quite sure. The religious interest has been excellent during the past year also. Special meetings were held among the pupils, who were quick to respond to the claims of Christ as presented to them.

At the "Women's and Children's Broaden the Knowledge Court" the girls' day school hasbeen crowded with pupils. A Christian Endeavor Society has been organized among the older girls. Several lectures and socials have been held during the year for the people of the neighborhood, in addition to the regular Sunday service, and the weekly "Read the Paper meeting." We have become acquainted with a number of official families, and the wives of two officials have taken the first steps towards church membership.

Two new country schools have been opened this year, and two others placed on a sounder financial basis, through the generosity of friends in America. We now have five country and four city schools. With hardly an exception , these schools are full to overflowing. The total enrollment is about 330 pupils. Some of the teachers are over-worked, since we cannot afford to provide them with an assitant, and they cannot bear to refuse pupils because of the strong religious influence of the school upon the homes reached. One of these schools within two months increased its enrollment from seventeen to thirty-five pupils. Two of the girls came faom a village about twenty miles away. They heard an evangelist preaching on the street, and were greatly interested. When they learned that there was a school conducted by the "Jesus Church" less than a day's cart journey from their town, they began to tease their parents to let them attend. This task proved a difficult one, but finally, after much coaxing, the father of the older girl agreed to take her to see what the school looked like,- whether it was indeed a proper place for girls to be spending their time. When they had had a little talk with the teacher, and had looked into the happy faces of the pupils busily studying in the school-room, the father was quite ready to carry back his daughter's message to her playmate: "This is a nice place and you want to come just as soon as you possibly can." A little orphan girl, twelve years of age, who attends this same school as a day pupil is so helpful and kind in her home that her grandmother and uncle both said to her, "If you tell us to believe this religion, we will do so. We'll believe anything you wish." She has now taught them to pray daily.

Never before have we seen such eagerness on the part of the Chinese to have church schools established throughout our field. Recently no fewer than five requests have been received within as many weeks. For our twenty-two counties we have only five country schools. When shall we be able to average at least one boarding school to a county? We can supply the teachers and superintend the schools, if friends at home will provide the annual $165 needed for each school.

During 1918, 130 new villages have been visited by either men or women evangelists, making a total of 363 cities and villages to which we have access by virtue of the fact that some inhabitant has accepted Christianity. 183 people have come into full membership in the church on confession of faith. 257 persons have joined on probation. And now we come to a fact that almost frightens us, while it challenges us to put forth every effort to meet the situation thus created, for 3,783 people have registered their names as inquirers. This means that they renounce idolatry and desire to receive instruction in the Gospel. We doubt if there is a field in China where the people are more receptive to Christian influences than in our Paotingfu territory. We therefore the more confidently bespeak the loyal support of our home friends in prayers and gifts that we may not fail to "enter x in and possess the land" in the name of our Master, Jesus Christ.

Prepared on behalf of the Station by

Isabelle Phelps.

Mrs. Wm. Wood
Oxford, Ohio
March 31. 1919

Isabelle Phelps

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PAOTINGFU STATION GENERAL WORK REPORT - 1919.

PERSONNEL

Rev. E. W. Galt, language and work in Shantung district first half year. Sept.-Dec., City and Country evangelistic work.
Mrs. Galt, home duties.

Rev. F. M. Price, on furlo the first half year. Sept.-Dec., Station Classes and Country Evangelistic work.
Mrs. Price, language study.

Rev. H. W. Hubbard, first half year, General Evangelistic work and Flood Relief. Second half year, Student Work.
Mrs. Hubbard. English Teaching and Tatting Industry.

Rev. H. W. Robinson, Language Study, Educational Work and Station Treasurer.
Mrs. Robinson, Language Study, English Teaching and Tatting Industry.

Miss A. G. Chapin, Women's Educational and Evangelistic Work.
Miss I. Phelps, Women's Educational and Evangelistic Work.
Miss G. M. Breck, Women's Work and Language Study.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Perhaps we should refer first of all to those in our midst who are most active, not in work, but in making work for their mothers and in shedding sunshine throughout our homes. The list runs as follows:-

Ralph Martin Galt,	Age 4 years.
Edith Julia Galt	" 2 "
Faith Jewell Galt	Born Dec. 13th.
Ellis Wells Hubbard	Age 3 years.
Ward Norman Hubbard	" 1 "
Harold Stambaugh Robinson	" 1 "

As you may note above, the station was greatly reinforced during the year, the return from furlo of the Galts and of Mr. Price with his bride bringing the station total up to its high water mark. At the same time, we are in great need of an educational specialist to release Mr. Robinson's whole time for the pressing evangelistic work.

During the first half year, Mr. Galt had fled with his family to Shantung, hoping to find at last some time for language study away from the insistent calls of the Paotingfu work. However, there came such an appeal for help from Lintsing that he felt unable to resist, and so gave some time to the work there for several months.

COUNTRY EVANGELISTIC WORK.

Welcome to Christianity — The country field is wide open to the Christian message and interest is shown by all classes. The temptation is to enroll more than our evangelists can instruct or our churches assimilate and we are trying to exercise great care in sifting out and receiving only those who are earnestly and intelligently converted to Christianity. During the year we felt obliged to practically abandon a group of between one and two hundred who had registered in our church as inquirers, partly because we were short of workers and funds, and partly because their chief motive in coming to us seemed to be fear of the Roman Catholic Church.

Pastor Chang. — Chang P'u Chai is the travelling shepherd to the scattered flock in our country field. He is the only ordained Chinese we can boast and he is greatly endearing himself to the countryside. Travelling from city to city, or passing from village to village, sometimes stopping but an hour for a prayer and a word of cheer to an isolated group, or again staying for a month for a training class of lay leaders, Pastor Chang has been a very considerable factor in the nurture and instruction of our Christians.

Station Classes — These instruction classes are proving one of our chief means of preparing new converts for the privilege and responsibility of church membership and of training lay leaders in the church. We now conduct three grades of classes and have planned a three years' curriculum for each grade. These classes run from two to three weeks, except in the highest grade which holds for a full month. During 1919, the number of classes conducted were as follows:- Higher grade, 1; middle grade, 6; and lower grade about 30. The total attendance was 32, 190 and 650 respectively for the three grades, this record being more than triple any former record. This work is marked by (1) the keenness of interest shown as indicated by the distances travelled and expenses cheerfully borne by those attending; (2) the large number of educated men enrolled; and (3) the youthful age of those studying, most of them being from 15 to 35 years old.

Conference of evangelistic workers — During the month when the country farmers were busiest with their crops and had little time to spare for anything else, we called most of our country evangelists up onto a "mountain top apart" for an inspirational and deliberative conference. In addition to the leadership of Mr. Galt, Mr. Price and Pastor Chang, we were fortunate in securing the help of Dr. Arthur H. Smith and of Pastor Li Pen Yuan, the latter travelling evangelist for our District of Chihli. It was felt that this opportunity for the exchange of views, discussing problems, forming of policies and broadening the horizon generally, was one of the best features of the year's work.

Shih chia chuang Our field is 100 miles long from North to South and Paotingfu is situated at the extreme northern end. The result is that our southern field, in which is situated some of most promising work, is very hard to work at so great a distance. We have therefore felt the need of a station or sub-station in which to center the work of our southern field. Our District and Mission have approved the plan which thus far the Prudential Committee has not felt itself able to back up financially but which we are hoping to see consummated under the Interchurch World ~~Forward~~ Movement. Shihchiachuang, a name likely to prove formidable to our American readers, is a strategic center for missionary enterprise, is situated halfway down our field and is, as yet, practically unoccupied by Christian forces. It is the important junction between the two great railways of this region, the Peking-Hankow and the Cheng-Tai, or Shansi Railroads. A third important railroad is this year being ~~built~~ planned to connect at this point and run East to the Tientsin-Pukow Railroad. This puts Shihchiachuang at the intersection of a great cross formed by the railroads joining the provinces of Shansi, Chihli and Shantung from East to West, and joining Chihli in the North with Honan and Hunan in the South. It is a live and growing city and property is already extremely difficult to secure. The only missionary forces at work there now are one independent Swedish missionary and his Chinese helper. We are hoping to get a foothold in this city before it is too late, both for the sake of our southern country field to be worked from that center, and for the sake of the hundreds of thousands of travellers who must stop off there for several hours between trains.

Flood Relief Under the head of flood relief we are glad that not much remains to be reported this year. During the spring our station cooperated with the Anglican workers in the county of An P'ing to dike thirty villages among which the forks of the P'u T'ao River spread disaster.

Self Help Most encouraging advance has been made along the line of native contributions to the work. The gifts from Chinese sources during the year totalled Mex.$1655.00. This figure becomes the more significant when compared to the total last year of $620.00.

CITY EVANGELISTIC WORK.

Local Church Our city church lost its acting pastor Chang Heng Ch'iu, who was one of our very strongest men. He had refused many calls to other positions of great influence but at last accepted the offer of the Canton Union Theological Seminary to teach on its staff. Mr. Chang's successor is Mr. Li Kui Lin, a young man just out of Seminary, but who has taken hold of the work with much force and an unusual amount of initiative.

East Street Chapel Our fine location in the East city continues to be the headquarters for the work among the students in the Military College. Their Students' Christian Association has its headquarters in this chapel and meets there every S unday for Bible classes and other gatherings. Their library there consists of a couple of hundred volumes bot by themselves, but mostly Christian literature. They are not allowed to carry into the school or have there any books whatever excepting their school books, so when they come out on Sunday they are hungry for newspapers, novels and other literature. Their rooms are also well supplied with games and many of them spend practically the whole of Sunday, their only holiday, on our premises. Aside from the work for these military students, the East Street Chapel is the center for work for the young boys of that section of the city and for merchants and gentry.

Ricksha Coolies Our East Street Chapel holds once a month a special meeting for ricksha coolies. Tichets are distributed in advance and fifty of these men are invited in to enjoy some games, tea, cakes, music and other entertainment, with a little Christian teaching thrown in. As no one else cares much about these unfortunates, they appreciate all the more this little attention on behalf of the church.

Prison Work The Christian organizations represented in Paotingfu cooperate in weekly visits to all the prisons, where, by previous arrangement with the wardens, we are given an opportunity to speak to the prisoners in small groups about morality and the Christian way. The close attention given the speakers by these supposed criminals is hardly equalled by audiences of any other class.

Need for more community work The various lines of social service which have lately been attempted by the Church have met with such hearty response by the community that we all feel the need of more efforts along these lines. The Chinese are very practical-minded and when so many of them are always on the verge of starvation, they appreciate what is done along the lines of industrial work, tatting, flood relief, work for ricksha men and prisoners. Often the best evangelistic results of such work are to be seen among the higher classes who are onlookers, or better, participants sometimes in this kind of work. A field almost untouched as yet is that of public health and hygiene education among the common people.

Student Work The Y.M.C.A. finds the students as open as ever to the Christian message and an indication of the attitude of the educated classes may be seen in the fact that Mr. Robinson has two Bible classes among Government School teachers. In fact, the principal of the leading Government High School is a faithful attendant at one of these classes and one of his colleagues on the faculty has just expressed his desire to become a Christian. During the year the champion mile and half-miler of China has joined the Presbyterian Church and is helping in the Association w work. The Association membership has for the

fifth consecutive time more than doubled in the course of a year. The membership for this year was over 700.

Dr. Patton's visit and the Interchurch World Movement.

It was a great joy and inspiration to have a visit from one of the secretaries of our Board and especially one so keen-minded and sympathetic as Dr. Patton proved himself to be. We trust that the hardships of a country trip in August were overshadowed by the cordiality (we will not say warmth for fear of recalling the temperature) of the reception accorded him. At any rate, foreigners and Chinese alike were deeply stirred at the story of what their American brothers and sisters were planning and , we believe, caught some of the deeper spirit of sacrifice and consecration.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES, 1919.

Baptized and received into full church membership	205
Total church membership	1500
Taken into "covenant" relationship with the church	400
Names recorded of those giving evidence of a truly awakened interest in Christianity	1900
Enrolled in highest grade instruction classes	32
" " middle " " "	190
" " lower " " "	650
Native contributions, not including school fees,	$1750+

Compiled for the Station by H. W. Hubbard

Board of Missions

HIGHER PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL.

Our Higher Primary and two years' Middle School, which is the only other school for boys we have, has been filled to the limit of its capacity the last year. Sixty one registered the last term.

At the opening of the autumn term we did our best to get a doctor from the Presbyterian Mission (since we have none of our own) to come and give each student a physical examination. We succeeded in getting Dr. Wiley to come a half day and he was able to examine about half the students. He has been coming ever since to examine the others and we still have hopes that the whole student body

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Compiled for the Letter by H. W. Kerr

H. W. Kerr
Acting Sec. Chung.

Paotingfu Educational Work Report - 1919.

LOWER PRIMARY BOYS' SCHOOLS.

The happiest thing that can be said about the Lower Primary Schools for boys is that during the last year they have doubled in number; which means that for our whole Paotingfu field, including country and city, we have now the whole of four, such as they are. Could you visit them you might think that we didn't have much to be happy over, but four is better than two, even if they are not ideal.

The two new schools added this year are the fruits of the labors of one of our wide-awake evangelists, Mr. Ts'ui Tsung Hsi. While we call them our schools, we have put no money into one of them and only a few dollars given by the individual missionaries of the station to help pay for the rent of the second school building. These schools are taut by members of our church and the studies pursied there, including the Bible, are the same as taut in our other schools of that grade. The children who attend are practically all of Christian parents, or at least of parents who have registered their names as inquirers. They call their schools church schools and we are glad to have them adopt us as their foster parents. A missionary has visited them once and we hope to do more by way of supervision and encouragement in the future. The county official in the district in which these schools are located is very friendly toward the church. He also is doing all he can to promote education and gives a bonus for each scholar in non-government schools who passes a government examination. Thus our two schools have been able to recieve government aid which has made them possible.

Our other two Lower Primary Schools have been running for several years, one in the city and one in the country. Both have been well attended this last year. Thirty seven have been registered at one time in the city school and about fifty have attended the country school. The Christian people have built a new building this last year for the latter school without any help from mission funds. This school has also received aid from the government like the two mentioned above.

HIGHER PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL.

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Peitaiho, Aug. 30th, 1911.

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Last May the students of our school joined with four Chinese-controled schools in their patriotic demonstrations and finally all of our students left school without taking their examinations. We did our best to have them stay and finish the year, altho we were in entire sympathy with their desire to help their country. But young patriots in China, as in some other countries, don't always follow the advice given by their older counsellors. Most of the boys came back in the fall but of course had to pass examinations before they could be promoted in their studies. The Military Governor of this province has his home in this city and has forbidden the students to hold patriotic meetings so our school moves on with peaceful smoothness. Mr Jen has asked to be relieved of the duties of principal and suggests that a foreigner should hold that position, but no definite action has been taken and probably no change will be made during this school year.

Respectfully submitted,

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Respond for Comm

Paotingfu, China.

Paotingfu Educational Work Report - 1919.

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Peitaiho, Aug. 30th, 1911.

To the Prudential Committee of the American Board,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Sirs:-

The Committee appointed by the mission to call attention once again to our "needs "would lay before you first certain general considerations, and second the various specific requests for either workers or money. All these requests are made in full appreciation of the hearty and earnest support we have already had from "Home" through the Prudential Committee and from the Womens' Boards. We acknowledge all this with deep gratitude and a real appreciation of what it has involved and at the same time feel bound to make a sober statement of our convictions regarding the future of the work committed to us.

In the first place we would call attention to a newly formulated Mission Policy, copies of which will be forwarded by the Mission Secretary. This policy has been drawn up by a representative committee and has the unanimous support and recommendation of the Mission. It will be seen that the terms of this Policy call for certain readjustments here to meet changing conditions in China, and for an increase from the home end principally in the way of workers, both men and women, and secondarily of money. This Policy in itself creates a definite, specific "need", but it was voted by the mission that we should wait one year before making our requests on the basis of the Policy as framed. This action was taken in order that the whole situation might have the consideration and sober thought which is its due both by the Mission and the Prudential Committee.

We would suggest that the need for men and women is growing more and more insistent as our work grows in complexity and increases in scope and influence. We are of the firm conviction that two men for evangelistic and educational work and two single ladies for the same are insufficient to meet the needs of a mission station in North China,- there should be at least three of each, and these figures are quite aside from physicians and teachers in our Union educational schools. On our present basis of work the amount which is required of any one man or woman is simply apalling and cannot but work to exhaustion and possible breakdown, as is evidenced particularly in three of our stations,-Tientsin,

Paotingfu and Lintsing. This is simply considering work in hand and the routine of administration. There was once a time when opportunities for effective work had to be sought and often with scant success,- this day has forever passed and our opportunities are only measured by our ability and strength to perform.

Attention should be called to the A.B.C.F.M. estimates for the general, educational and medical work of the mission, as per vote #7. These estimates represent work which is in hand and do not in any way indicate an advance. The cost of food stuffs has gone up from one third to one half in the last six years and it is absolutely essential that there should be a readjustment of the salaries of our native associates. This past year we have received .7084434 of our estimates and were it not for a favoring rate of exchange we would be quite swamped financially. You will notice that the basis of estimates for next year has not been changed. These estimates represent the actual status of our work and we ask for the full amount of these estimates in order that the salaries of the Chinese workers may be increased and put on a living scale and that in other ways our present inefficiency may be made efficient. What we hope to be able to do is to meet the actual exigencies of the work which in the providence of God has been committed to us.

Vote # 8 is significant in all which it involves. The North China Educational Union has been for some years an accomplished fact, but the failure of the Union has been the inability of the Methodist Episcopal Mission to fully cooperate in the movement. With prospects of this inability being soon overcome the Union seems to be in line for a great advance, in which advance we must bear our share in both men, women and money. But our Union affiliations are widening and the not too distant future may see the need of some sort of readjustment as between the large comprehensive union in the province of Shantung and our own two Shantung stations. In so far as such affiliations work for efficiency we are bound to cooperate and the broadening of our affiliations increases our privileges and responsibilities and adds to the volume of work which falls to our share. Being prime movers especially in the North China Educational Union it would ill fit us to shirk our share of the task.

The request in Vote # 22 is a shadow of the past and but a foreshadowing of the future. With the loss of Mr. Perkins and Mr. Aiken we

are in dire need of two men to fill the gap,- and the request for two men for educational supervision is a renewal of the request of last year. In view of what has ben said above it can be easily seen that this request does not meet our needs and,pursuant to our newly formulated policy as mentioned above,in another year this request will have to be tripled and possibly more than tripled,dependent on the condition of the mission at that time.

Vote # ~~40~~ 42 is a renewal from last year for dining rooms and kitchen for the Academy at Pangchuang. It is necessary to renew this request because all requests made last year for buildings at Pangchuang were considered and included as assests in the estimates for salvage and removal of the Pangchuang plant to Techou as made both by Mr. Stanley & and by the special committee appointed by the Mission as already reported to the Prudential Committee.

Last year five thousand dollars was asked for rebuilding two residences at Pangchuang as per vote of #66 and 67 in last years' minutes. One of these votes we gratefully acknowledge as granted - $2500,but in renewing the other vote this year it has seemed best to change the request from $2500 for"rebuilding"to $ 3500 for "rebuilding",which also carried with it the corollary of a request of $1000 to make up $3500 with the the $2500 already voted, of votes ~~#39~~ 41 and ~~41~~ 43. This change was made in view of the great difficulty in estimating the cost of salvage on the two old residences and with the idea of course that whatever was saved from these two old houses would be accounted for in the other general construction.

Vote # ~~69~~ 71 was passed with no definite knowledge of the relations or arrangements, if any,of the Board with the Bible Society,but it seems to the Mission as though some such adjustment of salary is reasonable where a missionary is entirely rele ased from the responsibility for work in the mission as in the case of Dr. Goodrich.

Vote ~~#38~~ 40 refers to some slight but much needed building for the boys' school in Tientsin. This draft seems to be a legitimate charge against the Tientsin property account and is more than covered by funds in the Mission Treasurer's hands.

Vote # ~~42~~ 4 for funds for various purposes in connection with the Linching compound is a renewal from last year and as such has already

Comm. on China

had previous explanation.

Votes # 6~~3~~5 and #8~~2~~4 have to do with the establishment of the school for missionaries' children toward which project there has already been set aside at Tungchou a certain plot of ground. The general resolution regarding the school as affecting the three missions involved, the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and our own, accompany the minutes and will throw light on the growth of the idea and the present status of the general project out here. This is not the place to go into detailed discussion of the question, - There is a special school committee from whom correspondence will be forthcoming, -but we would urge the necessity for the inauguration of such a school which would be of so much benefit in so many lines both direct and indirect to our missionary community.

There are certain requests which affect particularly the Womens' Boards.

Vote # 2~~1~~3 for an evangelistic worker for Lintsing. The Lintsing station has been rebuilt and its work reorganized upon a broader basis than before its destruction in 1900. Its large field presents almost unlimited opportunities for work among the women of the villages. The need is urgent for one especially fitted for this evangelistic work to come at once and enter these open doors, and we look to the W.B.M.I. to meet this need.

Vote # 2~~2~~4 for an evangelistic worker for Tung Chou. The Womens' work in Tung Chou has a critical outlook, owing to its having gone to the help of the needy work of other stations. Miss Browne is designated to the Union Womans' College in Peking; Miss Chapin finds the work at Paotingfu still claiming her aid. A lady to do evangelistic work should be sent at once to the field to meet the exigencies of the immediate future. We appeal to thw W.B.M. to come to our help.

Vote # 2~~3~~5 a woman physician for Peking. The efficient care which Dr. young has given our school girls and the others on the compound must cease with his furlough. The burden of responsibility is far too great for busy teachers and help must be secured. Couple with this the need for instruction in all subjects relating to home hygiene and care of [illegible] and you have our reason for requesting a woman physician for Peking.

Vote # 2~~4~~6 an evangelistic worker for Peking. For years we have felt the need for a strong young woman to engage in country touring in

the Peking field. From time to time this need has been emphasized by our secretary. Recently a station letter from Miss Miner and now the passing of our great missionary, Miss Russell, emphasize our deep need and we call once more for one who can lead in this work, so rewarding if so self-sacrificing.

The request for a woman physician for Pangchuang is renewed in vote # 29. The medical work at Pangchuang has long been the heaviest in the Mission and stands very near the top of the list for the whole of China. With a new plant at Techou to include a full womans' hospital as well as general hospital the need for a woman physician is perfectly manifest and we would renew this request with renewed eagerness because of the new conditions confronting us in the reconstruction of the Pang chuang station.

Votes # 58 and # 59 cover various renewals of requests for funds for land or buildings made to the W.B.M.I. and also to the W.B.M. The actual needs represented by these requests are well known since they have already been reported on a year ago but we would call attention to these requests again knowing that they will be met according to the ability of the Board involved.

On behalf of the North China Mission,

(Signed) Chas. A. Stanley - Chairman
" Mrs. D. J. Sheffield
" Mrs. Mary P. Cement

Committee on Needs of the Mission.

Committee on
Needs of the Mission
E. Lao. C. Starky
Mrs. D. F. Stoffel
Mrs. R. C. Ducat
Peitaiho -
Aug. 30 - 1911

Rec'd JUN 24 1910

MEDICAL REPORT, PEKING STATION, AMERICAN BOARD,

1910.

Number of Treatments, 1910----------	1856.
Number of Hospitals	0
Numbersof Dispensaries	Co-operation in one during Summer.
Number of "Sunday Dispensaries"	5
Physicians	1
Assistants	0

Until 1904, the American Board never had a resident male physician in Peking, and the appointment of one that year was only fulfilling the part of the North China Mission in its relation to the proposed Union Medical College. This institution was organized and opened to students five years ago, and now has enrolled five classes comprising one hundred students. It occupies the unique position of being the only Christian college in this country recognized by the Imperial Board of Education. While there are other union colleges proposed or in operation elsewhere in China, no such number of societies has united so effectively thus far.

The faculty comprises seventeen representatives of six British and American Missionary Societies, thirteen of whom devoted all or part of their time to teaching during 1909. The other four are either studying the language or will lecture later in the course ~~of study~~. Three of the thirteen are now on furlough. The college expects to graduate its first class (of about twenty) in January 1911, when the successful candidates will receive deplomas from the Imperial Government as well as from the college.

¶ The chair of Therapeutics is occupied by Dr. Ingram of T'ung Chou, and that of Bacteriology and Pathology by the writer of this report. During the past year courses in the latter subjects have been given to the third, fourth, and fifth year students, and a series of lectures on Serum Therapeutics to the two highest classes. These last were translated from English into Chinese as nothing on the subject exists in the language. Courses in Bacteriology and Pathology were also given to the students of the Union Medical College for Women. The time devoted to class-room work in these two instututions has been 22 and 20 hours per week respectively for the two terms of the year under report. As all this work is in the Chinese language, the task is no light one, preparation for lectures being slow and tedious, especially to a beginner in the language. While the Union Medical College is probably the best equipped in the Empire, the fact that it is just being evolved, makes the task of breaking the way one of special difficulty and the laboratories still lack many pieces of apparatus that would be considered essential at home, and are so for the best work.

About four-fifths of the students are Christians and many of them are preparing to become physicians in missionary hospitals. But whether these men are in direct Christian work or not, it is extremely important that they become imbued with the spirit of service. To that end a medico-evangelistic work has been organized in five outstations of our Mission near Peking. Each Sunday two

students go to each of two of these places, one group with the physician and one of the ladies of the station, the other group alone. One student leads the service and both unite in treating the sick who come. This year the number of points reached is two more than at the last report and every one of the nineteen American Board students voluntarily has a part in the work. Some of them are very skillful in adapting the message to their listeners, most of whom are hearing the gospel for the first time. Not a few have become regular attendants and in some cases, inquirers as a result of this work.

There are fifteen foreign adults and children in our compound, as well as nearly two hundred ~~in the~~ Chinese students in the schools. The care of the health of these naturally devolves upon the physician of the station. The year has brought rather more illness than usual. Tuberculosis has been more frequent than for several years past. Several girls have been sent home on this account and this practically always means death. One of the most crying needs of North China is a Tuberculosis Sanitarium. When such institutions are numbered by the hundreds at home, and when New York State has initiated the watchword, "No tuberculosis in New York in 1920", not one single institution for the special treatment of tuberculosis exists among the 400,000,000 of China, and the ravages of the disease are greater than at home, especially in the north where dust blows eight out of the twelve months. Here is an opportunity for someone who wishes to become a blessing to many helpless sufferers

Last January, just as Pastor Jen was beginning to become active after many months of suffering from an accidental gunshot wound, he was taken with very severe haematemesis evidently from gastric ulcer, which threatened to end his life. He lay in a critical state for about ten days and then began to mend. Miss Lambert, a trained nurse of the Anglican Mission, gladly gave most efficient and valuable aid at this critical juncture. Pastor Jen is now up and about his work, though still using crutches on account of the accident of a year and a half ago.

At Peitaiho, where most of the foreigners of North China spend the heated period, Dr. Ingram had dispensed medicines for a several years. The patients grew to numbers that proved embarassing so that last year a dispensary was organized in co-operation with the Methodist Episcopal Mission in whose territory the place is situated. Here clinics and preaching were held six days in the week and there was a service Sundays. At the annual meeting of the Peitaiho Medical Missionary Association, the work was handed over to this organization and a campaign was entered on for funds which were raised to the extent of about $700 Mex. These with future gifts will be used for purcha chase of land and erection of a building. This is the only organized attempt to reach the people of the immediate neighborhood during the time that there are several hundred missionaries gathered for the summer. The effect on the frendliness of the villiagers is already noticeable.

students go to each of two of these places, one group with the physician and one of the ladies of the station, the other group alone. One student leads the service and both unite in treating the sick who come. This year the number of points reached is two more than at the last report and every one of the nine-teen American Board students volunteered to take a part in the work. Some of them are very skillful in adapting the messages to their listeners, most of whom are hearing the gospel for the first time. Not a few have become regular ad-herents and in some cases inquirers as a result of this work.

There are fifteen foreign adults and children in our compound, as well as nearly two hundred in the Chinese students in the schools. The care of the health of these naturally devolves upon the physician of the station. The year has brought better more fitness than usual. Tuberculosis has been more frequent than for several years past. Some girls have been sent home on this account and this practically always means death. One of the most crying needs of North China is a Tuberculosis Sanitarium. When such institutions are nu-bered by the hundreds at home, northern New York State has initiated the watchword "No tuberculosis in New York in 1920". But one single institution for the special treatment of tuberculosis exists among the 400,000,000 of China, and the ravages of the disease are greater there than at home, especially in the north where dust blows about in the five months. There is an oppor-tunity for someone who wishes to become a blessing to many helpless sufferers.

Last January, just as Pastor Ien was beginning to become active after many months of suffering from an accidental bullet wound, he was taken with very severe hemorrhagic evidently from a gastric ulcer, which threatened to end his life. He lay in a critical state for about ten days and then began to mend. Miss Hammond, a trained nurse of the American Mission, daily gave most efficient and valuable aid at this critical juncture. Pastor Ien is now up and about his work, though still being crippled on account of the accident of a year and a half ago.

At Peitsinho, where most of the foreigners of North China spend the heated period, Dr. Ingersoll dispensed medicines for a several years. The patients grew to numbers that proved embarrassing so that last year a dispensary was organized in co-operation with the Episcopal Mission in whose ter-ritory the place is situated. Here clinics and preaching were held six days in the week and there was a service Sunday. At the annual meeting of the Peitsinho Medical Missionary Association, the work was handed over to this organization and a campaign was entered on for funds which were raised to the extent of about $900 Mex. These with future gifts will be used for purchase of land and erection of a building. This is the only organized attempt to reach the people of the immediate neighborhood during the time that there are several hundred missionaries scattered for the summer. The effect on the friendliness of the villagers is already noticeable.

These have been the main outlets for the energies of the physician of the station as such, but owing to the fact that the ordained representatives of the board are reduced to one, it has been necessary to devote no inconsiderable amount of time to the general work of the station during the year. The result altogether has been far from satisfactory. The cook has had his finger in too many pies with the result that none of them has been alarmingly successful. The moral is obvious.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles W. Young M.D.

Oelkiing - Charlotte China
1909-10

Rec'd JUN 24 1910

Report of Womans Work of Peking Station ,North China Mission
1909------1910

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Personelle.

The year has been a notable onein the additions which it has brought to our force. In the early autumn Mrs Stelle returned with fresh vigor ,from her months of intimate association with the home churches and home friends .She had found the refreshment of change ,and the inspiration of large opportunity ,if not rest and came to take the place in the parish which only a pastors wife can fill. her happy influence has been felt in all departments. A Little later in the autumn Miss Lucy I. Mead joined us ,as an additional member of the staff of teachers in Academy and College . It was winter before Miss Vanderslice came ,the long desired and sought for ,Kinder gartner. These two ladies have been studying diligently ,and for some months ,have enjoyedthe aid of the recently establishedSchool for the instruction of beginners in Chineseunder the charge of Mr Pepes of the London Mission. Much may be anticipated from such association in study. Class work here as in all departments having its advantages over isolated and individual work. The opportunity for the use of both methods is given these students as they have their mornings in the school ,and afternoons with private teachers. We look forward to Mrs Aments return ,within a few months ,and to Mrs Martins coming to bring our force up to something more nearly adequate ,than it has been since 1900,to the needs of the station . It should always be remembered that although Peking has a large number of ladies resident there ,only one of the single women is set apart for the station work .each of the others having been appointed for educational work department s,which are not only for other stations ,but for other missions. Mrs Goodrich spent the summer and early autumn in Chefoo . Of her labors here in a new as well as in old lines she will give us an outline .

Health.

With the exception of a serious illness of Miss Paynes last July ,the health of the ladies of the station has been fairly good . Constant overwork ,and the endeavor to meet most varied demands upon heart and hands ,make Miss Russells condition frequent source of anxiety to her friends . Such lavish outgivingwith little opportunity for recuperation are too much for any but the very strongest . When Mrs Ament is here to share the social and shepherding cares of the parish we hope she may be in a measure relieved. We have on the whole great occasion for gratitude ,that the circle of busy women ,more than one of whom seems to be carrying burdens beyond her strength,have been kept so well and so ready for the daily tasks. It will be noted as the various linesof work ar brought under rapid review that the ladies connected with College abd Academy aid in station work . and that the one who carries its heaviest burdens is invaltable both in Bible and Boys school . Yet while there is this interchange and mutual helpfulness it should never be forgotten that these are laborers in a very specific way for the mission rather than the Peking Station.

Work of Native Bible Women in city and country.

The nine Bible Women connected with the Station have been working all the year in their various places and departments . The largest visible results have come in connection with the labors of Mrs Li ,the oldest and least instructed of the number. When she went to Fang Shan two years ago but two homes were open to her visits ,now she is welcomed in more than twenty.

Mrs Wang SSu has been moved from ChoChou to Pu An Tun and has made many friends in that village . A number of little girls are reading regularly with her. And she has access to many homes . In some of these women semem truly interested in the truth ,so that the year has been a much more happy one for her than the last.

Mrs Wang Chen Ao in Pan Chia Chuang visits in the homes as she is able ,has a weekly prayer meeting with the women ,and a half day school for eight little girls.

Her gentle sweet ways make her very attractive to the coarserough country women . Having overcome her own shrinking from them as she experienced their kindness during her illness soon after she went to live among them ,she has come really to care for and love them and see their possibilities.

Peking - North China

One sees the effect of her presence in a marked change in the homes of the village . They are much cleaner ,and an interest in the education of girls is growing.
The Peking City Bible Women have helped in teaching in the Bible School ,kept up the Fair day lectures and made many calls . Mrs Ah has also made some short tours and Mrs Ching conducted one village Station Class. Mrs Te has been faithfulin her field at the North church,and is ,as ever ,most happy in her relationswith the women who cacme to the street chapel.
Station Classes. Five station Classes taught by Bible Women have been held in countrychurc es. In these fifty five women and girls have had instruction. Several women have also been in Peking station class ,in connection with the Bible Training School.
An incident connected with the class held by Mrs Hung of H an Meng went to ones heart. A dear old lady had heard Mrs Hung read and Explain the story of the woman who touchedthe garment of Jesus. She went over to where the gentle Bible Woman was sitting and putting her hand on her said "I want to touch you ,for you are so kind and patient with us old women that I think my head also may be healed,for I think you must be like Jesus".
Tours .

Agood many short tours have been made during the year by Miss Russell ,one long one in the autumn ,in which thirty nine villages were visited ,of which fourteen were entirely new ground?and almost every Sunday has found her in one of the outstations. Miss Reed too has shared in the Sunday work for PingFang and TungPa ,and Miss Porter been out a very few times for a few days . Every where ,during the lonfg tour ,the reception was cordial and the attendance large. One day was spent by Miss R. on this trip ,at the chapel opened two years ago ,in the market town of Ma Tou. Here fifty or sixty women called and invit ations were given by some of them to visit them in their homes . There is every where a growing spirit of friendliness,although places differ much in this respect,and in ways quite unac countable to us. The problem of the Bible Womens getting about is a difficult one. They cannot walk long distances and carts are expenxsive. Most of them are too old to learnto ride the ambling donkeys on which the country women go so easil from village to village. Partly for this reason and partly for lack of the stimulus of companionship,as the mission ary ladies can be so little with them ,there is great lack of the continuous touring so needed in our large field.
The regular Sabbath work has been done in connection with the dispensary practise and prea ching af Dr Young and his medical student assistants. Many who come for physical relief only stay to listen to the truth ,and not a few such return in order to again meet the f friends and to receive instruction . The touch of sympathetic love on the part of the kind physician is an object lesson ,not onlyto the patients but to the young men who are prepar ing to be healers we hope ,both of bodies and minds ,among their own people.
City work . Lectures.

Work in the Lecture room ,in connection with the North Church has been kept up during the year ,but the attendance has somewhat fallen off. The main reason for this is that the temple Fair near at hand is not so popular a resort as in former years. and fewer women go to that part of the city. They go instead to a more modern Market or fair not far from the South church. This is open all day,every day ,and late into the night. Hundreds of women go there for shopping and sight seeing. This would now be the place to reach them,but rents in the neighborhood are very high ,and to secure a place has been quite be yond our means. We are missing a great opportunity in not being able to make a center there for social and religious work. More and more doors are o pening to us as the re sult of acquaintance formed in the lecture room. We greatly prize our intercourse with the lovely teachers and pupils in the outside schools. They have come to look upon some of the missionary ladies as real friends ,seek them for sympathy counsel and companionship,and a social bond is being thus formed which has in it large promisefor influence in the highest things. Such intercourse involves more or less regard to the standards of these friends as to what is becoming in social relations. Distances are great the expense of carraige hire heavy,so that many invitations must be declined because the friends who wish the ladies to be the ir guests might be disconcerted should they appear in jinrikishas ,which are not considered "Good Form" in their circle

Two Lectures were given at Liukuochiao .The attendance was about/eighty on each occasion. The second day it rained but the women said "We wanted to hear more ,so we did not mind the rain. We hope another year to be able to have such lectures in other cities and market towns in the vicinity. Mrs Mateers "Domestic Science " has been ,with the Bible the constant companion of the Bible Women . Mrs Goodrich has spoken on various topics and always brings "Fuel and Food " to her audiences. Mrs Lewis of PaoTing Fu Pres. Miss gave a most interesting lecture on "The care of the Sick". and was heartily appreciated by the company of women gathered at Tengshihkou. Her experience in Hospital and Dispensary with her training as a nurse give her words especial weight ,and she knows well the real needs of these mothers in their homes. Miss Liu,one of the two first graduates of the Union School for the Training of Nurses in Peking ,and for several years assistant to Dr Gloss in M.E. Hospitalhas given two especially helpful lectures on "The Care of Children

One of the most striking recent events in the new Womans world growing about us has been the establishment of an "Anti Cigarette League" of which the officers are all Chinese ladies outside the church ,and whose members are largely from the Schools for girls and women. That they desired to have the gathering at which they elected their officers and completed their organization in our mission compound andthat they elected Miss Russell and Miss Miner as Secretaries is certainly most significant.
The name given the Society was "The Order of the Chrysanthemum" and their badge is an enamel flower . It was the first time most of them had done anything in union work and they found difficulties many and as it sometimes seemed insurmountable. These were however so far overcome that the final formal session was harmonious and the whole conducted with dignity and tact. All arrangements had been made with care and they had ready a n anti-cigarette song ,to be sung by Girls in one of the Government Schools . Many kindly appreciative things were said of the aid the foreign ladies had given .
Perhaps no work that they do is more important than thus letting the "Church" women see the missionaries thus acting as the real friends and sympathetic helpers of these ,who are to their thought "Outside women"/ One of these ladies said"There is no usefor us to hope ,and wear our hearts out ,No one cares . Every one is selfish and seeking her own pleasure" In reply some thoughts from Bishop Brents "Leadership" were quoted. Especial stress was laid on the statement that "Leaders must learn to suffer ,and suffer in silence" Another answered" If only we could read such books .We have nothing and no one to help us" "The Great Heavenly Father will help you if you ask His Aid" was the reply . "We do not know how to grasp that" she said sorrowfully . and it is so true . But as we thus have opportunities of seeing their loneliness and realizing their helplessgroping may we not confidently believe that we shall be taught how to lead them to Him who alone can satisfy the heart?

Bible School

It may be remembered by some that in last years report of the Bible School it was said that one of the important things in the training ,was that the pupils should have during the year ,the opportunity of doing practical work ,under the guidance of a missionary teacher . This aim is kept constantly in view . While it has not been practicable to follow as closely as was desirable the work of each one ,an effort has been made to do so in many cases . Those who were with us last year in ShanTung ,Shansi and our own province have been the assistants of several of the missionaries in tours and in Station classes. Nearly all were in one or another form of church work ,and some are reported as having done it very efficiently ,while others found small opportunity and doubtless failed to improve some of the opportunities which offered. There is nothing more needed in their training than to so enlist their hearts that they shall be quick to see and ready to respond to the needs of those with whom they come in contact. The standards of the station classes under the care of these women is certainly rising . To set such standards is another of our aims as we gather these sisters from widely scattered places for systematic study.

The need of our Peking country field was so great last autumn ,that it was not thought best to take the more advanced women from their/field work even for the two months of study before the NewYear ,which we have usually given them. We missed the stimulus of their presence ,but rejoiced to think of them as giving to others what they had received.
The elder Bible Woman in Peking ,upon whom we have depended as a teacher ,was so occupied in other ways that she gave but an hour a day to the school and was much less with the

women than in former years . There came to us among the pupils a Mrs Wang who in some measure filled her place as head of the household ,although she was never formally appointed to do so . She had been for some years the devoted attendant and nurse of Miss May Chapin .A woman of strong personality and somewhat unusual Christian experience she came to Miss Chapin prepared to receive much ,and the intimate association with one of such high attainments and beautiful spirit had opened to her some of the deeper meanings of Christian truth. Direct and positive in speech ,and strong in her convictions of duty ,she was so kindly selfforgetful and abundant in service that she acquired great influence with the women and helped them as only one of their own people can do .
Miss Russell had classes with the more advanced pupils in "The Christian Home" and with a few selected from these in topical study of the Psalms . The first mentioned book is Mrs A.H. MAteers invaluable compilation for the aid of Chinas Mothers and daughters .
This was the only new branch of study added to the course ,but methods of study in the old textbooks are improving,and we are able to secure a higher grade of work than formerly
Miss Miner ,kindly allowed our brightest and most advanced pupilto attend one of her College classes where the instruction was given chiefly in lectures.
This Shantung girl could not take rapid notes ,or do at all the work of the trained students ,but she received much and was stirred to hunger afresh for better intellectual equipment ,and as she herself becomes a teacher will not fail to profit by her months of observation of a kind of work such as she had never seen before.
Among our most interesting pupils ,spoken of before in this report as properly belonging in a Station class rather than a Bible School ,were two young wives .
The husbands are educated men .One a teacher in our TungCho College ,the other in the Theological Seminary . The parents of each in direct opposition to their expressed wish arranged betrothals for them while they were away from home and insisted upon their marrying before their course of study was completed. The young women were ignorant country girls from heathen homes ,with no knowledge of Christian truth . and with neither the habits or manners which would render them attractive to men of some degree of culture.
Perfectly conscious of being looked down upon by their husbands they came to us shy , awkward and with a touch of defiance in their attitude. The genial atmosphere of the home ,the affectionate encouragement of the elder women changed this on the part of one to an almost too eager desire to learn rapidly . She proved exceptionally quick of/ ,and has read the small books one after another with remarkable easeand each month has a shown progress in all ways. She gives good promise of becoming a n intelligent helpful to her husband whose appreciation she craves with pathetic longing.
The second had a child of two months ,when she came so could not give herself so devotedly to study .nor had she the natural ability of the other ,but she is hardly less in earnest. She too has done very well ,and went from us so unlike the dazedundeveloped child she was when she came that we look forward to her future also ,with large hope.
Each ,we truly believe has found the Source of love and help . How ones heart yearns over these "Little ones " as they go to the testing of the home surroundings.
Our numbers have been almost exactly the same as last year ,although the personelle has been different . Again we had pupils from several provinces and from three missions beside our own . The very coming together from so many different places makes part of the education and training of the women/ enlarging their horizon and quickening their sympathies. Mention should be made of the faithful teaching of Mrs Ching ,who with the exception of two weeks spent in an outside station class ,gave her entire time to the monotonous task of character teaching . A young girl just leaving the Academy spent two months in aiding in teaching half of each day . She was especially interested in the efforts of the pupils to write characters ,and gave them just the help such old beginners needed. Miss Porter gave her time almost exclusively to the school during the months that it was in session and found it one of the most satisfactory forms of service .
When the spring time comes one wonders can any thing grow in this dry soil ? We water a few plants and see them respond to the invigorating moisture .But our vines and our grow without theis care because their roots go deep . So with some of our pupils . We realize that all we have tried to do for them is comparatively

superficial ,but in one and another we see evidencies of a Divine work ,and believe that the roote of their lives have taken hold of that which abides.

Day Schools

The Intermediate grades ,which were until recently connected with the Bridgman school/are now taught in a distinct department in the upper story of Kindergarten building . Last year boarders also were received there ,but these have been sent to TungCho or advanced to the Academy so that thereare now only day pupils. Here also is the annex to the Kindergarten ,where pupils above six years of age have two hours work in the afternoon . This is the practise department for Normal pupils. Apart from this there are two grades . In the advanced one there are twenty eight scholars ,six of whom hope to enter the Academy another year. The head teacher,Mrs Chu is much loved by the pupils and is doing good work. Mrs Ah ,daughter in law of the Bible Woman is in charge of the Primary department . This opened in the autumn with twelve pupils ,grew before the NewYear to a registry of more than twenty. At that time five girls were promoted and three boys went to the larger boys school,while four entered from the Kindergarten .The present number is twenty five. This may be called the South Church Day School/

That at the North Church ,the Emily Ament Memorial . Here it is matter for especial gratitude that we can reportincreasing numbers and better work than last year , because these months have been a time of peculiar trialin the family of Pastor Jen ,whose daughterin law is the teacher. Her father had a long and critical illness ,during which her cares were very heavy ,as she and her husband did most of the nursing ,except when the presence and aid of a foreigner was indispensable. The young wife and mother met the constant demands upon her in a manner to win the respect and admiration of all. and yet in some way kept a general over sight of the school ,which was left largely to the care of a young inexperienced girl ,who has since given a half days aid in the teaching. The school now numbers forty pupils . of these about one half are boarders. from Christian families in the city or in near villages. The day scholars are largely from the neighboring non christian homes . The mothers are thus drawn to the church ,and here,as at the South school is given one of the best opportunities of influencing those who so much need light ,and who see it so often first through the eyes of the children . Miss Payne has had charge of the South School ,As that is near at hand she has been able to give much personal care to its developement . Miss Reed has cared for the one at the North ,and spent at least a half day each week in examining its work ,and looking after the many details of boarding and other departments.

Country Schools

Three day schools for girls have been opened this year in country stations . ~~at Shuang Chiao,Kuanyun and~~ PanChiaChuang. The first is taught by Mrs Pan ,a graduate of the Bridgman School and wife of the helper at that station. She has a company of fifteen under her care ,most of them from non-christian homes. Teachers from the Government school ,have visited hers . They spoke most warmly of what they saw and heard and asked an invitation to the examinations and closing exercises in June. One mother said "We shall all have to join the church soon .the Children give us no rest about it"

The second is under the care of ~~gentle Mrs Wang Chen Ao~~ Mrs Wang SSu ,Of this mention has already been made . It has six pupils . The third is taught by the helpers wife ,gentle attractive Mrs WangChen Ao. of whose happy influence on the women and girls the report has already spoken. Eight little girls are reading with her.

Kindergarten.

The Kindergarten was opened in October with an enrollment of thirty five . Both mothers and children were delighted to have the mornings so filled with work and play. Mrs Stelle was with them through the whole session /Mrs Ypung went in to play for their marching and songs /and Miss Tu proved ,as before a most tactful efficient helper ,although she has had small opportunity for training. The enthusiasm of the teachers was infectious and a happier ,more contented group of little people it would be hard to find anywhere. The change in the appearance and manners of the children was a joy to us all ,as they went back and forth through the courts ,with their pretty shy curtisies, ~~and~~ greetings,and bright happy faces.

They were very busy that term over Christmas gifts . one was made for each of the schol ars of the outside S.S.which were distributed the day before Christmas from a tree,deco rated with their handiwork in the streetchapel. at a simple service ,where the little do nors sang Christmas songs and repeated Christmas texts to their guests. Mrs Stell gave a brief talk and then the paper boxes and frame pictures ,which had cost so many hours of cutting ,pasting ,and arranging were handed to each . t was charming from beginning to end. Just the preparation needed to send the church children with glowing hearts to t their own Christmas tree ,which had been placed in the Parish House laden with dolls and other toys ,provided largely by the aid of Miss Patterson,and a Chicago Young Ladies Soci ety. A few days later the children were again the giv ers. Each had made something for her own mother ,in her Kindergarten work. There the same tree which had been in the chapel the week before had another crop of fruit. The little people went throught their games and various exercises,before the gifts were placed in the hands of the proud admiring mothers. Such an hour shows how worth while all that it costs has been ,for here as every where "A little child shall lead them".

This year ,for the first time a fee of five coppers per month has been asked .It has been cheerfully and promptly paid .

In January the longed for Kindergartner appeared. A woman well worth waiting for . With her came fresh courage and strenght to al linterested in the work. There is a growing sense of the importance of thus training the children not only in Christian circles but throughout the city. Mrs Stell has had a number of calls from young men who were look ing into the subject . One of these ,Mr Yen ,is the son of the President of the Board of Education .and has a private school for the training of Kindergartners After the Chinese N.Y. two more young women came for training. These with Miss Tu have had had the entire charge of the work this spring ,and have shown themselves truly fitted for it. One of these teachers is from Foochow ,and is studying Mandarin as well as learning t the K.G. methods. Other educated women are looking toward this department of service , With Miss Vanderslicespresence and the awakening interest the outlook for such work in N.China is full of hope.

Sabbath School. In its general departments this will be reported with other church work. Mention should however be made here of Miss Paynes S.S. for outside children ,held in the Stree chapel ,with an average attendance of sixty children and a few women. The School is taught by volunteers from the Academy . They are enthusiastic in their work and prepare for it on Sunday morning by the study of the lesson and prayer under the guidance of Miss Payne. One of the most capable and energetic of the Christian women has gone with them as chaperone and to meet the many who come to the door out of curios ity. She has tried with much tact and zeal ,to draw them in and not a few have not only listened there ,but have later come to the church in response to her warm hearted welcome.

Any such summary of a stations work ,must necessarily be inadequate ,often misle ing . It can give so meagre an idea of the countless opportunities ,and the constant effo to adapt means to ends ,when the means are so limited and the ends to be gained so great.

No report of the Peking station would be just which failed to mention the influence of the musicak deprtment of the College and Academy upon the church life. Miss Corbetts abundant labors give a real character to the Sabbath and other services ,an influence whi which will be constantly enlarging as the trained singers ,and those who can lead on inst ruments go to all parts of the north and carry with them power to impart in some measure that which they have learned by the long patient practise and the high ideals kept before them. The social work too,in the homes of all ranks ,from the highest in the land ,to the lowliest,is making an impression which cannot be measured. Several of the ladies might easily fill their entire time in response to invitations from Chinese wh seek their acquaintance . since it is already filled in other ways ,they can give but a f fragment here and there. This is done so happily that many ties of real friendship are fo formed,which are sure to bring yet larger opportunity. and we look for the time when not here and there one ,but great multitudes shall rejoice withus to recognize that Gods time to"Make all things new " in these hearts and homes has truly come.

Mary H. Porter

Compiled for the Station by

Pelham Hamming Work
Pelham - Little Rotts Clinic
1909-10

Report of Peking Station General Work, 1909-10.

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Personnel: Dr.&Mrs.Goodrich, Dr.& Mrs.Young, Rev.& Mrs.Stelle;

The Misses: M.E.Porter, N.N.Russell, L.Miner, Bertha Reed,

J.E.Payne, M.Corbett, L.Mead, and M.E.Vanderslice.

Rec'd JUN 24 1910

We are glad to report the normal condition of having a friend with us for the year from the home-land, Dr.Youngs Mother. Miss.Mead and Miss.Vanderslice add to our permanent force, and we eagerly await Mrs.Ament and Rev.& Mrs.Martin. Four growing children are preparing to teach the Martin children Chinese and other accomplishments.

Protestant work at the Capital was begun fifty years ago by the Church Missionary Society (English). Four years later they determined to concentrate further South and Dr.Blodgett took over their lease at our present location. A year later Mrs.Bridgeman bought the main portion of that very limited compound. A few scanty strips were afterwards purchased and then expansion for many years was blocked. No neighbor dared, however high the price, deed to the foreigner. The flight of the Court in 1900 not only removed restraint but,also, broke real estate values. Sellers were legion. We now have six acres with frontage on three streets, one a main thoroughfare. Fifty foreigners have been connected with the work here for varying lengths of time. Three hundred souls dwell in our compound. A thousand a week worship in our services. Five hundred a week hear education--al themes. And two thousand a week hear the Gospel. A branch city church adds a third as much power. And eighteen smaller country churches, scatter--ed over a district, a hundred miles by eighty, with a population of three million, are wielding an appreciable Christian influence.

For many decades it was predicted that the Capital would be the last place in the Empire to change, but it directly leads reform. Of the student class alone there are seventeen thousand in Peking. We now invite these to our services and lectures, but we may expect soon that they will invite our teachers and us to lecture in their schools, and that this progressive class -representing all the provinces- will give a considerate hearing to the Gospel.

This year, as always, the things that God has done for our station work are greater than what we in his strength have directly achieved. Mr.Strong agent of the American Bible Society, whose premises are near ours has ably superintended our Sunday School and several weekly evening meetings in our street chapel. Mr.F.B.Meyer; the Alexander, Chapman party; and Mr.F.Rogers, who spoke specially to students in the endeavor to show the help of science to religeon; have all lead series of meetings which have been helpful to the Chinese. Prof.F.Woods of Hamilton college,and Dr.Arthur Smith each gave a series of weekly lectures delivered especially to students of the Government Schools, the former on Constitutional Government and the latter on:China,Old & New. Mr.Twing of the International Reform Bureau lectured for us to the Government students and others specially interested in reform. The TungChou College Glee Club and a Glee Club from our Women's College gave a joint entertainment to a mixed audience in our church. This will not seem startling to friends at home, but a majority of middle aged women ~~with bound feet~~ with their bound feet and of this Empire, in their ostentatious exclusiveness, if they should hear of young women with unbound feet standing on the same platform with young men and singing before a mixed audience, would be horrified in the extreme. Such women in their accustomed retirement would think that the young women had gone beyond all propriety. It is as if at home a number of highly respected college girls should abruptly walk into a prominent saloon, or billiard parlor, where men were congregated, or some like incompatability. Still - and let this be thoroughly understood - the joint chorus in our church will be approved heartily by the progressive Chinese at the Capital, and throughout the provinces, and this fact conspicuously shows the great change now taking place in China. There have been a number of successful gatherings for women bringing together the Chinese leaders of education for women and girl students from the Government schools. Sir.Robert Bredon's band, Mrs.Goodrich, and Chinese celebrities were the attractions. A crusade against cigarette smoking by women to be carried on along broad lines in the Government schools and in Government circles was started with much promise, by Miss.Russell and our other ladies. The prominent Chinese educator of official rank who was converted last year just before he started for America on the Fisheries Commission lectured before our Womans College and friends. The occasion was the birthday of Confucius. Miss.Miner, the head of the Womans Union College by thus bringing the new and Christian education in union with the ancient and honored founder of Chinese Education deeply impressed the Chinese; and this Christian official heartily voiced the widespread native impressions and aspirations.

The greatest progress has been in the manifest power of the Chinese leaders, particularly our three pastors, their harmony and devotion in the face of most trying circumstances. The Chinese are gradually assuming lead--ership in spite of the degree of unpreparedness for self-government on the part of the congregations. The process of transition is most difficult and the strain comes particularly upon the leaders. Nothing but character can conquer here and our leaders are proving their real worth. This was shown prominently at our annual meeting where the spirit of forging ahead, despite obstacles and limitations, was so marked in the Chinese pastors as to be contageous to all present, and result in a successful conference. The first step in the long climb is hardly completed but enough is apparent to show the trend, and that inspires our thankfulness.

The Home Missionary Society felt the thrill of renewed vigor. An offer of a loan for the purchase of new premises was rejected and the hard task of raising the added $75.00 was achieved. Self-support is an exacting duty, but there is nothing short of self-support which will satisfy the na--tive church; and we can see it slowly coming.

New Work: The little church founded by Pastor Li at Sung Lin Tien is flourishing. They have doubled their membership this year and doubled their contributions. With but little outside help - and that from the Cho Chou church- they are doubling their premises and chapel space. They are eager for Gospel truth and the little light which they have they are letting shine. Their street chapel on days when there is a fair, of which there are six a month, is crowded; and the preachers are these recent converts. Pastor Li is much encouraged by their fervor and faithfulness.

Pastor Wang is also happy in new work. He gained the interest of two young men who live in a village where we have had Christians for some years but have not been able to establish a church. The two young men are related by marriage, are from families of influence, and have had the advantage of a good education. One of these families has contributed rooms on their home premises for a Gospel Hall. The young men are showing new strength of char--acter and are enthusiastic leaders. The parents are more conservative, but show real interest in the great truths which their sons are proclaiming. There are seven new church members, and seven probationers. A church is thus being born.

Dr.Young has started work at Feng Tai. This railway junction is an important center. All of the expenses of the premises have been met lo--cally. The country stations near Peking are greatly aided by these Sunday dispensaries, so truly evangelistic. And some of the medical students are

the best of preachers. But greater far than the immediate benefit is the attitude of these young doctors towards mission work. All of the nineteen medical students of our denomination take part in these weekly trips, and the good thus budding is incalculable.

The power of the Gospel in individual lives is the true standard of progress. A prosperous church member at Su Chia Chiao was recently severe--ly tested. Accustomed to loan his cart to fellow villagers for funerals or weddings his liberality was abused. A man who had borrowed his cart met with a slight and unavoidable accident. This man in rage then made an assault upon the driver and, moreover, sued the generous owner of the cart for heavy damages. Perhaps the church member was less sure of justice because he was a Christian. At any rate his fellow Christians all pleaded for the foreign--ers help in his behalf. He himself, however, was bravely forgiving and sought only to hold himself to patient faith. At just this juncture as he was leaving a church meeting a fine horse of his - through another unavoid--able accident - broke its leg. This was a considerable loss but he strove only to look on the bright side, remarking: That his grand children had rid--den that horse and ### he was thankful that no injury had come to them when thus mounted. The fears of his fellow Christians that he would be per--secuted by further unjust lawsuits proved groundless for the single case was decided in his favor. His bearing throughout was truly Christian and such high,right action can not but bear fruit.

We record 847 communicants for 1909 as against 1169 for 1908, but this does not mean that our work is shrinking. The number of converts last year was a little less than usual, but that is only a small part of the ex--planation. It has seemed best to make a complete revision of the membership lists of all our churches. For some years names have been retained of those who have moved away, for oftentimes they return. A striking instance occurr--ed two years ago when a man who after three years, returned from Africa and presented to the church a goodly thank offering. Still through a term of years the lists do become excessive. Our present list is strictly accurate.

When China began the new form of education we hoped that the gov--ernment, village school would be adequate for Christian children. In some instances for a time it was. We endeavored to cooperate with these schools, by suggesting competent teachers, advising as to text books, and helping to secure maps etc. China's task in the new education is a mammoth one and can not be done speedily. The most progress that has been made appears in some of the higher grade schools. Therefore in most of the cities where our work

centers we still have to maintain a good primary school. And these schools are vantage points of great importance. We now have eight of these country schools. The enrollment is steadily growing and we are able to require a small tuition.

Without lessening the attendance the rate of tuition in our Boys School, Peking, has been doubled. The Chinese teachers have assumed the full responsibility of management and the school has had a prosperous year. Miss Russell has taught the English.

Our Street Chapels in the city and the country continue to be power houses. The Gospel is conspicuously adapted to the genius of the Chinese people. They like to preach and they preach well. The people like to congregate and hear the expression of moral and spiritual truth. And the good news that God is love and men are His children most naturally attracts and has power. And a legitimate part of the power is the reflex influence upon the preachers, who largely are not salaried leaders but only church members(some are recent converts) who speak words which ring out clear from personal experience and a struggling hope which is growing.

After another serious illness Pastor Jen is convelescent. Dr.Goodrich has had charge of the North Chapel Sunday services since January. Alternate Sabbaths the theological students have preached. With a not too strenuous Summer we expect Pastor Jen to be his able self again.

Cooperative preaching at the temple fairs in Peking is now in progress. The Presbyterian, Methodist, and London missions, together with the Young Mens Christian Association and ourselves unite in sending relays of preachers to these "Mars Hill" throngs. An awning is put up or a vacant store rented. The missions jointly meet the expense and take turns in assuming the responsibility for the preaching, yet each mission sends preachers to every fair. These forces join together, also, at the celebrated mountain temple fair, twenty three miles West of Peking; where every Spring for centuries, thousands upon thousands have made religeous pilgrimage.

This union of forces is but one more illustration of the union which is taking place of the denominations in China, which on the human side springs not mainly from the hope of the foreign leaders but from the inspiration of the native church. There is no more marked advance in the Chinese, Christian Church today than this drawing together of denominations. They dare to plan and pray for the union of all - Roman, Greek, and Protestant -Christians. At the Provincial Conference of various denominations held in our church this Spring the Chinese leaders said: These differences of denomination

have an historical meaning to the foreigners, but mean nothing to us." And again"We can unite now far more easily than we can twenty five years later." And finally: "Let us now unite as much as we can and then together achieve the complete union."

And as I write there comes a communication from a denomination which I must not mention, only because of the people in the home lands, in which a foreigner seeks to further an ardent Chinese effort the substance of which is: "First: Perfect the union already achieved in the province of Ssz Chuan." (This province in point of union is the van guard of the church today in all Christendom. It is the only place we know of where the church has attained the "open door"and a Friend(Quaker) may be received by letter into full membership into a Church of England, or a Methodist be received into a Baptist church, or other such interchange). "Second: Extend this Ssz Chuan union to all China." Third: "Extend the union thus attained in China to all Christendom." In other words the aim is the Universal Church. And what is there to hinder? Nothing in heaven, the God side. On earth the Chinese think the obsticles are not insurmountable. If the Chinese are in error as to the possibility, it is not because their reasoning is faulty, but because they do not know of the intrenched bigness of the obsticles in the present, leading Christian lands. But let us who do know the obsticles in the home lands not stagger, for it is not man but God who works wonders.

And one of these wonders God is now working in North China. There is no single class in the Chinese church who are in greater peril and for whom the missionary feels more anxious concern, than the young men in our schools and colleges. Young men in course of education are the problem of problems for any country. In China where the whole organism of life is agitated with new emotion and change is coloring every trend of thought, this peril of students is increased. God has raised up from among these young men a zealous Nehemiah and their hearts have responded to his message of service. It is too early to know extended results, but when God thus works, wise souls wait and hope.

William B. Stelle

May 14th

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Mildred B. Stahl

Report of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church 1909-10

PEKING STATION----MEDICAL STATISTICS----1910.

The American Board has no hospital nor Public Dispensary connected with its Peking Station. Dr. Young's time is supposed to be devoted exclusively to teaching in the Union Medical College and to caring for the health of the missionaries and of the students of the American Board schools in Peking.

Statistics for 1911 are as follows:-

	Treatments.	
Missionaries and students in Peking----------	1200	(estimated)
"Sunday Dispensaries" at five outstations------	1329	
Peitaiho Union Dispensary (July & August)------	720	(estimated)
London Mission Dispensary. (2 days per week clinical teaching)	960	(estimated)
TOTAL	4209	

JUL 26 1911

MEDICAL REPORT----PEKING STATION----1911.

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE. The principal work of the physician of the Peking Station is teaching in the Union Medical College. He has charge of the classes in Bacteriology and Pathology, teaching these branches in Chinese by lectures and laboratory work. The work is similar to that in medical colleges at home except that little can be done in Gross Pathology. This is due to the fact that post-mortem examinations are not permitted. It is interesting to note in this connection that official permission for such examinations was given in connection with the anti-plague work in Manchuria, so that it is to be hoped that it will soon become legalized.

The Union Medical College graduated its first class in April. The sixteen men have been carried through a five year course which, while not so complete as that in the best schools in America, will bear comparison with the average ten or fifteen years ago and with many today. It is the best that is offered to the Chinese in their own language at the present time and each year shows an advance. At the Graduating Exercises there were addresses by Grand-Councillor Na T'ung; Sir John Jordan, the British Minister; Mr. W. J. Calhoun United States Minister; and Dr. W. A. P. Martin who has seen over sixty years of missionary service in China. Each of the speakers refferred to the part taken by the medical college in the anti-plague work of the past months, in which five teachers and thirty or more students had taken part. Two of the students died of the disease while engaged in the hazardous work. It is noteworthy that the Foreign Office turned to the College for help and has repeatedly referred in public print to the help rendered at this critical time.

OUT-STATION SUNDAY CLINICS. An important department of work linking the Medical College with the general work of the Mission, is the Sunday Clinics held at five of the outstations near Peking. During the past year, two groups of students, one under Dr. Young and one under a senior, have gone to a outstation each Sunday during the school year, have held a preaching service followed by a clinic at which free medical service was rendered. Some of these have been attended by as many as 150 persons, and the year shows 1329 treatments at the clinics. Not a few persons have been brought in contact with the gospel for the first time in this way. A valuable part of the work lies in the training of the students in Christian work.

HEALTH IN PEKING SCHOOLS. The physician of the Station has oversight of the health of the Bridgman Academy & Union Women's College, of the Bible Women's Training School, and of the Boys' School. During the year there was an outbreak of diphtheria in the last named institution, with about ten cases none of which proved fatal owing to the early use of antitoxin. There was a small epidemic of scarlet fever among the girls but this was controlled by isolation of the patients. With these exceptions and the all-too-frequent cases of tuberculosis, the health of the schools has been fair, but the care of these 160 and more people requires between one and two hours a day.

UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN. Previous to this year, the physician of the station has taught in this college the same branches as in the men's medical college but during the past year he has found this physically impossible, and the classes have had to lapse. While the number of students is small at present, this school promises to develop into an important institution. It is a member of the North China Educational Union, and the American Board has agreed to co-operate in it to the extent of giving the medical students their training in biology, chemistry and physics in the Union Women's College. This will not solve the problem however. The present faculty is inadequate and it is only by each member of the union doing more than it has agreed to thus far, that the school can be made really efficient. Speaking now of the American Board, what is needed is a woman physician (a) to attend to the health of the schools for women and girls in the Station both because it is work that only a woman can do properly in China and because it will relieve the present physician for other and as necessary duties, and (b) to teach in the Union Medical College for Women. The mission has asked for such a physician, but as yet she has not materialized.

PEITAIHO UNION DISPENSARY. Although missionaries are supposed to go to Peitaiho for rest, physicians at least cannot get away from work unless they steel their hearts more than most suceed in doing. The Peitaiho Union Dispensary is a growth from the need of the people near that place. It was organized two years ago and is conducted by the Peitaiho Medical Missionary Association. Since its opening, Dr. Young has been the chairman of the committee having direct charge of the dispensary. As the work lies in the field of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, that church has supplied the dispensary preacher, but doctors of various missions have helped in the clinics. It is supported by contributions of the summer residents of Peitaiho. Last year, one of the senior students of the Union Medical College acted as assistant. The clinics were conducted through July and August with an average daily attendance of about thirty. Each clinic is preceeded by a preaching service.

THE PLAGUE. As everybody knew, but most have forgotten, North China and especially Manchuria was visited during the past winter with an epidemic of virulent plague. Starting in Western Manchuria and the adjacent parts of Siberia among the marmot hunters, it spread eastward along the trans-Siberian Railway during the months of October and November to Harbin. ~~Its~~ The Chinese quarter of Harbin called Fuchiatien is a crowded, dirty settlement containing at that time of year 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants over half of whom are transients--- coolies from Shantung and Chihli who return home at Chinese New Year time. Early in December the disease became epidemic ~~here~~ and rapidly spread till on the 28th of January, 173 persons died. In December, the Foreign Office sent Dr. Wu of the Army Medical College in Tientsin, a man ~~of~~ who had received thorough training in England, France and Germany, to Harbin to organize antiplague measures. Dr. Mesney of the Imperial Medical College, Tsinan also went, as did Dr. Gibb and Drs. Aspland and Stenhouse of our Union Medical College. Dr. Mesney died of plague within a few days of his arrival. The Foreign Office from the beginning of the outbreak, sought advice and help from the college and as noted above, many of our students were engaged in the work, mostly in this province. One of the recent graduates had charge of the Plague Hospital in Peking and others were employed in the various branch Anti-plague Bureaus in the city. About the middle of January, half a month before the Chinese New Year, the disease began rapidly to spread from Harbin to the southern part of Manchuria and thence to the adjacent province of Chihli in which Peking is situated, and to Shantung from which most of the coolies had come. Before the gravity of the epidemic was realized, the disease had become widely disseminated and only too late the railways were stopped.

The first large city south of Harbin is Changchun or "K'uan Ch'eng tzu" as it is nicknamed (the Broad City). This prefectural city of 80,000 inhabitants the largest in Kirin Province except the capital, is of great commercial importance on account of its being the center of the bean and grain export trade from that portion of the fertile Manchurian plains. It marks the division point between the Russian and Japanese railways and spheres of influence and consequently is composed of a Chinese, a Japanese and a Russuin city.

The Russian authorities of Harbin wishing to rid themselves of the plague-infected coolies, shipped them by the trainload to the end of their line, and here in the Chinese city and suburbs they crowded the squalid inns and died by ~~the~~ hundreds, spreading the disease to the inhabitants.

The Irish Presbyterian Mission has a station at Changchun and when they saw the frightful rapidity with which the disease was spreading, and that comparatively little was being done by the authorities, and further noted that all foreign aid was passing them and going to Harbin, they sent an urgent appeal to the British Minister, Sir John Jordan. He passed the letter on to the Wai Wu Pu (Foreign Office) and the latter replied that they would be glad to send a physician if one could be found. It was in response to this appeal that Dr. Young went to Manchuria. Dr. Gordon of the Irish Presbyterian Mission asked especially that someone who could prepare anti-plague vaccine be sent and it happened that we were able to meet this requirement. Dr. Young left Peking February first with one of his students as an assistant and arrived in Changchun on the third. He was met by two of the Irish missionaries and by a deputy from the Taotai.

He found that an Anti-plague Bureau had been organized under Dr. Huang who was a member of the first class of students trained by Dr. Mackenzie of the London Mission in Tientsin twenty-five years ago. The previous "intendant-of circuit" had been changed for a very efficient official, Taotai Mêng, so that the local administration was in the hands of intelligent, progressive men. A hospital under old-fashioned Chinese doctors had been closed as all the ~~pati~~ patients and eight doctors had died. The Anti-plague Bureau had organized a staff and was building isolation, suspect and plague hospitals.

~~[illegible]~~

It is unnecessary to more than outline the events of the next six weeks. A laboratory was set up in Dr. Gordon's ~~laboratory~~ hospital, and the preparation of vaccine begun. Later Drs. Gordon and Young were appointed Advisors to the Anti-plague Bureau and were in daily consultation with the officials on matters relating to the stamping out of the epidemic. The climax of the disease in Changchun was reached on the sixth of February when seventy-five persons died in the city and sixty-five in the surrounding villiages. From this time the measures against the disease began to prove effective and by the middle of March there were days when no deaths occurred and by the end of the month the ~~disease~~ epidemic was stamped out. The epidemic occurred in the midst of winter with the thermometer from -20° to -40° F., so that the dead could not be buried though it was attempted. At both Harbin and Changchun the bodies of plague victims were cremated, and though this means of disposal of corpses is very repugnant to the Chinese in ordinary times, there was little murmur against it when ordered by the Viceroy.

The management of this epidemic along modern medical lines has been the greatest demonstration ever given to the officials and people of China, of the efficacy of the new, and the total inadequacy of the old methods of prevention of disease. Viceroy Hsi Liang of Manchuria said at the opening of the Anti-plague Conference that he had been won over to a confidence in Western medicine which he had previously lacked. He is but an example of many high and low whose eyes were opened. One repeatedly heard officials say, "After this we must establish medical colleges". The fact that, almost without exception, the foreigners who took part in the anti-plague work were missionaries led to mutual acquaintances that have been both pleasant and profitable. Each understands the other as never before.

After all has been said for the part that foreigners took in the campaign, it must be ~~said~~ admitted in all fairness that the credit for the work lies with the Chinese. While there are points that might be criticised, one forgets these in admiration for the way in which inadequate staffs coped with most difficult ~~si~~ situations. For instance, in Changchun, eight foreign-trained doctors (Chinese) stamped the disease out of a city of 80,000 people in two months. Aside from these eight, none of the workers knew what they were trying to do nor why the various steps were taken. They worked by rule of thumb laid down by their chiefs.

The Union Medical College decided that it could not spare Dr. Young from his classes after March 22nd so that although the Viceroy himself appealed to the college through the Foreign Office, the request that he be allowed to continue his services was denied. Taotai Mêng wished a supply of vaccine prepared to keep in hand for future emergencies. Since his return to Peking, Dr. Young and his assistant have prepared about 13,000 doses of the prophyllactic. While passing through Mukden, Dr. Young was accorded an interview with the Viceroy who thanked him for his services. Later, letters were sent him by the British and American ministers, and the Irish Presbyterian Mission through its home office formally thanked the American Board for the loan of a missionary at this time.

A word should be said about the Anti-plague Conference at Mukden. China's first idea was an appeal for foreign physicians to take an active part in the anti-plague campaign, but afterwards the plan was changed to a conference for the study of the recent epidemic and the outlining of plans for the prevention of a recurrence. In calling an International Anti-plague Conference, China has taken a memorable step for this disease which is now pandemic has never been the subject of ~~such a congress~~ discussion for such a congress.

When the delegates went to Peking they were granted an Imperial audience which means much in view of the low opinion previously held of the medical profession by the Chinese.

The death of Dr. Jackson of the Scotch Presbyterian Mission in Mukden greatly moved the Chinese officials. The Viceroy's address at his funeral, remarkable as it was, only echoed the feelings of many. He will long be remembered as one who laid down his life for China. The act of his mother in returning the indemnity to be used in medical education in Mukden, deepened the impression, and gave many a new revelation of the love of Western Christians for China. Thus does God bring good out of seeming evil.

Medical Work - Peking

Report - 1910-11

Rec'd JUL 26 1911

Report of Peking Station General Work. 1910-1911.

Even leaven has its limit as to extent of power. The life touching Peking station, ready to be influenced, is multiplying manyfold faster than our force. This year in the Peking Government schools the students increased from 11.417 to 15.774, or 38%. They are only ~~a~~ by one class of hearers close at hand. Our Peking neighbors, favourable hearers of the industrial and mercantile class, are increasing much more rapidly than the students. They have been our neighbors forty seven years, but only now are available hearers of the Gospel. But they are also willing hearers of materialism, free love, so called, agnosticism, and other errors. The leaven is increasing very slowly, the life open to influence is multiplying ~~////~~ rapidly, and there are evil forces at work. But who can calculate the mighty powerof God? Therefore we hope.

Personnel: Dr & Mrs Goodrich, Rev & Mrs Wilder, Dr & Mrs Young Rev & Mrs Martin, Rev & Mrs Stelle, Mrs Ament and Mrs F D Wilder The Misses M H Porter, E B Russell, L Miner, J E Payne, M Corbett, L Mead, and M E Vanderslice.

Dr Youngs mother continued with us over half the year. What friend from home will next accept our welcome? Dr and Mrs Goodrich cheered and helped us until the beginning of their furlough in March. Mrs Ament and Mr and Mrs Martin increase our strength and joy and are wholly ours. Rev and Mrs Wilder and Madame Wilder though in another compound are an appreciable uplift to our station. For six months Rev Murray Frame has aided us and we have wished increasingly that he belonged to us. Miss R Paxon, Of the Young Womens Christian Association, recently has come to reside with us and adds grace and power to our wealth. Next Fall Miss Reed will give again her large contribution to the life and achievement of the Station.

The native evangelist Pastor Dzee after marked success in

the Christian colleges and graduate schools in and near the capital came to us. He desired to influence the students of our Womans College, but no less yearned to arouse our church to right spiritual activity. Moreover each of these purposes helped the other; the church was the normal objective for the achieving thought of the students and the spiritual interest and prayers of the students greatly helped the church. During the fortnight of meetings there was a gradual deepening of the spiritual life of the college and church. The developement was normal and there was no marked and unusual demonstration. Pastor Ding did not feel that his hopes for the community were realised, but we all were gratefully conscious that a real advance had been made. From such a revival of intelligent interest there was no reaction. And not until some months later did we appreciate the opportune blessing that had come to the church.

In the Summer occured the most important event of the year The Peking church ~~[illegible]~~ called their own pastor and assumed his full support. This was a real testing time for both the church and the native pastor. Previously Dr Ament had been the pastor of the church and the contributions helped support the native pastor at the branch North Church. Pastor Li came to Peking upon Dr Aments invitation and after Dr Aments death continued as temporary supply. The time had come for the church to act independently. The whole proceedure was new and they shrank from the responsibility. The sense of organization, the feeling that they were a society, was not sufficiently strong to inspire individual interest in behalf of the church. Moreover there were different preferences as to who should be called as pastor. When any member became aroused to the need of united action he was opposed by others who championed another candidate. And the money responsibility was a nightmare to all. There had been constant deficit in the attempt to supply less than half the salary for the pastor at the North chapel therefore how could they assume obligations three times as great? Pastor Li withdrew to Cho Chou and was uncomfortable because of the factional feeling. After continued efforts the church were painfully con-

scious of their weakness and were somewhat discouraged. Then it was that the Lord stretched forth His hand to save. One of the deacons who had desired another candidate became a veritable leader in selfsacrifice and brotherly love. After consultation with his family they were willing to discharge their cook and by domestic frugality thus more than quadruple their contribution. He is conspicously the leading contributor of the church, Moreover he pledged himself to gladly follow the united thought of the church with reference to choice of candidate. Upon this hight of right modesty and real spiritual power he urged his fellow church members to move forward together and through faith in God make the church what they so deeply desired the living agency of God. That was the cohesive power needed and straightway the coveted project was achieved. Begun in self-sacrifice it was continued in the same spirit. They were no less surprised than elated at the financial result. The deacon who led the movement was outvoted in the choice of candidate. The church was united. The foreigners had remained entirely apart, neither voting or contributing, but our deep interest was felt and appreciated.Pastor Li was called who the foreigners felt was the natural and best choice. The church ~~and~~ are meeting large obligations. They are setting a worthy example before the other churches and outstations May they have a period of quiet growth to fit them for their next trying experience.

The union of the five denominations in evangelistic work at the large fairs in Peking and vicinity is working admirably. It is increasingly good for us to draw together in the common proclamation of the Gospel. Thousands are reached, inquirers are brought into all of our churches, and the general results are such as can be stained only by the union of our ~~powers~~ forces.

Outside of the nearest city gate, through the liberality of friends at home, we have just purchased a spacious property. A slowly growing outstation was destroyrd there in 1900. Since then we have been en-

deavoring to gather togethr the little company of Christians and secure a site for a place of worship. Until now no suitable premises could be secured. One of the principal fairs of the city is held every Spring at that location. This year the union evangelistic work of the five denominations was carried on at our new premises. We are still wonderingwhether we helped the union work as much as the union work helped our little renewed outstation. This is the kind of questions for Christians to conjure with. It was a church warming. It cheered our hearts. The glad news was proclaimed to thousands and great benefit came to that little struggling company of believers who are reaching out after God.

If Jen Mu Shih is slower of foot than before his accident he is quicker of hand. He now paints illustrations for the Sunday School l lessons which are lithographed and used through North China. He has also painted a set of picture sermons, portraying natural objects, which are published by the North China Tract Socity. He is wondering whether his preaching helps his artistic work more than his artistic work helps his preaching. Certain it is that he is growing in power both as preacher and artist

We record with gratitude Dr Youngs preservation while facing the danger of plague in Manchuria. Honorable indeed is it for our Mission to have had a part in that life-saving heroism. We thank the Father of all mercies that our stations were kept free from plague and the preaching of the Gospel was not interupted.

On the Sunday evangelistic trips to the neighboring outstations Dr Young and the medical students treated 1329 patients. These people all heard the Gospel under the most favorable circumstances. And for our medical students to grow in warm hearted evangelism is an inestimable good.

It is no slight achievement for small country stations unable to support their own preachers, and needing help for their own schools, to contribute out of their poverty for Christian work in other

Place. It is highly essential however that they have the right ideal

from the start. For the Home Missionary Society Pastor Wang ~~Ma Shih~~ gives his life. Since Dr Amants death the touring of the foreign pastor has been pathetically meager. Pastor Wang now volunteers to meet this need. He feels that the missionary zeal depends upon the spiritual vigor of the struggling stations which support the Home Missionary Society. He therefore gives his full time to visiting the outstations remaining about a month at each place He aims by instruction and pastoral care to build up the religious life of the churches and is meeting with marked success. At Fu An Tun the first station visited there was a revival of appreciable power. Like blessings accompany all his visits. He himself sacrifices more than he enjoins upon others. His religious life, is deepening and we may expect large results from this missionary evangelist whose consecrated service God is honoring with increasing power. Moreover it is of no small importance to have the new work being undertaken by the native church thus grafted in living union with the work which was started by foreigners.

The Cho Chou church is happy in renewed activity. Under Mr Wangs able leadership they are alert and growing. The front chapel on market days is thronged with inquirers. Men of some standing in the community are being interested and new members are being added to the church.

Su Chia Chiao with Mr Yang Chien as leader, a college and seminary graduate, is also stirring with new life. A prominent business man in that thriving commercial center, recently made deacon, is giving much time to furthering the projects of the church. In the house of one of the church members in the most populous part of the city evangelistic meetings have been held every evening for four months. These meetings have been largely attended by women, a success which the little church has not been heretofore able to achieve. The first woman member was recieved this Spring. In this city a real friendliness toward the church with accompanying social intercourse promises much for the future.

The annual meeting was an encouragement to all. Carefully

prepared essays brought out discussion which was informing. The devotional meetings were times of worship and of ~~fowf~~.prayer.At this meeting there w were ordained three deacons for the Cho Chou church and two for the Wen An station. The little churches deeply realize the honor and responsibility of the office of deacon and they crave for the occasion of ordaination a more general and larger gathering than can be secured in the local church. This service solemn and worshipful was an object lesson in consecration and full of hope.

A popular lecture on representative Government by Pastor Li was not only helpful to our Christiam leaders but also made a deep impression upon the visiting gentry of that county seat. Men who had held high office in other provinces and whose families had been influential for generations spoke heartily of the pleasure in cooperating with the church for t the common good of the empire. The Sabbath with its services was full of inspiration. At its close forty three Christian leaders from twenty stations together with the local church members and congregation bowed in earnest consecration as we faced the new year of privilege.

What of the quality of the fruit? That is the one question for fruit growers, whether the product be apples or the sons of God. Growth is sure, even rank growth, worms in the apple and the tree, evil in the ~~m~~ deeds and in the man. Through the years there has been fine fruit produced in the Peking Station, some were martyrs, some peacefully died, some are still here fruit to the glory of God. Is the quality being sustained while the production is increasing? Yes. A choice specimen is Mr Complete. He is a middle aged man and has been a Christian five years. He was good before he was converted as compared with neighborhood fruit but he is better nowand the class for his comparison is the known world. He is very poor, knows actual want in the neccessities of food, clothing and shelter. He has a wife and four children. He is a carpenter but has never been able to get far enough ahead of daily needs to buy a kit of

tools. Farm work or any work he gladly does. Like the Master Carpenter he is building for eternity. He may do without some things, but not without worship. He walks to and from church, six miles, but never misses a Sabbath or mid-week service. This Winter we had deeper snows than the oldest inhabitant remembered but with shoes that were no shoes Mr Complete attended service. He is a man of prayer and delights in united prayer. He has time to help others. The son of a wealthy neighboring family struggled to give up opium. Mr Complete bore the burden with him. When after months of attainment the young man fell Mr Complete was the larger suffer and is still as the man grovels. He goes out after him in his hope and prayer. Inconspicuous because of true humility Mr Complete is an honor to his village and a powe to the church.

Not infrequently the influence of the Peking church manifestly extends to the farthest bounds of the empire. A young teacher in the Szu Chuan school in Peking, now returns to that distant province just after he has begun here the life which is life indeed.

The native leaders in the protestant churches at the capital have just taken the initial steps toward an organization which aims to secure from the government a manifesto of religious liberty. If there are favorable replies to the preliminary partial canvass the organization will be formed. The National Assembly - with however no definite power and only a practicing body- will convene in the Fall and this petitioning organization if formed will hope by that time to secure pretty generally from the protestant churches in China their expressed desire. The petition will be for the widest religious liberty and will be presented to the National Assembly so called, with the hope that they will favor the petition and solicit from the throne the granting of religious liberty. In the limited time only a partial expression can be secured from the Christian bodies even if they were inclined to unite. Later all religious sects will be urged to further this project now started by the protestant Christians. The

present disconnected power of the people which is merely preparing for a National Assembly makes anything like a final favorable result little likely. Still it is most significant that there is the beginning of a definite and extended organization to petition for this essential of the nations progress.

When through the Spirit of the Gospel we can keep our educational work sweet and looking up, hope abounds. At present there is much to encourage.

Our boys preparatory school for Tung Chou which receives the graduated from the little outstation schools has this year been separated from our Peking primary school. Separate schools cost more, but greater efficiency is secured. Already the membership in both has increased. And each school is feeling new unity and power.

The primary schools in the country- eight with one hundred and thirty eight scholars- are not only promising in themselves but in almost every case they are the chief light center for the little struggling churches. Moreover they are the only adequate schools available for the children of the country church members, for the government primary schools are with few exceptions only a name.

The weekly lecture course has had its most successful season. The attendance has not been limited to the student class, but all who desired a wider scope of vision have been welcomed. Students and instructors from the neighboring government schools have attended in good numbers when the subject especially attracted them. A lecture in English which was translated was sure to bring out numerous students of English. But the main constituency has been proprietors, clerks and artisans from the stores and manufacturing establishments of our neighborhood. You can scarcely find a shop within the radius of a half mile where they do not speak most pleasantly of our educational lectures. While many have regularly attended, there are those at every lecture who come for the first time. A large possible constituency is at hand by whom we are increasingly recognized as good neighbors.

Among the subjects of the lectures have been astronomy, chemistry with experiments, physical geography, the boy scouts, plague conditions at Harbin by medical students who were eyewitnesses, Peking drinking water, representative government for China, observations of English life from eight years residence in London, present obstacles to Chinas progress, farming in many lands, English universities, New China, Christopher Columbus, proper food, and a concert by Sir Robert Bredons band.

Our native pastors and many of the leaders in the church were inocculated when plague was threatening. All of our churches and outstations were informed as to the best methods of prevention and the necessity for strict quarantine. Twenty thousand copies of an illustrated tract tract prepared by Dr Ingram were freely distributed.

Graciously spared from the plague an appreciable start was made in the campaign for cleanliness and right sanitary conditions. A new appreciation of the effectiveness of western medical practice was widely attained. Through the general and successful cooperation of the native authorities an added impetus was given to patriotism. And to those who were able to appreciate some of the deeper considerations, notwithstanding the awful loss of life, the beneficent care of the Good God was plainly Manifest.

In the present transitional stage of Chinas political life almost anything is possible. The most conspicuous elements point towards progress. Continued quiet developement is the best we know how to desire. The Gospel not only has free course but to a degree is welcomed. God is doing all He can for China. Are we?

William B. Stalk

Among the subjects of the lectures have been astronomy, chemistry with experiments, physical geography, the boy scouts, plague conditions at Ma-kia by medical students who were eyewitnesses, testing drinking water, representative government for China, observations of English life from eight years residence in London, present obstacles to Chinese progress, farming in many lands, English universities, New China, Christopher Columbus, proper food, and a concert by Sir Robert Bredons band.

Our native pastors and many of the leaders in the church were inconvenienced when plague was threatening. All of our churches and stations were informed as to the best methods of prevention and the necessity for strict quarantine. Twenty thousand copies of an illustrated tract prepared by Dr Ingram were freely distributed.

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Annual Report - 1911

Leaving station

Rec'd JUL 26 1911

Personelle.

The Peking station has been greatly enriched the past year by the return of Mrs Ament, and by the coming of Mrs H.S. Martin . Mrs A. has entered into all forms of Womans Workbrin and brought to each something which could only have been given by one who had learnedin the school of sorrow ,and who already knew the parish intimately . Mrs Martin ,in the midst of engressing home cares has been a diligent and successful student and already is able to aid in many ways . Mrs Stelle has kept the oversight of Kindergarten and other work for children and with Miss Vanderslices efficient aid there has been steady advance in these lines . The Mothers meetings and all the church work has/have felt her touch and the coming of little Charles increased our joys . Mrs Goodrich beside her large work in the Theological College and W.C.T.U. organization,was with us on social occasions to meet Chinese friends and gave a number of lectures to women . When she left in February for furlough it was with the hope that on her return she may be in our own compound ,and enter more fully into station work ,than has been possible while they have been in the distant compound . Mrs Wilder has been at the same remove ,and with the care of her chil dren had less freedom for work here than Mrs G. ,but she too has taken her share in the lectures for women and her presence in the city is a source of added strength to the sta tion. Mrs Young has taught singing in the North School and to the boys at TengShihKou and looked after some accident cases in her husbands absence ,to the great relief of the sufferers . The ladies in the School ,whose main work will be reported there have been most helpful in S.S.chools and social efforts .Miss Payne especially has tried to make the acquaintance of the parents of her day school pupils and been successful in getting into pleasant relations with many who are not connected with the church.

Miss Russell and Miss Porter have given their whole time to thabers of various kinds among the women in city and country .

The health of the band of workers has been generally good and there have been few inter ruptions in regular work occasioned by illness ,although many occasions when the risk to the weary laborer of carrying out her plans have given her associate anxiety .

The "Good hand of the Lord "Has been "Upon us " ,though a year of ever increasing exactions because of the enlarged opportunities in almost every direction.

Bible Women

Nine Bible Women have been in employ ,during the year . They differ greatly in gifts and graces ,but each has done faithfully according to her measure of power ,and some of them grown and developed by the carrying of larger responsibilities .

Two have cared for little day schools for girls ,in addition to their other work and seen fruit in the bringing of some members of heathen families to the truth. The widow of Pastor Hung has been moved to a new station during the year and now has an earnest call from a larger parish to go to their aid.

Touring

During the past year the entire field has been visited once by a missionary and the nearer stations have had regular monthly or bi monthly visits . As in past years we have been quite unable to meet the needs of our large parish . The city Bibl women are even less able than the foreigners to go out into the country fields ,and the need of more laborers ,especially of some one who shall make this her main work , is increasingly pressing . It needs the time and devotion of a strong young woman , and unless this need is soon supplied much of that which has been done in the past will be lost for lack of nurture.

Station Classes

Two country station classes ,taught by Bible Women ,and examined and aided by Miss Russell have been held during the year with encouraging results . The lower class in the Bible School is composed of women who more naturally belong in Station cl classes ,but as there is opportunity to teach them in connection with the more advanced pupils ,for the sake of economy of forces we receive them with the others .

Sunday Schools

The advance in this department is one of the marked features of our parish year . Here as no where else the teachers of Academy and College ,as well as some of the pupils are free to aid ,and their efforts are bringing new life into the long establish ed schools as well as opening new ones . Miss Miner has a Bible Class ot teachers from Christian and government schoolswhich is composed of thoughtful young women of more or less disciplined minds . An opportunity for reachingthose who are leaders in the educat ional lines such as has never before been given a Christian teacher in our circle . From fifty to one hundred children gather in our front chapel from week to week under Miss Meades care . Miss Vandrslice has a company of church Children in the Parish house while their mothers attend morning service . Miss Payne goes with a band of school girl teachers to meetfrom one hundred to a hundred and sixty children from the neighborhood of the North church AT the same hour in the afternoon Miss Miner and Miss Vanderslice go outside the Chihua Men ,to our most recently opened center for work to follow up /al so with aband of pupils assistants ,the opportunity secured by recent preaching done at one of the great Fairs ,where many acquaintances were made and the neighboring women and children interested to desire further instruction. , We hope to place a Bible Woman there and open a little dayschool.

Lectures for Women

The fruit of the years of this form of effort begins to show in women brough into the church ,as well as in a largely increased circle of acquaintance throughout this part of the city. We thus have access to hundreds whom but for this means of appro ch we might never have known . This year we have openly announced that three of the six monthly lectures would be on distinctively religious subjects . We have no few lis teners on those days than on those given to secular topics and the women ,who do most o this work are greatly encouraged/

In the autumn representatives from the five missions working in Peking came together in the newly opened "Hall of Enlightenment" to arrange for a series of lectures to be given in different parts of thecity . Twelve places on principal streets at various mission chapels were selected and in these fifty lectures upon themes of especial inter est to women have been given . These have brought great numbers of women into touch wit the Christian Church and proved already feeders to the Sabbath and other services.

Social Work. in connection with "Hall of Enlightenment"

Miss Russell ,in whose warm heart and wise head the plan for this was formed says of it " The past year we have opened a Social Hall for women ,where we hope more and more to meet their true needs. As Christian workers we have a duty in teaching them how to " " Tean -work ,how to cooperate in efforts for individual and city improvement. Our Hall has met a need of which we have been conscious for years . It gives place for the recep tion of Chinese ladies for consultation and planning as well as for social occasions. Already five interesting ladies are studying in our afternoon classes. Apleasant reception was given for the ladies of the American Indemnity School ,to meet teachers from Government ,private and Christian institutions. And Another oscasion of peculiar intersat was a gathering of the Anti Cigarette Society when representatives from twenty one schools came together for a lecture and social."

Tent Preaching at Fairs

Another and most hopeful new work Union the last year has been the preaching at the great Fairs held in the spring and early summer outside the city on its four sides . A large tent was put up for the men and near it a mat peng or shed for the women . This gave better ventilation than the tent and at each of the fairs hundreds of women came in day after day . Each mission had its especial days when its workers were responsible for keeping several speakers there ,not only to preach ,but to meet and make acquaintance with the women and invite them to come to the chapels and churches nearest to their homes Our Bible Women were indefatigablein their efforts ,greatly encouraged by the response which they found and eager to follow up some of the openings to homes and hearts which were gained. At the Fair at the west ,Christian workers were housed at night at the great Manchu Barracks and thus for the first time opportunity was given for evening work with rooms and courts full of quiet orderly listeners .This was a quarter in which a few years ago no Christian could hope to be free from insult ,if indeed any would have been allowed to lodge there.The contrast in public sentiment toward the Truth and its follower was strikingly manifest . The missionary ladies went to each Fair as they were able ,thos who could not get away during the week taking some Sunday time for it . All Chinese and foreognars alike were saddened by the smallness of our strength and numbers compared with our opportunities. .

Educational Work

Bible School . The year brought no especially new features in

Each year finds

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teachers as those who are already ,or are to be leaders in the Christian church . Last autumn we had with us two women ,long wives of helpers who had never been away from their home region ,nor had any such associations as surrounded them here . It was delightful to see the response of the younger and brighter one to every help ful suggestion . The elder,of dull mind ,had a new vision of the possibilities of e even such as she . To our great regret they were obliged to return to their homes at the N.Y. time and with the fear of Plague throughout this region we could not in vite them to return . The number of pupils was small the second term on this account and many of our plans for them had to be laid aside . In all about thirty studied with us during the two sessions . They were from three provinces and three missions ,al though far the larger proportion were our own church and largely from the Peking field.

Day Schools

The Emily Ament Memorial School has been under the care of Mrs A. since her ret urn ,She has been assisted by Miss Payne in its reorganization and the effort to bring it in line with the other grades of work . Its young teachers have made real advance i in methods and show ahearty personal interest in adapting themselves to the new standards which is most hopeful . Indeed in all respects the year has been the best of the life of this promising intermediate school . Its accommodations are so restricted that it has been obliged to refuse many applicants from the neighdorhood and from another mission . Room must be added for the primary Department and another dormitory ,laundry and bath room . These it is hoped may be provided this summer that with the autumn numbers may be increased . A newly enlarged picture of little Emily was brought from the U.S. and hung in the schoolroom ,the story of her loving interest in the earlier pupils told to those of today//~~and~~ Thus the links with the past are to be kept in mind and her brief beautiful life made an inspiration to these who need such examples and incentives as they prepare for service .

The record for I9Io was

No of pupils ~~#~~ 34. Paid for tuition $60 Paid by foreign friends $ 4o. An encouraging effort at self support on the part of many.

Of these pupils sixteen were boarders and twenty day scholars . The 34 including only those in school before Jany I9II .

The South Church Girls Day School//

This school has arrived at the dignity of a name of its own during the past year and is now know as the Pei Yuan (Nourish Source) Girls lower School . It will also graduate its first class ,with proper seremony and diplomas the coming summer.

Its teachers have been three young mothers all graduates of Bridgman School or Academy who have each given such time as she could from home cares to its instruction .Under Miss Paynes most watchful and enthusiastic superintendence these teachers have grown in the quality of their work and in their own estimate of its importance and the effect has been very manifest in their pupils . ~~The~~ Ten girls in the upper grades and more than one half of those in the Primary come from non-christian homes . One little boy was with

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us more than a year before his parents would allow him to come to Sunday school ,and another was not permitted to study the Christian books .Yet most even of these parents are very cordial when we call at their homes and proud when their children can sing the Christian hymns . The whole number enrolled for the year has been seventy six and the average attendance fifty in the two departments .

Such a resume of a stations work gives but the skeleton outline . To add the incidents and experiences which redeem it from routine and fill each day with vivid interest would consume time which we must not take ,but we want to emphasize the fact ,made so clear by the facts presented ,that our Peking parish ,city and country ,has almost unlimited possibilities ,and immediate opportunities which our present force for Womans Work is quite unable to meet . The only workers distinctively set apart for such service are those whose vigor has been spent in long years of labor ,not one of t them is in strong health and we have no younger associates dedicated to this line of work .

For the Station Mary H. Porter

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For Mrs Blakeney Mary E. Taylor

It is in the other grades of work that teachers have made real advance in methods and show sheerly personal interest in adapting themselves to the new standards which is most hopeful. Indeed in all respects the year has been the best of the life of this promising intermediate school. Its accommodations are so restricted that it has been obliged to refuse many applicants from the neighborhood and from another mission. Room must be added for the primary Department and another dormitory, laundry and bath room. There is hope may be provided this summer that with the autumn numbers may be increased. A newly enlarged picture of Little Emily was brought from the U.S. and hung in the schoolroom, the story of her loving interest in the earlier pupils told to those of today. Thus the links with the past are to be kept in mind and her brief consecrated life made an inspiration to those who need such examples and incentives

The Tsinan Girls' School

The Tsinan Girls' School has been under the care of Miss Taylor yet

Tsinan, 1916-1917

Mrs. Blakeney

Miss Taylor

In case this community ~~xxxxxx~~ fails to respond are we prepared to refuse to place to place a regular worker there on the ground that our work of Evangelization is completed. Such a scheme would mean dividing our work up into two classes, Pastoral and Evangelistic. We would consider as doing Pastoral work all who had been called by these local communities; and as Evangelists those who are doing itinerating work under the direction of the Mission. It was the mind of the Committee that American Board appropriations should not be used in furnishing Christian communities with regular places of worship, confining our expenditures along this line to the rental of street chapels.

So as to discuss the proposition more definitely I will take Paotingfu Station. In conference with the Presbyterian Mission we are responsible for the southern part of the City and all south of the large roads running east and west. This comprises the following Districts, as per a map left by Mr. Aiken, entitled:-"Mission field, Paofu Station, American Board".

Ching Yuan Hsien, (including our part of Paotingfu city).

Wan Hsien (part)	60 li	West	T'ang Hsien	100 li	West
Ch'u Hsien	160	S.W.	Wang Tu	70	S.W. (R.R.)
An Chow (adjoining Ch'ing Yuan		E	Kao Yang	60	S.E.
Jen Ch'iu	120	E	Li Hsien	90	S.S.E
Hsü Ning	120	S.E.	Po Yeh	100	S
Ting Chow	150	S.W. (R.R.)	Hsin Le	200	S.W. (R.R.)
Cheng Ting Fu	300	" "	Kao Cheng	340	"
Luan Ch'eng	400	" "	Kao I	450	" "
Chao Chow	400	" "	Chin Chow	300	S
Wu Chi	250	S	Shen Chai	250	S
Shu Lu	300	S	Shen Chow	275	S.S.W
An P'ing	200	S	Jao Yang	130	S.E
Wu Ch'iang	275	S.E.	Wan Ch'eng	400	S.W.

Without stopping to discuss the merits or demerits of the policy, the fact is that we do not have a single center in any of these 26 District cities outside of Paotingfu. No other Mission is making any effort to work these districts. In Chengtingfu there is the "Apostolic Faith Mission" - allied to the "Tongues" movement - but I do not believe we need to seriously consider them in our plans.

It is only at isolated points, scattered all over this field that we have work. As indicated we have no centers in any District cities In my opinion we should make an effort to occupy the more srategic of these centers as soon as possible but in doing so we want to conserve the work already done. In ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ the above territory there are several center which might be developed along the lines I have indicated. Take the most distant part of our field known as the Chao Chow district we have one place where within a radius of 30 li there are over 100 Christians living principally in 4 villages, but in three different Hsiens. Previous to the recent upheavel in the Station this place was provided ~~for~~ with a Teacher by the Native Church (Paofu) but since I came there has been no stated helper. From what I can gather these people are well off and able to support a helper. They have been paying all extra charges such as transportation, meeting-places etc. At one village they have a five chien chapel with residence for preacher. At another place they have land for to build a chapel on, at another place they have the site and a large proportion of the materials for building a chapel already on hand, so that they are doing something, but they could well do more.

To this district I would say:- The Mission will not any long-er consider sending a man to do pastoral work among you, but if you four villages can agree to call a man, approved by the Station I Shih Hui we will make a grant in aid for your work, Say;

For the first three years 2/3 of the salary,
" " next four years ½ " " "
" " " three " ¼ " " "

after which time the Mission will withdraw all support.

Committee on Salaries.

In case this community ~~xxxxxx~~ fails to respond are we prepared to devote to place to place a regular worker there on the ground that our work of Evangelization is completed. Such a scheme would mean dividing our work up into two classes, Pastoral and Evangelistic. We would consider as doing Pastoral work all who had been called by these local communities; and as Evangelists those who are doing itinerating work under the direction of the Mission. It was the mind of the Committee that American Board appropriations should not be used in furnishing Christian communities with regular places of worship, confining our expenditures along this line to the rental of street chapels.

So as to discuss the proposition more definitely I will take Pochingfu Station. In conference with the Presbyterian Mission we are responsible for the southern part of the City and all south of the large roads running east and west. This comprises the following Districts, as per a map left by Mr. Aiken, entitled:-"Mission field, Pochu Station, American Board".

Ching Yuen Hsien, (including our part of Pochingfu city).

Wan Hsien (part)	60 li	West		T'ang Hsien	100 li	West	
Ch'u Hsien	160	S.W.		Wang Tu	70	S.W.	(H.H.)
An Chow (adjoining Ch'ing Yuan D				Kao Yang	60	S.E.	
Lan Ch'u	120	E		Li Hsien	90	S.S.E	
Hsi Ming	120	S.E.		Po Yen	100	S	
Ting Chow	160	S.W.	(H.H.)	Hsin Le	200	S.W.	(H.H.)
Cheng Ting Fu	300	"	"	Kao Cheng	240	"	
Luan Ch'eng	400	"	"	Kao I	450	"	"
Chao Chow	400	"	"	Chin Chow	300	S	
Wu Chi	250	S		Shen Chai	250	S	
Shu Lu	300	S		Shen Chow	275	S.S.W	
An P'ing	200	S		Tao Yang	150	S.E	
Wu Ch'iang	275	S.E.		Wan Ch'eng	400	S.W.	

Without stopping to discuss the merits or demerits of the policy, the fact is that we do not have a single center in any of these 26 District cities outside of Pochingfu. No other Mission is making any effort to work these districts. In Chengtingfu there is the "Apostolic Faith Mission" - allied to the "Tongues" movement - but I do not believe we need to seriously consider them in our plans.

It is only at isolated points, scattered all over this field that we have work. As indicated we have no centers in any District cities In my opinion we should make an effort to occupy the more strategic of these centers as soon as possible but in doing so we want to conserve the work already done. In ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ the above territory there are several centers which might be developed along the lines I have indicated. Take the most distant part of our field known as the Chao Chow district we have one place where within a radius of 20 li there are over 100 Christians living principally in 4 villages, but in three different Hsiens. Previous to the recent upheaval in the Station this place was provided ~~xxx~~ with a Teacher by the native Church (Pacfu) but since I came there has been no stated helper. From what I can gather these people are well off and able to support a helper. They have been paying all extra charges such as transportation, meeting-places etc. At one village they have a five chien chapel with residence for preacher. At another place they have land for to build a chapel on, at another place they have the site and a large proportion of the materials for building a chapel already on hand, so that they are doing something, but they could well do more.

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For the first three years 2/3 of the salary,
" " next four years 1/2 " " "
" " " three " " " "

after which time the Mission will withdraw all support.

Other districts might be dealt with on a basis proportionate to their abilities and stage of advancement.

I expect the Paotingfu Church will be free of debt sometime this year, existing conditions have delayed them considerably. After this they should be able to support their own Pastor, at least. Ti Ch'uan in the Po Yeh district is also another center which can be developed with some help They have a Church accomodating 200 and also a Boys' school which will accom odate 25 with some buildings for a Teacher. We are providing them with a Teacher this year all other expenses in a school of 20 being met locally. In this district within a dadius of 30 li there are also over 100 members. This has been a hard year with them, owing to floods and "Ni Chung"(~~[illegible]~~ Other districts vary in their stage of development.

Any such scheme raises many questions, many difficulties, which like the salary question we have little hope of legislating on in a way that will be satisfactory to the Chinese, independent of their co-operation and help. We may evolve a scheme that in itself is perfect, but unless in commands the sympathy and support of our leading men it is doomed to failure. Further, is not our great object to try in some way to bring home to the Chinese their responsibility, for this work which is theirs, and even now dependent on them. With the development of the new Government, may this not be a physcological time forus to appeal to their loyalty in the support of the Chinese Church and in the furtherance of efforts looking to making it more definitely a self-supporting, self-propagating and self-governing institution, and incidentally get them interested in obtaining the greatest possible results from the Board's appropriation rather than trying to obtain the largest possible salary.

To this end we have the proposal which was approved, to call for a representative committee of our leading Chinese to confer with us before we present our report to the Mission. Shall we ask for such a conference before the Chinese Mission Meeting or at that time. If it were feasibl to have it before, I think there are ways in which it might be more effective and we would accomplish more. A conference held at M.Mtg.time will be subject to a wider and more conflicting influence that if we could obtain a delegated conference for that purpose alone, say of one delegate from each Station.

However before deciding the time it will be necessary that we have something definite in our own minds as to what kind of a scheme we are prepared to support. In the above I have simply tried to put in writing some of the ideas brought out in our meeting, and to add a few suggestions that have come to me as possible in connection with our work here. Would any such scheme be practical in other Stations, or is there anything more definite in the minds of the other members of the Committee. I have not touched on the possibilities of using Medical graduates as auxilary helpers in our work of Evangelism. Can the Committee give this matter of self-support a little time and each member give expression to their views. This is a time of change, and if we are going to adopt any new policy there certainly never was a time more auspicious than the present, nor a time when we are more likely to find the Chinese respondent.

Yours Etc.

James H. McCann.

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Yours &c.

James H. McCann.

Chuan Chow
Nov. 7th 1911
Feb. 19/12

C'T MAY 2 1912

SCHEDULE OF SALARIES OF DIFFERENT MISSIONS.

Proposed Schedule for Am. Board

	Am. Pres. Mission 1 to 3 yrs	4 to 7 yrs	7 yrs and after	M.E.M. Married	Single	L.M.S. Probation	after	Episcopal	Catechists	1-3 yrs	4-7 yrs	7 yrs & after
ass I. raduates in Arts d Theology or ts and Medicine	$25.	$28.	$32.			$17.	$19.	$20.	$12. to $18.	$17.	$19.	$21
Elders				$30.	$24.			No Graduate men employed. No Children's allowance. No fixed schedule. Each case decided on its merit				
Deacons				24.	20							
On Trial				20.	18.							
Local Preachers				18.	16.							
ass II. raduates in Arts. r Academy & Theol.	$18.	$21.	$25			$15.	$17.			$14.	$16.	$18
ass III. rd uates in Spec. heol. course with	$16.	$18.	$20.							$12.	$13.	$15
ass IV. raduates in spec. heol. course ithout above.	$14.	$15.	$16.			$10.	$12.			$10.	$11.	$13.
ass V. raduates in Academy or with Chinese degree.	$12.	$13.	$14.			$8.	$10.			$8.	$9.	$10
Elders				$20.	$16.							
Deacons				15.	13							
On Trial				13.	10							
Local Preachers				10.	8.							
ildren.												
1 to 7 years						$.75				$.75		
7 " 14 "						1.00				1.00		
14 " 21 "						1.50				1.50		
Under Intermediate grade				$.50								
In intermediate schools				1.00								
In Prep. & College				2.00								

Presbyterians have a Childrens' allowance about same as L.M.S.

Presbyterian Mission deducts 20% for unmarried men and women. These figures are said to be the Maximum, but it seems that in all Missions there are exceptions. Houses are supplied by the Pres. Mission and I think by other Missions.

In regard to our own Mission it is proposed to not grant an allowance if kept out of school without valid reason.

It is also recommended that at the end of each term of service the engagement is ended unless definitely renewed. This makes the elimination of undesirable men an automatic arrangment.

It is also suggested that when a schedule is adopted any salary in excess of the schedule has to secure the approval of the C.A.I.

Vacation terms should also be limited for all under Mission employ.

E. & O.

Overseas Salaries Committee

Schedule of Salaries of Different Missions

| | | |

OCT 30 1912

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REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE for the year ending June 30 1912.

The business part of the publication committee's work was at rather loose ends last year but was not turned over to Mr. Ebelling as planned owing to his prospective departure for the United States. Our books are handled now only by the Presbyterian Press, Methodist Publishing House, Union Business Agency Tientsin, and the two bookstores at Teng Shih K'ou Peking. With these a balance of both books and cash is to be made annually or semiannually and there is little danger of loss. The Shanghai houses formerly did not give a book balance which was a source of possible error and loss. We have not yet however been able to take full account of stock in hand at all these places at once. There has been but one new publication, Dr. Sheffield's Psychology, printed in the College Press.

Reprints have issued as follows, Sheffield's Theology 500 copies Staff notation Hymnal, 1500 copies, History of China 1000 copies only (hoping that before another reprint is necessary the history will be brought down through the Ch'ing Dynasty by its author).

Chapin's Geography had not been revised for ten years and has now been brought down to date. Mr. Sun of the College faculty did the preliminary work marking all passages that needed revision that he was unable to make so that two weeks work by Mr. Wilder and his teacher have put it in shape for the printers. The edition of 10,000 copies issued in 1904 will be exhausted before the end of the year and we hope the new edition will be out by that time.

The hymn book account is still kept separate and is still supported by the other book account. These accounts are both kept by the Mission Treasurer whose books as audited in July, now show the following:-

Hymn book Account Dr.

1911	Debit balance	Gold $770.67
	Payments to College Press and Yokohama Bunsha	854.70
		$1625.37

Cr.

	By Receipts	$ 584.86
	Debit Balance	1040.51
		$1625.37

Since this balance was made the 1500 Hymnals have been paid for Yen 550 and receipts have amounted to some $200 gold so that the balance now is about the same as at the end of June.

Publication Committee Account, Dr

1911	To Bills paid to College Press (mainly)	$ 337.36
	To Balance in hand	1229.29
		$1566.65

Cr

1911	By Balance	$ 851.81
	By Sales	714.84
		$1566.65

Deducting the debit balance on the Hymnbook account from the credit balance on the Publication Fund account we have a net credit balance of $ 188.78 in hand.

$1229.29
1040.51
$188.78

Respectfully submitted

Geo. D. Wilder

Publication Committee Report
1911-1912
North China
For the Board of Directors.

APR 3 1912

3a

REPORT OF THE NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
Feb., 1911-- Jan., 1912

Beginning in the midst of plague, and closing in the midst of revolution, the year's work, in its main portion, was not marked by extraordinary features, and met with at least the usual number of successes When the work of the year began on Feb. 14 many students were not able to return on account of the danger of the plague, and a number upon their arrival in Tungchou, were placed in quarantine for a week. In spite of this irregularity at the beginning, the spring term was unusually successful, and closed on June 14 with a very pleasant lawn social in which students and teachers participated.

The autumn term began on Sept. 7 and continued until Jan. 18. The latter half of the term was somewhat disturbed by the vicissitudes of the revolution. Some account of the conditions of the last few months and the untoward event which brought the term's work to a sudden close will be given in a later paragraph.

Administration and Discipline

In the report last year mention was made of a "Demerit System" which the Faculty had decided to introduce. For the infraction of any one of the regulations of the College one or more demerit marks are recorded in the principal's office, and the number of marks the students receive is posted at the close of each term. If any student accumulates ten marks he is suspended for one year. This system has been in operation throughout the year and has unquestionably been of value in dealing with minor offences.

The regulation of the boarding department of a school always presents difficulties, and it will be remembered that the serious trouble which our College passed thro last year started in the dining room. This being the case it was a great relief when the Faculty, soon after the beginning of the spring term, persuaded the students to undertake the management of their own boarding department. After a month of experiment the plan proved satisfactory to both students and Faculty and has been in successful operation throughout the year.

We have often noticed the tenacity of purpose with which our students cling to the college course, and fresh evidence of this was seen again in the autumn when four more students from among the few who did not return after the disturbance of Nov. 1910, confessed their wrongdoing and returned to their studies. After this lapse of time, in reckoning up our losses due to that disturbance, we find that only four students were permanently lost to the college.

The Faculty

No change was made in the teaching staff until the end of the spring term, at which time Mr. Ebeling retired from the English department. During the autumn term no special teacher for English could be secured and the English classes were taught temporarily by teachers of other departments, with assistance from Mrs. Corbett and Mrs. Galt.

At the close of the spring term Mr. Ch'en, who had corrected the students' wen-li essays, also retired, and in the autumn his place was taken by Mr. Yin Hua Ch'eng of Paotingfu. Mr. Yin has the Chü-jen degree, and was secured as the result of an effort find a high-grade teacher who would help tone up the work in the Chinese classics. We hope that this department can be still further strengthened in the future.

We regret to report that as the year closes the necessities of the woman's work of the Tungchou station lead Miss Andrews to withdraw from her place as teacher of the Bible in the College. Her strong Christian character her long experience and efficiency as a teacher of the Bible, and her profound interest in the College and all its students, have created for her a place of abiding influence in the hearst of all who have come into contact with her. She will be greatly missed in the class-room, in the religious meetings, and in the counsels of the

Faculty. In view of this loss to our teaching staff we have added another Chinese teacher, Mr. Tsui Yueh, a graduate of College and theological Seminary, for many years a successful teacher in a boys' school at Paotingfu. Mr. Ts'ui's long experience and excellent record give promise that he will be a valuable addition to the Faculty.

For more than six months we have been negotiating for a teacher for the English department. Thus far we have not found a permanent teacher, bur we consider ourselves fortunate in securing Mr. C. B. Malone, of the Ching Hua College for the spring term.

The Students

The enrollment for the past term, which differed but slightly from the spring, was as follows: seniors, 22; juniors, 23; sophomores, 22; freshmen, 24. This gives a total of 91 in the College, of which 59 came from the stations of the North China Mission of the American Board 13 from the London Mission, 10 from the Presbyterian Mission, and 6 from the Shansi Mission of the American Board. The two classes of the Preparatory School still connected with the College enrolled 23 and 22 students respectively, making a total of 141 in the institution. The senior class which has just graduated is the largest in the history of the College.

The student activities during the last year have followed for the most part the paths marked out in former years. The Young Men's Christian Association was in excellent condition until near the close of the year, and took a larger share than heretofore in organizing and directing the Bible study of the students. Affiliated with it is the Student Volunteer Band which added some new names to its enrollment from the class entering college in the spring. During the past year or so the students have been realizing that attendance at the meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association was purely voluntary, and accordingly the attendance has diminished somewhat, as we believe, purely from this reason, and not because of a lessening interest in the work of the Association as such. During the last months of the year the attention of the students was focused on the great events of the revolution, and when in December the time came to elect the new officers of the Association, the two-thirds of the membership necessary to elect were not present. Some of the leaders became discouraged at this and a vote was taken to the effect that the management of the Association be passed over into the hands of the Faculty. Of course the Faculty did not consider it wise to accept this vote at its face value, but appointed a committee to confer with the Association leaders, and means were soon found for assisting the prostrate organization to its feet and starting it on its way with new vigor. Notwithstanding this temporary lapse of interest in the Association, the meetings of the Week of Prayer seemed to arouse more than usual interest.

The Students' Literary Societies have carried on their work as usual, except that during the second term the student body was divided into three groups instead of two, in order that each student might take part on the programs more frequently. The rise and growth of the revolutionary movement furnished the societies with weighty themes of vital interest, and stimulated the students to eloquence as fiery as that of William Pitt or Patrick Henry. In some cases the vehemence of the speakers had to be curbed by the teachers' criticisms. It was indeed a test of patience for some of our hot-headed young revolutionaries to sit supinely by while young men in the south seemed to be accomplishing so much for the popular cause.

The absorption of the students' attention in the events of the revolution, which we have already seen was somewhat detrimental to the students' religious interests, interfered far more completely with their athletic activities. Contests being arranged for at the time the revolution broke out had to be abandoned, and the excellent athletic grounds

belonging to the college were for weeks almost deserted. The students seemed to lose their power of initiative in all special activities, and only devoted themselves, and that with attention somewhat impaired, to the regular tasks assigned by the Faculty.

Course of Study

According to the plan reported a year ago three elective studies were offered the senior class at the beginning of the year, as follows: Organic Chemistry, taught by Mr. Biggin; History and Principles of Education, taught by Mr. Porter; and Comparative Religion, offered by Mr. Galt and Mr. Kuan. Only one student elected the last course so no class was formed. Of the two other courses Organic Chemistry was elected by 4 students, and Education by 3 students. This beginning of an elective system is considered a success and the same courses will be offered the coming year.

Steps have also been taken to establish a special one-year course, primarily for college graduates, in the Principles and Methods of Education, according to the plan approved by the Board of Managers a year ago. A Bulletin, in English and Chinese, has been issued, describing the proposed course and giving general information. It was our plan to begin this work the coming spring term, but on account of political uncertainties the organization of the class will doubtless be postponed until the autumn. We hope this matter need not be unduly delayed, for the special training of teachers is a work which has already been too long neglected.

Library

A new card catalogue of the library, according to the Dewey Decimal System, has been brought near enough to completion to permit the rearrangement of the books, making them more accessible to teachers and students. A satisfactory Librarian has at last been secured, and a plan for lending books to students is in successful operation. During the year about fifty new books, Chinese and English, have been added to the Library. A Mr. Wen, son of a former friend of the College, presented to the library nearly a hundred volumes which will be placed upon the shelves as soon as they are properly classified. Mrs. Sheffield also donated a copy of the large "Standard Dictionary of the English Language". A set of the new Encyclopaedia Brittanica has been purchased by the Secretaries of the American Board with the income of the Endowment Fund for Higher Education and sent out to the College. We are sincerely grateful for these gifts and hope that means may be found for continually augmenting the library and adding to its usefulness.

Special Events

The year has brought a number of special events which it is worth while to chronicle.

On March 3rd Dr. Gibb, of the Union Medical College, gave a very interesting lecture on the plague in Manchuria and the measures adopted to combat it.

On May 1st the Rev. Mr. Craighead gave an entertaining lecture on the Passion Play at Oberammergau.

On May 13th the athletic team of the College won first place in the athletic contests at Tientsin arranged by the Young Men's Christian Association and the Government Schools. On the following Monday evening the College celebrated the event at Tungchou, inviting in from the city the brass band of General Chinag Kuei T'i for the occasion.

On the 23rd of the same month the College Glee Club gave a concert in the church to which the teachers and students of the various schools in Tungchou were specially invited. The invitation was cordially accepted and the occasion brought us into pleasant contact with the schools of the city.

Coming to the autumn term, Confucius' Birthday, falling this year on Oct. 10, was celebrated with suitable exercises, the chief speakers being Mr. Fei Ch'i Hao and Mr. Chu-Ko. The occasion brought us again

into contact with the teachers and students of schools in the city, many of whom responded to our invitation to be present.

On Oct. 24th it was our good fortune to listen to a lecture of unusual interest. Mr. Robertson of the Young Men's Christian Associatio had come to Peking bringing with him much interesting apparatus designed to illustrate a lecture on the gyroscope. The unexpected outbreak of the revolution made it impossible to secure the desired audience in Peking and Mr. Robertson very kindly offered to come to Tungchou instead. The lecture was highly entertaining and instructive and much enjoyed by the audience.

About the middle of the autumn the Faculty decided upon a course of lectures to be given, one each month, by members of the Faculty. It was voted that the first one should be given by the Principal. The date chosen was Dec. 14th, and the subject, "The Relation of Science to Religious Faith", a subject which grew out of the lecturer's classroom work in apologetics with the junior class. The second lecture of the course was to be given in January, but on account of the disturbed conditions the plan could not be carried out.

The Revolution and the Close of the Term

As has already been stated when the revolution broke out in the middle of the autumn it absorbed the anxious attention of our students. The local conditions in Tungchou closely reflected those in Peking, and when panic prevailed in the latter city about the first of November, Tungchou was so much agitated that many of the students were filled with fear and thought that college should be dismissed. The Faculty however took no such view of the situation, but decided to grant leave of absence to students who desired to return to their homes. Less that a score took advantage of this opportunity to leave and nearly all of these returned after longer or shorter periods of absence.

Following the earlier weeks of excitement quieter conditions prevailed, and we had hope of completing the term's work without interruption, when a sudden turn in events led the Faculty to dismiss college abruptly on January 10th. On Sunday, January 7th, Ts'ai Te Ch'en, a native of Hupei, one of the students of the freshman class, was granted leave of absence for two days to go to his home in Peking. Shortly after he went away certain suspicious circumstances came to light which led the Faculty, at its regular meeting on Thursday, to suspend this student from college. During these days the College was full of rumors of impending danger, and many students were much agitated. But careful inquiries brought to light no tangible evidences of danger, and the students were kept steadily at their work.

On Tuesday Jan. 18th a messenger arrived from General Chinag Kuei T'i's yamen in the city bearing the General's card and a brief note saying that a young man, Ts'ai Te Ch'en, had been arrested that morning near Tungchou in company with a few deserted soldiers, and inquiring if the young man was a student in the College. The messenger stated that the General was to arrive from Peking the next morning. Hearing this I agreed to go into the city the next morning to investigate the matter. The next morning the General arrived and I asked Mr. Corbett to accompany me into the city to see him. The subordinate military official who had caused the arrest and the Chou official were present at the meeting. The officials had collected what seemed indisputable evidence that the men arrested were plotting the assassination of the officials in the city and the mutiny of the troops, and that the young man Ts'ai Te Ch'en was the leader of the group. We plead with them to save his life, urging his youthfulness and inexperience, but it was of no avail in view of the evidence collected. It seemed both unwise and impossible to interfere with the officials in what was to them the plain course of proceedure. The fact that the arrest had followed immediately upon the attempted

assassination of Premier Wuan inPeking added much to the seriousness of the case. The officials' decision was soon reched and Ts'ai Te Ch'en and his associates were decapitated shortly after noon the same day.

Following at once upon our return from the city a Faculty meeting was held and the facts of the case reported. It was the general opinion that college work should continue, but that a careful statement of the case should be made to the students that afternoon. After this was done the students became filled with fear, and during the hours which elapsed before the regular meeting of the Faculty the following day many representations were made by the students with the appeal that college work be dismissed. The Faculty, after full discussion, adopted this same view, not so much from the apprehension of any overt danger as from the apparent impossibility of allaying the panic which had arisen among the students. Accordingly college was at once dismissed and the students were urged to go to their homes without delay. As affording further comfort and protection to the students the Faculty voted that some foreigner should be sent with each group of students as far as their Mission stations, so that the groups of queue-less young men, travelling by rail, might not meet difficulties with government soldiers or detectives. This plan was carried out and within two days the college halls were quite deserted.

Thus our year's work was brought to an abrupt close without final reviews, examinations or graduating exercises. The Faculty voted that, in the case of the senior class, the daily grades should be accepted as the term marks, and that upon this basis diplomas should be sent to all entitled to receive them without re-assembling the class for any special exercises. In the case of the other classes the Faculty hopes to arrange for reviews and examinations on the present term's work at the beginning of the next term.

This in brief is the report of the year's work, and we are deeply grateful to the Heavenly Father, that thro the changing vicissitudes of plague and revolution, we have enjoyed so large a measure of peace, and were so nearly able to complete the work of the year. We cannot outline the events of the future, but we are profoundly convinced that, whatever the outcome of the present gigantic struggle of this long-slumbering Empire, the changes so rapidly taking place will bring magnificent new opportunities in our educational work, as in other departments of mission service.

Respectfully submitted,

Howard Galt

Tungchou, 3 February, 1912. Principal.

Note. At the meeting of the Board of Managers at which the above report was read, it was decided to spend the first month of the coming college term in reviews and examinations on the last term's work, to be followed by two months in extra-curriculum studies to be specially arranged for, leaving until the autumn the regular studies of the new school year. In this way the school year will be changed, in conformity with a similar change in the other Union Institutions, so that hereafter the close of the year will take place in June instead of the end of January as heretofore.

Report of Work done

Union College

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THE NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE.

Report for the Period From March to December, 1912.

I. General View of the Year's Work.

At the end of the printed form of our last year's report, sent out after the meeting of the Board of Managers, there was a note stating that the Board of Managers had decided that the first month of the spring term should be spent in reviews and examinations of the unfinished work of the preceding term, this to be followed by two months of extra-curriculum studies, specially arranged, leaving until the autumn the regular work of the new college year. By this plan the college year was to be changed, conforming to a similar change in the other Union institutions, so that thereafter the close of the college year would be in June instead of January.

On Feb. 29th, six days before the date fixed for the opening of the spring term, occurred the mutiny of the Chinese troops in Peking, and the unsettled conditions which followed led us to postpone the opening of the term until March 19th. The attendance during the spring term was better than we anticipated, only one or two of the students being absent.

The above mentioned decision of the Board of Managers was put into effect, and the first ~~two~~ weeks of the term were devoted to the completion of the work of the prededing term. A little more than four weeks were spent in review, and on April 22nd to 24th the examinations were held.

Pursuing further the plan adapted by the Board of managers, a schedule of special studies, outside of, or additional to the regular curriculum, was introduced after the examinations without any intermission. According to this plan, all classes were required to take eight hours per week in the study of English, and six hours per week in the study of Chinese. The remaining time of each class was filled in for each class by other subjects in such a way as not to interfere with the regular curriculum. The period covered by these special studies was from April 25th to June 14th, when the term closed. In spite of the irregular character of the work the students did their part in a very satisfactory way until within a few days of the close. At that time an agitation arose among the students and a petition was handed to the faculty requesting that all examinations in the special work be abolished. This request of the students seemed to have no basis except a general dislike of the examinations and a desire to be relieved of them. When the Faculty met to consider the matter it was discovered that deputations from the student body had previously interviewed the Chinese teachers with the purpose of securing from them promises to support the students' petition. In spite of the pressure thus brought to bear the Faculty did not yield to the students' request. When a committee of the faculty, pursuant to its vote, met the representatives of the students, refused their petition and explained the reasons therefor, the movement subsided and the examinations were held without difficulty.

Inasmuch as thework of the spring term was outside the regular curriculum, and therefore could not count in the work required for the regular college diploma, special lithographed certificates were prepared in such a way as to indicate the work done by each student and issued to all who completed the work.

Immediately following the close of the spring term the Y. M. C. A. Summer Conference for students was held at Wo Fu Ssu, west of Peking, and was attended by twenty of our students. The good derived by the students from the conference has been manifest in quickened spiritual lives and a keener interest in church and social service.

Before the spring term closed a number of older students, in whose hearts the fires of patiotism were burning, organized a lecture

band, the purpose of which was to spend the vacation travelling from place to place among the smaller cities of the province and lecturing to the people on the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship in a republic. The College Glee Club gave a concert in Peking to raise funds for the enterprise, but the funds received from this and other sources were sufficient to keep the band out for only two or three weeks. The members of the band are highly gratified at the cordial reception they everywhere met and the interest manifested, and much regret that the funds were insufficient to continue the work begun.

The autumn term was announced to begin on September 4th, and altho the troops of I Chün in Tungchou looted and burned the city only ten days before, there was no delay in opening the term. In accordance with the changes decidedupon last February this was the beginning of a new school year, and new students were matriculated as follows: Freshman 39, twenty five from our own academy and 14 from other schools; Senior Academy class 2; Junior Academy class 17; total from other schools, 33; making a total enrollment in the college of 106 and 38 in the Academy. The present Freshman class is much the largest we have ever had, and the attendance in the college has passed the one hundred mark the first time this term.

On October 10th, 11th and 12th the college suspended work in common with government schools and celebrated the first anniversary of the beginning of the Revulution. On the evening of the first day the students staged an amateur drama representing the early events of the Revolution. On the evening of the second day Rev. E. W. Twing of the International Reform Bureau delivered a lecture to which officials and scholars from the city were invited. Mr. Twing discussed in a very interesting manner topics connected with reform and patriotism and his words awakened a most enthusiastic response. The Taotai followed with an impromptu speech and his remarks, in which he touched upon the fundamentals of religion and civic righteousness, were enthusiastically applauded. On the third day the celebrations were completed by a baseball game between a team from Ching Hua College and our own, which resulted in an early victory for the visitors.

In December from the 12th to the 15th, the National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in Peking. The College Faculty decided that it was a rare opportunity for the students to receive spiritual inspiration and uplift and, in addition to the regular delegates from our Local Association, granted leave of absence to other students who wished to attend. Members of the College Glee Club had been asked to furnish special music, and altogether the number of our students who attended the convention was more than fifty. We regretted the consequent interruption of the regular college work but we feel that the new outlook upon China's needs, and the vision of Christian service which the young men gained, more than compensated for the loss of time in the classrooms.

The autumn term closed on Saturday, December 21st, and the holiday vacation is to last until Tuesday, January 7th.

II. The Teaching Staff.

Not long after the dismissal of college last January Mr. Biggin was compelled by the illness of his wife to return to England and was absent during the spring term. For a time we feared that he would not be able to return in the autumn, but fortunately Mrs. Biggin's health was so improved that they were able to return.

As reported last year Miss Andrews withdrew in the spring term from her place on the teaching staff in order to devote her time to Woman's work. Dr. Sheffield was released from work during the spring so that he might devote his whole time to translation work. During the spring and summer he experienced such further decline in health as to make it impossible for him to resume his work in the autumn, and with the deepest regret we are compelled to record that his long and successful career as a teacher and administrator has come to an end. One

evening in September Dr. Sheffield's condition became suddenly worse and later we recalled that in the morning of that very day he attended morning prayers at the college in response to an invitation and addressed the students briefly. He spoke in a voice that was weak and faltering. In the midst of profound silence and wrapped attention the students listen to catch every word of fatherly advice which fell from his lips, It was certainly fitting that those words, the last perhaps addressed by Dr. Sheffield to a public meeting, should have been spoken to the students of the college that owes so much to him.

The invalidism of Dr. Sheffield has necessitated also the withdrawal of Mrs. Sheffield from her place on the teaching staff. For twenty years and more she has given a foremost place to the interests of the college and not only has done faithful and efficient service in the classroom, but has added a penetrating vision and a sound judgment to the counsels of the Faculty.

Thus within a year have occurred the retirement of three veterans from the staff of teachers. It is our policy to strengthen the staff of Chinese teachers as rapidly as possible, but the number of highly qualified Chinese available is exceedingly small, and the foreign staff must receive additions very soon or the efficiency of our work will be impaired.

In view of Miss Andrews' withdrawal last spring Mr. Ts'ui was added to the Faculty and has taken up the work assigned to him in a satisfactory manner. At the close of the spring term Mr. Sun resigned (in order to enter the Pei Yang University in Tientsin for graduate study) and a classmate of his, Mr. Chao Hsiu Liang of T'ai An Fu, was secured in his place. He began work in the autumn and his teaching gives promise of success. One of our classical teachers, Mr. Yang Yun Chieh, who was becoming superannuated, retired at the close of the spring term, and Mr. Hsueh Shih Hung of Tungchou, a classical scholar with the Chu Jen degree and a teacher with wide experience, was secured in his place. As a teacher in English we were fortunate in securing for the spring term the services of Mr. C. B. Malone of Ching Hua College whose efficient work commended him highly to everyone. Beginning this autumn Mr. Ernest T. Shaw, a recent graduate of the University of Washington joined our staff for a period of three years as teacher of English, and the energy and enthusiasm with which he has taken up the work give promise of much success.

When the schedule of special studies for the spring term was announced Mr. Corbett and Mr. Porter were relieved from teaching as far as possible in order that they might have the time for language study. During the autumn term they have carried work amounting to about three quarters of a full schedule and within a year or so we can doubtless count upon them for full work. Mr. Porter's work was somewhat interrupted by illness in his family and during November he asked for three weeks leave of absence to accompany his wife and children as far as Japan on their homeward journey, which was undertaken upon the physician's orders.

During May the writer was absent for about three weeks to attend the Triennial Meeting of the Educational Association in Shanghai. Since my connection with the College this was the first time I have absented myself during the term time and, and inasmuch as my opportunities for observing the work of other institutions have been exceedingly limited, I felt justified in making a leisurely journey in order to visit as many other institutions as possible en route. The downward journey led me through Shantung and I returned via Hankow, visiting for longer or shorter periods the following institutions: Shantung Christian University; Departments of Medicine at Chinanfu and of Arts and Science at Wei Hsien; St. John's College at Shanghai; The

University of Nanking, Department of Arts and Science, with affiliated Departments of Theology and Medicine; and Boone College in Wu Chang. Such insight into the work of other institutions as I was able to obtain only deepened the conviction that the path of largest success for our education here in the north lies in the direction of complete union. We have been pioneers in the union movement, but unless we reconstruct and perfect our union, we shall fall behind the movement as it is advancing in other parts of the country, and lose the opportunities for leadership in the New China which are now within our grasp.

III. The Ts'ai Te Ch'en Memorial Service.

The circumstances leading up to the death of the student Ts'ai Te Ch'en, and the sudden dismission of College which followed, were narrated in the report last year. After the execution the remains of Ts'ai Te Ch'en were secured by a special effort, and after careful preparation were buried near the city wall in our compound. By the middle of the spring term, after the Republic had been established, there seemed to be no reason for continuing the neutrality which in the midst of much confusion and misunderstanding we had carefully maintained during the Revolution, and so a memorial service for our martyred student was arranged. Students and teachers entered into the preparations with great enthusiasm. At the same time the members of the boy's family, and friends from his native province of Hupei, were preparing to convey the remains to his native place. The service at Tungchou was held on May 4th, under a large pavilion erected on the College campus and elaborately decorated with flags and banners. Mr. Feng Hsi En presided in a masterly manner, and there were many speakers, representing not only the Faculty and students of the College, but other schools and residents in the city of Tungchou, and friends from Peking. The audience numbered about 800. After the service a large procession followed the catafalque to the railway station and a special car attached to the evening train conveyed the funeral party to Peking. There another service was held in the Hupei guild hall and later the remains were taken to Hupei for interment.

IV. Changes in Administrative Methods.

It will be recalled that for several years we have been endeavoring to effect the separation of the preparatory school from the College. Our efforts to secure separate buildings for the academy have been blocked by the movement toward a wider union in education. In order to make as thorough separation as possible under the limitations of our present equipment we have fitted up a schoolroom with new desks for the special use of the academy classes. This change was made chiefly that we might allow the College students more liberty, and now they are permitted, when outside of the class-rooms, to study in their own rooms and come and go as they choose. The new liberty is much appreciated by the College students, and thus far no abuse of their liberty has been apparent. This change is in pursuance of our general policy to grant the students all the liberty they can learn to use, in order to develope within them a firmer moral fiber and a more potent self-control.

V. Special Normal Course.

As was reported last year it was the plan to establish a graduate course for the preparation of teachers in the spring of 1912. The conditions incident to the Revolution and the changes in the teaching staff prevented us from carrying out this plan, both in the spring and in the autumn. The new conditions and opportunities of the present time emphasize more than ever the demand for the vocational training of teachers and it is our hope to make the contemplated beginning in this work in the autumn of this year.

VI. Division of the College Year.

The change of the beginning of the College year from spring to autumn, as decided upon by the Board of Managers, last February, is

now an accomplished fact, and though we sympathize with those in charge of our affiliated preparatory schools in the difficulty of making the necessary re-adjustments, we rejoice that the change in our own institution could be accomplished so easily. After consultation with the Faculties of the Medical and Theological Colleges we have decided upon a division of the year into three terms with about two weeks recess following the autumn term and one week's recess following the winter term. This brings us into conformity with the scheme adopted by the Government Board of Education. But we have decided to retain our former scheme of semi-annual examinations, one examination period occurring about the end of January, and the other at the close of the College year in June.

VII. Library and Laboratories.

During the year the cataloguing of the library according to the new system has been completed, and the new books mentioned in last year's report have been placed upon the library shelves. Our office Secretary, Mr. Ch'üan Hsi Hsien is librarian and manages the work in a very efficient way. The system for the loan of books has been made more liberal, and the number for reference has been increased and the students are learning to make use of a library administered according to modern methods.

During the year under review $100 (gold) was allowed in the budget for the laboratories. Of this sum $65 was allowed to Mr. Corbett for the Physics department, and $35 to Mr. Biggin for the Biological department, and accordingly two of our laboratories have received small accessions of apparatus during the year. In the future we trust that more adequate provision can be made in the budget for the laboratories and the library.

VIII. College Extension Work.

This phrase is patterned after the term "University Extension" and is intended to cover the work done by our teachers in spreading abroad in the community the light of our educational center. During the year members of our Faculty have visited at least four of the Tungchou Out-stations, and delivered lectures on educational and political themes. During the autumn a regular course of semi-weekly lectures, to be given at the Gospel Chapel in Tungchou, was organized by Mr. Frame of the Tungchou Station, and all members of the faculty were called upon for assistance. Several lectures were also given by members of the Faculty to an advanced Woman's Station Class under the supervision of Miss Andrews. Mr. Porter and Mr. Corbett have also responded to invitations to lecture before the Government Normal School in the city, and a newly organized political club. Last spring Mr. Corbett attended a lecture training Conference in Shanghai organized by Mr. Robertson of the Y. M. C. A. for the purpose of training lecturers to treat according to experimental methods some of the more difficult themes of physics. Just as our autumn term was closing Mr. Corbett was invited to go to Paotingfu and in five lectures to audiences aggregating about 3500 men, brought some of the striking truths of science to the attention of the leaders of thought in that student center.

IX. Religious Conditions.

The Young Men's Christian Association has maintained its various interests well throughout the year, its most notable success being perhaps in the department of Bible Study. The Student Volunteer Band also maintains its activity, and during the summer secured funds to support two of its members in evangelistic work. During the autumn the Personal Work Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association pursued earnestly its work among the students, and as a result nine students from College and Academy were baptized and admitted to church membership a few weeks ago. It was especially encouraging to find among this number two who have come to us from government middle schools, and whose conversion is apparently due to the Christian College environment.

It seems worth while to report here also the interest in

evangelistic work maintained by the Faculty. Seven members of the teaching staff preach in the Tungchou church occasionallyand three of them do more or less work in the country stations. During the autumn special evening meetings for Gospel preaching at the Tungchou Street Chapel were arranged by Mr. Frame, and foreign and Chinese teachers alike have accepted regular weekly appointments as a part of this plan.

These efforts are in accord with the policy and ideals of the College. It is our policy to maintain and increase the educational efficiency of the institution until it conforms to the highest standards, and at the same time to nurture such a fervent religious spirit as shall lead all connected with the institution to devote themselves to the noblest service of God and man. It is a real joy to report that all who are now prominently connected with the College are united and zealous in the pursuit of these ideals.

Respectfully submitted,

Howard S. Galt,

Principal.

Report of North China Union College - Nov. to Dec. 1912

Rec'd FEB 13 1913

NOTES ON GOVERNMENTAL CONDITIONS IN CHINA

The first year of the Chinese Republic is drawing to a close. On January 1st, 1912, the republican form of government was established in Nanking. As Dr. Sun resigned the presidency of the southern Republic in favor of Yuan Shih-kai I suppose we may consider the existing government a continuation of that. There have been many ups and downs during the year and no one knows yet quite whither the ship of state is tending. But, on the whole, it has been a wonderful year. In spite of troubles without and within I believe there has been substantial progress toward establishing a firm and just government. Perhaps the times were not ripe for a republic but now that such a government is formed the people are eager to understand it and to work for it.

Dr. Arthur Smith with his aptness for phrasing has dubbed the present government an Imperial Republic. That it surely is at the present time and that it needs must be for some time to come. Without a strong leader such as the country has in President Yuan, who knows where the internal separations would end? But a firm hand at the helm for the present does not mean that the people are not learning the lessons of self-government and will not be ready for it in the near future. It is said, too, that the rank and file of the people have little conception of the meaning of a rebuplic, that they do not know the difference between the present regime and the rule of the Manchus. That may be true in part but it does not mean that it will be true of the next generation. The best way to teach ~~how~~ the use of responsibility is to give responsibility.

My experience in travel is not great. But as I have gone through our country field a hundred miles to the south I have found everywhere the greatest eagerness to learn what a republican form of government involves and the desire to have a share in it. While they do not understand all it means they look forward to a brighter day when each man shall count for what he is worth.

It is interesting to note how eager the people are to learn all

Report of Portsmouth China Tour

they can about the American government and its history. Just before we left America a member of the Broadway Tabernacle gave me a copy of Elson's History of the United States saying that he thought the history of the people of the United States contained a lesson for the Chinese. I little realized then what a close connection there would be. Everywhere I go I am plied with questions as to how the people do in America. A lecture on American history and politics is sure to draw a good audience. The names of Washington and Lincoln are almost as familiar to the educated Chinese as those of their own emperors. In his speech on Independence Day, October 10th, President Yuan said that from his youth he "had cherished a warm affection for the character of Washington". After eulogizing our first president he added,"I have been led to accept Washington as my guide a preceptor."

Outside TROUBLES

Among the dangers from without the Chinese are most apprehensive over the possible loss of Mongolia to Russia. As you know Mongolia is made up of a number of provinces ruled over by Mongol princes who have hitherto claimed allegiance to China. Russia has been secretly courting these provinces for some years and now taking advantage of China's weakness has persuaded Urga and a few provinces grouped with her to declare their independence of China. Russia has promised to become a sort of protectorate and has exacted certain terms of submission to herself. Of course anyone with half an eye can see that Russia's policy is to absorb Mongolia. All of this you have read in the papers. But one must live in the midst of the people to know how frantic the Chinese are over the situation. They realize that in her present state of unpreparedness she cannot hope to gain anything by war and perhaps lose much. It is hard to understand how the other nations will sit by and allow such an out and out theft in violation of the policy of equal rights as Russia is now committing. The president is doing what he can by rewarding the princes who remain loyal to China and by getting the facts as they really exist in the north. Troops are daily being sent into Mongolia but it is hoped that there may be no actual break with Russia.

The people have shown their indignation toward Russia by drawing nearly all their money from the Russian banks in China and refusing to accept Russian bills. Now Russia is demanding an indemnity for financial loss caused by this boycott. China will bide her time but she will not forget Russia's treatment in this hour of her weakness. This feeling of the injustice of Russia is not confined to any one class but is common to all the people.

Japan comes in for a large share of hatred by the Chinese because of her arrogance in Manchuria. The Chinese are cruelly conscious of the fact that it is Japan's aim gradually to absorb Manchuria. Give China a few more years for colonization and development in this northern province and her leaders will not fear what Japan may do, but just now she can only go slowly.

ENGLAND AND OPIUM

There is much criticism, too, of England and her attitude toward the opium trade. The English opium merchants have 30,000 chests of opium in Shanghai and Hongkong which they insist upon selling to the Chinese. While this government is trying to prevent its sale by punishing the Chinese who deal in opium and by making the smoking of opium a very serious offence the English government appears to be backing their merchants in their efforts to force this poison upon the Chinese people. The provinces of China are succeeding remarkably well in prohibiting the planting of the poppy but the English representatives seem to have no moral conscience in the matter of forcing imported opium upon the country. In a number of the large cities here opium is being publicly burned. In Tientsin last Sunday $16,000.00 worth of the black poison was made into a bonfire in the presence of a rejoicing company. Last year the government was not able to control the planting and sale of opium as it wished but this year it seems determined to do away with the drug completely.

China has her external troubles but they are not an unmitigated evil. Nothing has so cemented the different parts of the country as these dangers from without. Last summer the nation seemed on the verge of a

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break between the north and the south but after a conference with the leaders of both parties here in Peking the difficulties were amicably settled. The north and the south are one in their desire to save Mongolia and Manchuria to China and to establish a stable government. Nothing will hold them together as a common foe. The problems of the "rights" of the various provinces is a crucial one just as it was in the early history of our own country. With such tremendous national problems pressing upon them the people are coming to realize that provincial rights and demands must take a secondary place.

AMERICA AND CHINA

I have told you of the countries that are at present arousing the animosity of China. It is pleasanter to tell of the unusually friendly attitude the Chinese have toward the United States at the present time. From the public utterances of the president down to the casual remarks of your cart driver there is voiced the sentiment that America is China's friend and that this country looks to the friend across the Pacific for council and help. I recently dropped into a session of the literary society of Ch'ing Hua (Indemnity) School and heard from the lips of ardent student patriots that China's greatest need at the present time is an alliance with America. The Chinese-American college banquet held a fortnight ago in Peking was a genuine love feast so ardent were the advocates for a closer unity between the two countries. One of the most recent clubs formed in Peking is an organization to cultivate the friendly feeling between the two republics. At the first meeting of the society forty members of the national council expressed the desire to join the club. Some of us in Peking do not understand why America has been so dilitory in the matter of recognizing the Chinese Republic. We know that in a way she is in honor bound to act with the other Powers but the sordid reasons for the delay of the Powers in this case seems to some of us a disgrace to our civilization. We hope that before this reaches you the Chinese Republic will be able to hold up her head in the sisterhood of the nations.

Of the effect these changes in government have upon missionary work I must tell you later. Seldom in the history of the world has there been such an opportunity for missionary labor as at present is open in China.

Harry S. Martin

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Harry S. Prautus

Mr. & Mrs. Harry S. Prautus
Peking
Dec 1912

Rec'd APR 8 1913

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REPORT OF AN INTERVIEW ACCORDED A COMMITTEE OF MISSIONARY WORKERS FROM CHINA BY PRESIDENT WILSON, IN THE EAST ROOM OF THE WHITE HOUSE, ON MARCH 26th, 1913.

At an informal meeting of a number of missionaries and those vitally interested in China, held in Philadelphia March 22nd, 1913, it was decided that an interview with the President be requested. The following telegram was sent to the President:-

"The President, The White House, Washington, D.C.

Would you grant an interview next Tuesday or Wednesday to a delegation of American Missionaries resident in various sections of China?

(signed) J.C. McCracken, University of Pennsylvania."

and the following answer was received:-

"J.C. McCracken, University of Pennsylvania, Philadephia.

Telegram received. The President will receive deputation at two forty five Wednesday afternoon, March 26th, in East Room of White House.

(signed) J. P. Tumulty, The White House Washington, D.C."

Notices of this interview were sent to the various mission Boards, asking them to be represented, also letters were sent to a number of nearby missionaries home on furlough, and as a result, the following missionaries met in Washington at the Y.M.C.A., Wednesday, March 26th, at noon:-

Rev. J.E. Williams, Vice President of University of Nanking.
Dr. Charles W. Young, of Union Medical College, Pekin.
Rev. Dr. W.W. Pinson, Nashville Tenn. Gen'l Sec'y Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
Frank W. Bible, American Presbyterian Mission, Hangchow, China.
Rev. Lacy I. Moffett, of Kiangyin, China, representing the Presbyterian Church of the United States.
Dr. George C. Worth, of Kiangyin, Representing the Southern Presbyterian Church.
Rev. A.M. Sherman, Hankow.
Dr. Edward H. Hume, Yale Mission, Changsha, China.
Chas. E. Beury, representing the layman's missionary movement, Phila.
Rev. C.H. Caldwell of the Southern Presbyterian Church.
James B. Latimer of Hachow, representing the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.
Myron Jermain Jones, Director of Education, Young Men's Christian Association, Washington, D.C.
Dr. J.C. McCracken of the University Medical School, Canton, China.

A frank discussion of the objects of the interview was indulged in, and the Rev. Arthur M. Sherman chosen to be spokesman for the deputation. He was instructed to prepare his address along the lines already decided upon by the Conference. It was as follows:-

"Mr. President: We come to you this evening, through your kind courtesy, as individual American citizens who have been for many years closely in touch with China, through residence in different parts of the country, engaged in missionary work, and ~~everything~~ deeply interested in everything pertaining to Chinese welfare. We do not officially represent any institution or missionary Boards, but we come as individuals to congratulate the administration upon the splendid policy already defined

Rec'd APR 8 1913

REPORT OF AN INTERVIEW ACCORDED A COMMITTEE OF MISSIONARY WORKERS FROM CHINA BY PRESIDENT WILSON, IN THE EAST ROOM OF THE WHITE HOUSE, ON MARCH 26th, 1913.

At an informal meeting of a number of missionaries and those vitally interested in China, held in Philadelphia March 22nd, 1913, it was decided that an interview with the President be requested. The following telegram was sent to the President:-

"The President, The White House, Washington, D.C.

Would you grant an interview next Tuesday or Wednesday to a delegation of American missionaries resident in various sections of China?

(signed) J.C. McCracken, University of Pennsylvania."

and the following answer was received:-

"J.C. McCracken, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Telegram received. The President will receive deputation at two forty five Wednesday afternoon, March 26th, in East Room of White House.

(signed) J.P. Tumulty, The White House, Washington, D.C."

Notices of this interview were sent to the various mission boards, making them to be represented, also letters were sent to a number of nearby missionaries home on furlough, and as a result, the following missionaries met in Washington at the Y.M.C.A., Wednesday March 26th, at noon:-

Rev. J.E. Williams, Vice President of University of Nanking.
Dr. Charles W. Young, of Union Medical College, Peking.
Rev. Dr. W. [illegible], Keeseville, Penn. Gen'l Sec'y Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
Frank W. Price, American Presbyterian Mission, Hangchow, China.
Rev. Lacy I. Moffett, of Kiangyin, China, representing the Presbyterian Church of the United States.
Dr. George C. Worth, of Kiangyin, representing the Southern Presbyterian Church.
Rev. A.M. Sherman, Hankow.
Dr. Edward H. Hume, Yale Mission, Changsha, China.
Chas. E. Beury, representing the Laymen's missionary movement, Phila.
Rev. C.H. Carhart of the Southern Presbyterian Church.
James B. Latimer of Hankow, representing the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.
Myron Jermain Jones, Director of Association, young men's christian Association, Washington, D.C.
Dr. J.C. McCracken of the University Medical School, Canton, China.

A frank discussion of the objects of the interview was indulged in, and the Rev. Arthur M. Sherman chosen to be spokesman for the deputation. He was instructed to prepare his address along the lines already decided upon by the Conference. It was as follows:-

"Mr. President: We come to you this evening, through your kind courtesy, as individual American citizens who have been for many years closely in touch with China, through residence in different parts of the country, engaged in missionary work, and ~~[illegible]~~ deeply interested in everything pertaining to Chinese welfare. We do not officially represent any institution or missionary Board, but we come as individuals to congratulate the administration upon the policy already defined

toward China and the deep sympathy and interest in all that concerns the welfare of the Chinese people, and the evident readiness to set forward that welfare.

It has been a matter of great gratification to the whole missionary body and to all who have the moral and spiritual uplift of that great Nation at heart, that such a man as Dr. John R. Mott was selected as the type of man best ~~if~~ fitted to represent American interests in China and further cement the friendship already existing between the two countries. It shows to us that the administration appreciates ~~that~~ the great part that Christianity has played in the development of this newly acquainted people. And if it is found impossible to secure the services of Dr. Mott, we are confident that every effort will be made to secure for this important post a man of like type, in order to meet the exigencies of the present complicated situation in China.

We also rejoice in the defined policy of the administration in placing the interests of China first in the matter of the recognition of the Republic. We believe with the United States leading the matter of the recognition there will be opened new channels of intercourse between the two nations.

From our own experience we know that the speedy recognition of the Republic of China will realize the hopes of that people. From the beginning of the revolution she has looked to America as her model. She has modelled her constitution and even her flag on ours. Many of the leading spirits in China today are the products of missionary training. It will also give prestige to the United States and all its interests in China. Our interests there are many: religious, diplomatic, educational, medical, commercial. The present attitude of the government will make it plain to the Chinese that America is not identified with any grabbing policy toward her country, and will give the impetus to all our institutions that will be invaluable.

President Wilson, in a five-minute response, expressed his appreciation of the point of view brought to him by those who were so vitally associated with the Chinese. He said in part: " I am of course gratified by your expressions of approval of the administration's course in the matter of China, and I am particularly gratified to have your words of commendation on the appointment tendered Dr. Mott. I regret to say that Dr. Mott has not definitely accepted the appointment, and I am equally frank to say that it will hardly be possible to find a man of his type. Indeed I must say that Dr. Mott is not typical, he is unique. If you would do the greatest favor, you would cable Dr. Mott urging him to accept the appointment."

The following cable was sent to Dr. Mott on Wednesday evening, March 26th:-

" Postal Telegraph Co., Washington, D.C.
Flamingo, Tokyo. Mott. Delegation Chinese Missionaries, Conference President, urge acceptance."

Geo. D. Nader
Howard S. Galt
(Miss Minor - absent)

Rec'd APR 8 1913

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Washington
Recd. March 26-1913
Recd. Wilson

DEC 11 1913

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

Our book business for this year shows indications that there is to be an increase. in the future. At the time of the last report the Geography was being brought down to date by ten years. Owing to the changes on every page new matrices had to be made and the price had to be raised from $1.00 to $1.20. In spite of this the first edition of 2000 was sold before eight months and the Presbyterian Press has ordered 2000 for their next autumn trade. This is twice the size of their usual order. A second printing of 3000 copies is nearly finished and will be on sale next month. For seven years before the revision we averaged about 1400 copies per year. We may soon be able to reduce the price to $1.00 once more which will still further encourage the sale.

The History of China which we publish comes only to the close of the Ming dynasty. We have employed its author Mr. Chu Ko with an assistant for four months to complete it. Dr. Smith has been giving his criticisms to it. This will cost about $90 gold and we hope will be finished in time for the next edition as the last thousand is nearly sold.

We have printed this year the following books

Chapin's Geography 2000 copies
Hymn Book medium size paper 2000 copies
" " " " cloth 1000 2"
Music edition of Hymn Book 1500 "

We are pleased to report that the Presbyterian Press has been giving full reports of sales and books in hand for the first time in history. It places us on a much more businesslike basis but much more might be done to increase the efficiency of our sales department by a radical change in the personnel of the present committee. The Publication Fund account stands as follows on the aTreasurer's books:-

Jan. 1st 1913 Bal. in hand			$1525.61
June 30th Receipts through Busines Agency		$3.60	
" " " Tungchou depositary		15.30	
" " " Peking bookstores	328.15	288615	347.05
			1872.66
Expended Fukuin Printing Company Yokohama		657.69	
Mr. Chu KO		44.58	
Sundries		15.25	
June 30th 13 Balance in hand		1155.14	
Total			1872.66

Com.

Geo. D. Wilder.
Howard S. Galt.
(Miss Minor—absent)

Report
1913.
Presb. China Business

It is impossible to comprehend the Chinese Revolution of 1911-12 unless it is recognized as a series of events world-wide in their scope, having for their more or less conscious object the elevation of mankind. The world was astonished that the Chinese could institute and could put through a rational revolution with far less bloodshed than under like conditions was ever before seen in any Oriental land. It was a revolution, which although by the turn of political events abruptly precipitated, was carefully planned in advance, and was carried into effect by a comparatively small number of individuals. According to Dr. Sun Wen's historical reminiscences, a handful of revolutionaries meeting in Japan, had long since agreed among themselves that to dethrone the Manchus and to set up another monarchy would be at once difficult and useless. For within a measurable number of years there would be certain to be another overturn, when the newly established "king" would have to go, and "the People" would rule. Therefore, foreseeing this it was decided that by a species of political cancellation the "king business" should be eliminated, and the reign of "the People" set in "for good and all". Hence the most ancient of empires was suddenly transformed into the youngest of Republics. That in thus acting they were running immense risks the leaders of the little band were certainly as well aware as can be any reader of these lines-nay, far better. But to them it was putting one risk against another. By a strange, and even now not altogether explicable series of events, they succeeded. The military operations were called off; the "age of reason" returned apace. The Manchu Court, unable to fight and unwilling to expend the resources which must have been at its command, shrewdly bargained for a generous allowance, issued its surprising decree of abdication, and after two hundred and sixty-eight years of glory and of decay, retired to obscurity without-like its predecessors-being incidentally exterminated. To the late lamented Lung Yü Empress Dowager great credit is certainly due for her consistently courteous

attitude of [illegible] friendliness to the new regime, which she certainly might have been expected cordially to hate and undisguisedly to despise. The banquet given at her orders by the Manchu Court at the house of Prince Pu Lun to Dr. Sun Wen on the occasion of his visit to Peking in Sept. 1912 rightly viewed was certainly one of the most spectacular occurrences in Chinese history. Even the barest notation of the leading events of the crowded first year of the Republic would more than occupy the space allotted to this Survey. We must therefore confine attention to some of the more salient aspects of the apparent conditions in China, giving to them such an interpretation as we can. An hundred different observers of equal competence would not improbably give an hundred differing accounts of what they suppose these conditions to be; and owing to the vastness of the country, and the complexity and the obscurity of the phenomena they might be at once all of them right and all of them wrong!

The foreign relations of the Chinese Republic happily lie outside the scope of this paper. A few preliminary words concerning two of the principal figures on the Chinese political stage may fitly serve as an introduction. Yuan Shih-k'ai, the Provisional Pr-sident of the Chinese Republic, has been often written up, and more often written down. Half a generation ago he was characterized by Lord Charles Beresford as the one competent man whom he had met in all China. During the past year and a half he has borne burdens and responsibilities such as have fallen to the lot of few men in history. He is a typical Chinese wrestling with and in part dominating his environment. The complete story of his checkered career would throw more light on the past half century of China than all the books on that country that ever were written. From the point of view of a well informed and sympathetic foreign observer, Yuan is the One Man in China who is both available and competent as a permanent President, with a long record of relatively efficient administration on Chinese

nes.No other man could have engineered the transfe
(Republic)
e Min Kuo.No other man can hold China together now.Tha
ost interesting as he is assuredly one of the most important fig
ivilization today. From the point of view of the leaders of the
(National Party)
uo Min Tang,Yuan is not a statesman at all,but an adroit manipulator,with
o other political principles than those which have served to immortalize
he Vicar of Bray--the fixed determination to hold his post as long as he
lives.As he betrayed the Emperor Kuang Hsü in 1898,so he betrayed the Man-
chus in 1910,and in due time he will not improbably betray the Republic by
introducing by stealth under republican forms a virtual monarchy.His pro-
visional presidency has accomplished nothing but to disappoint the hopes
of the people;to advertise to the world the weakness of China;to surround
himself with useless retainers under pretence of rewarding republican he-
roes who never did anything of importance; to squander China's resources
on unnecessary,futile,or impossible schemes.He has failed after fifteen
months of effort in negotiating a foreign loan,he has lost the confidence
of many foreigners and of half of China.He has succeeded in potentially
losing to China Thibet and Mongolia,with Chinese Turkestan soon due to fol-
low. Dr.Sun Wen while in some respects not unlike other Chi-
nese revolutionaries is far from being in any way a typical Chinese.His ar-
dent love of his country is unquestionable.His self-effacement in volunta-
rily withdrawing from the presidency of the Republic that a more competent
and also a more widely acceptable hand might be upon the helm during the
impending storms,was so nearly a unique act as permanently to give him a
premier position among patriots,not merely in China,or in Asia,but in the
history of mankind. His cordial relations with his successor upon the
occasion of his visit to Peking in the autumn of 1912,and the unaffected
simplicity with which he accepted the high honors heaped upon him,created
a most favorable impression both in China and in Europe,and did much to
make it evident that northern and southern Chinese can actually cooperate.

With a charming frankness which at once disarmed suspicion as to any

ulterior motive, Dr. Sun in his travels all over China and Japan, has talked with the utmost freedom "Of many things, Of ships, and shoes, and sealing-wax, Of cabbages, and kings."

He has besides sent long telegrams to the President giving his views on Chinese railways, Chinese banks, and Chinese armies, views so extraordinary and so unrelated to all the known laws of economics and finance, as well as to the experience of mankind in general, that by some of Dr. Sun's friends in Shanghai, but not by himself, they were promptly repudiated as forgeries. His appointment as a sort of National Railway Commissioner, with a large sum of money at his disposal has attracted much comment, but it is ~~generally~~ widely felt that his plans are in general immature and impracticable. The extra-constitutional means (since fiercely denounced by) which the President at the advice of Li Yuan-hung, the Vice President, took in the month of August in arresting in Peking and shooting two prominent generals who had compromised themselves and were planning an outbreak, showed the Imperial "mailed fist" within the Republican silk glove. The boundary between the Dictator instructed to see that "the Republic receives no detriment", and a constitutional ruler checked by Bills of Right, Habeas Corpus Acts, judicial decisions, and chances of impeachment, will have to be delimited in China by slow and painful processes extending through long periods of time. ~~The phenomenal Chinese talent for intricate and tenacious combinations is well known in trade, in religion, and in politics.~~ The attempt to impeach the new Premier in July, was a complete failure for lack of a quorum in the National Assembly. This body of highly varied composition-and decomposition-had an interesting history, if indeed it can be identified with the one which met in the autumn of 1910. The readiness with which the Chinese have accepted the totally novel theory and practice of public deliberative bodies is a foretoken of their potential capacity for self-government. At times the National Assembly grappled the most intricate and difficult subjects with courage and energy. New laws, new loans, and the trimmings on the dress of school-girls received their impartial attention. During the later months of its sessions it

was practically impossible to secure a quorum of its members, despite the most energetic efforts of the President, and the urgent demands of public business. When the Parliament met (April 8th) the National Assembly expired, and departed without being desired.

The most striking fact throughout China for the first year and more of the Republic is the general prevalence of peace, as contrasted, for example, with the internecine war in distraught Mexico. The wonderfully bountiful crops of 1912 were a most welcome and an absolutely indispensable manifestation of the "Will of Heaven" ~~absolutely indispensable~~, in default of which Chaos must have everywhere reigned. For it has long been clearly recognized by Westerners, and in a dim way by the Chinese themselves that the majority of their problems are at bottom economic. Organized resistance to the Chinese Republic there is at present none-nor has there been-yet this does not mean-as so often erroneously represented-that the Republic has been adopted by general acclaim or adopted at all. The state of mind of the Chinese people as a whole (if so many heterogeneous units can be said to have any 'state of mind') may be roughly epitomized in four words: Enthusiasm, Expectation, Indifference, Discontent. Even in Western lands having a low percentage of illiteracy large masses of people can not adjust themselves to vast, rapid, and sweeping changes till after the lapse of a considerable period of time. How much more in illiterate, scattered, disjointed China! But though there is no organized opposition to the present Chinese Government, there must be large classes who are as it were ex officio unfriendly to a republican regime. Among them may perhaps be reckoned many of the several million Manchus, suddenly deposed from their posts, or dispossessed of their perquisites, often bearing their sufferings with a quiet dignity fitted to extort sympathy even from the unsympathetic. The relation between the Chinese and the Manchus even during the revolution was in general of the most friendly character.

Discharged soldiers by the tens of thousands, yamen and followers by the thousands add to the stream of dissatisfaction, strongly reinforced by the armies of literati out of a job, and craftsmen, owing to the abolition of

the Imperial Court and changes if fashion, divorced from their crafts with no prospects of a reunion. It is as certain as anything Chinese can well be that the immense majority of the three hundred or more millions of Chinese are neither monarchists, nor republicans-they are simply Chinese. To them the disagreeable certainties under any form of government are death and taxes; and although they vaguely suspect that under the new system the first may come sooner and the latter oftener, they are themselves too fatalistic to try to escape Fate, and too (unconsciously) philosophical to believe that in the end it makes much difference what happens. This is impassive, immobile, impervious China. There is a much smaller, but still a large and a highly important body of Chinese who have felt the breath of a new life, who have caught glimpses of the Chinese Zeitgeist, and who are filled with undefinable longings, who have caught the buoyant inspiration of a great Hope. This class is steadily and rapidly recruited from the last, and constitutes the promise and the potency of a New China.

There remains the relatively limited number of able men-largely under thirty years of age-who have been the brain and the spinal column, as well as the executive hands and feet of the Revolution. No one can study the photographs of these men without recognizing their earnestness and their capacity. The questions of questions is this: Can these able men sink their differences, smother their personal ambitions, adjust their conflicting interests-can they even sacrifice themselves for the sake of their common country? If they can, and if they will, the future of China is assured. If they can not, or will not, disaster is inevitable. The provinces of Kuangtung, Fukien, Chekiang, Hunan, Shantung, and Chinli have all been moving at very different rates of progress. In a general way it may be said that some of the interior provinces have scarcely moved at all. When the front section of a long railway train is travelling at the rate of fifty miles an hour, the middle section at fifteen miles an hour, and the rear portion has not yet started, it is hard on the couplings. It is the couplings of China upon which attention should be fixed, for that way danger lies!

It is a remarkable and a depressing fact that since the establishment of a Republic many of the principal cities of China have been looted by the very troops intended to protect them. Peking itself headed the black list, within half a month after the decree of abdication, Tientsin, Paoting fu, Chinan fu, Taiyuan fu, and many other places of importance following, and after six full months, T'ung Chou, where the government troops were massed, was not merely sacked but burned. That confidence which is so easily lost in China, crumbled like an adobe wall in the rainy season, and has by no means returned. The resulting invasion of the various "settlements" at the ports, by wealthy Chinese, has raised the price of rents, and affected the cost of living perhaps permanently. At one time there were said to be forty or more ex-officials of China in Shanghai having the rank of Governor or of Governor General. These events make a striking commentary on the proposed abolition of exterritoriality, for which patriotic Chinese are so anxious.

In their present imperfect state of evolution Chinese political parties are to a foreigner largely incomprehensible. By reason of the lack of a fixed policy and of a definite platform they are as hazy in outline as floating clouds, now separating and now combining without perceived reason and without appreciable results. Not one of them had as yet accomplished anything, yet they are regarded by their friends with intense devotion and by their foes with bitter hostility, as if in the former case they had saved their country and in the other ruined it. And again the same man may, we are told, be at the same moment a member of four distinct parties, just as one might take out a policy in four different insurance companies!

Whether the members of the various parties in Parliament, rising above their personal, sectional, provincial, and partisan prejudices will be able to frame a wise consitution, choose a competent permanent President, and launch a stable and a well ordered government, is the question of the future of China. Against the domination of any part of China by foreigners there is now an overwhelming and in part a wholesome reaction. China will manage her own affairs, develope her own resources, distribute her wealth a-

not her own people. But to accomplish these great ends she must like other unveloped countries borrow capital, and this capital must be secured upon something. And because China is now more than ever an international problem, her debt an international obligation, her loan has gradually become an al-the-world loan, the object of which from one point of view is to place China on her feet that she become the great world power which she ought to become; and from the other point of view so to entangle her that she can never again be free! It was a just charge against the Manchu dynasty that reckless borrowing and corrupt spending was its undoing. Bribery and corruption, sanctioned by hoary usage, honeycombed every department of the public service. This is more true today than ever it was under the Manchus. The men upon whom the reconstruction of China depends are perfectly aware of this state of things, and also of the absolute necessity of a complete reform. Yet it remains one of the depressing current conditions that little or no stress is laid upon this fundamental truth. The salvation of China is assumed to depend upon loans, alliances, and legislation, while integrity and that justice which were the ideals of the ancient Sages are ignored or forgotten. Can the Chinese honestly and efficiently administer their own government? Upon the answer to this vital question depends the future of the Republic. When at some distant time it shall have become possible to write an impartial and an adequate history of the tranformation of China during the opening decades of the twentieth century, the most wonderful and the most dramatic of them all will be the struggle to free herself from the subtle and the irresistible thralldom of the Black Smoke-the inspissated juice of the poppy plant.

No one who knew intimately the opium cursed provinces of the China of the eighties and the nineties of the last century, would have believed it possible that an economic, a social, and a moral sentiment could be evolved in that empire, and that it could have been expanded and deepened in the succeeding Republic, bringing the definite cessation of the use of opium within the field of practical politics. Yet in spite of the settled skepticism and the ready ridicule of those with large knowledge of China this evolutionary miracle of an adequate moral force has taken place under our immediate observation. Thousands of lives have been taken in

penalty for the violation of the anti-opium laws in China. Little by little force will be replaced by reason until in the future China may be as free from opium as is Japan today. This will undoubtedly require a long time, but the day will assuredly come. It is too often overlooked that this instinctive and nation wide uprising against the besotment of opium is but a part of a world-wide movement in the same direction. The Anti-Opium Conferences in Shanghai in 1909 and at the Hague in 1911 were not an assemblage of Quixotes tilting against windmils seen in a mirage, but a company of sober minded experts in economics, statecraft, and philanthropy, gathered in the interests of Human Civilization to prevent its destruction by the monsters itself had produced. Viewed in this light the Chinese people are engaged in an unconscious struggle for self-preservation. They must succeed. The instincts of a race are generally as trustworthy as their reasoned judgments, and when reinforced by their judgments they become indisputable. The intellect of the Chinese people has become thoroughly convinced of the evils of opium. Its conscience has been profoundly stirred. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and self-preservation and the use of opium are contradictories. Therefore opium must go. When once illicit production is stopped because the profit is not worth the risk, illicit transit and illicit distribution will stop also. In the meantime the weakness of the Central Government and the venality of many of the officials will make opium smuggling and the sale of opium a very common and a temporarily highly profitable business. But whenever and wherever honest administration prevails it will stop. To the spectacular burning of opium-pipes of preceding years the Chinese have within the past year added the far more spectacular burning of the captured opium itself, every such incident being graphically described and widely heralded, and admirably adapted to fan the fires of anti-opium patriotism. The friends of China who have for a generation and more been doing what in them lay to enable the Chinese to accomplish this great result, have for years been sounding a note of warning of the danger that escape from the bondage of opium might mean a renewal of

~~mean a renewal of~~ the bondage to intoxicating drink from which ages ago the Chinese succeeded in freeing themselves. At present the fashion sets overwhelmingly toward the inordinate consumption-especially at public functions-of expensive and injurious foreign beverages. To enlighten the national understanding and to arouse the Chinese conscience against this insidious invasion will be a permanent duty of patriots-particularly of Christian patriots in China. It is difficult to prevent the production of opium in China while Indian opium is admitted. But Indian opium can not be excluded (in accordance with "solemn treaties") unless and until Chinese opium ceases to be produced. Thus China has been permanently enchained in a vicious circle. The absolute dissociation of money and morals in the opium trade, the imbecillity of diplomacy, and the cynical contempt for the present and for the future considerate judgment of mankind even in this age of surprises are not often more conspicuously combined than in this spectacle of a determined attempt to keep in bondage a great people who have for so long bravely struggled to be free.

Of all the recent administrative changes in China the one of most practical importance to the people is doubtless that by which the local magistrates are no longer men from a distance, but generally speaking are natives of the province itself. They deal with a Local Council called an I Shih Hui. This body, the constitution of which differs widely in different places, is in reality a close corporation which can often (but not always) neutralize the actions of the district magistrate, and in many case (but not by any means in all) can force him out of office. Thus for the first time in the age long history of China is realized the most ~~very~~ ancient dictum of the Book of History, that " the People are the Root of the country". It is, unhappily, necessary to add that if-as not infrequently happens-the scheming and evil elements always found in organized society are predominant, the I Shih Hui only establishes a new form of social and political tyranny which can neither be resisted nor overthrown, the monarchical King Log being replaced by by the republican King Stork. On the other hand if the Local Council really responds to and represents the popular will the latter have at a bound practically attained complete self-government.

It is one of the historic puzzles of China that a people with such an innate, developed, and confirmed respect for Law, have in practice never been able to keep order throughout the whole empire. Somewhere a rebellion was always in evidence, appearing, or perhaps just disappearing. Piracy on the sea coast and brigandage inland have been at certain seasons the normal condition of almost every province, but of some far more than of others.

The "quiet anarchy" which has been remarked during the past year has always existed in China, and we may add always will exist, until the grave economic problems of this great land and great people find some approach to solution. And this will be true in the future as it has been in the past quite independent of the form of government. It is an ominous sign that the bomb which exploded at the railway station in Peking in 1905 upon occasion of the departure of the Commission to study Constitutional Government abroad, has been followed at frequent intervals by similar attacks upon public men with this and with other weapons. Political murders may now be said to have become endemic in China, which in this respect at least may be said to have become thoroughly modernized.

The administration of the provincial governments and of their subdivisions, always complex, has under the Republic become far more so than ever before. The old titles of office are almost entirely abolished, and new ones have sprung into general use, which often turn out to be those current in ancient dynasties-such as Tuta for Governor. The civil and the military in this period of transition are no longer strictly delimited. Prefectural and sub-prefectural cities (fu and chou) as well as the peculiar class known as t'ing, are all to be abolished, which must involve the renaming of many cities. In some provinces-as Shansi-this seems to have been already accomplished, but for some unexplained reason in others little or nothing has been heard of it. The laws of the Great Pure Dynasty are (theoretically) no longer in force, but as no code, and especially no criminal code has yet been adopted to take its place, decisions are at the discretion of the magistrate, with results upon which as yet it is difficult to generalize with safety. There is a (theoretical) revolution also in the methods of the collection of taxes, of reckoning cash into silver, and the like, but in this (as in everything else) there is no uniformity.

For many months together scarcely any provincial funds were remitted to Peking, the general government being compelled to depend upon small loans, and to subsist mainly upon the income of the state railroads, which has been maintained at a gratifyingly high figure. Railways have now become thoroughly naturalized in China, and generally speaking they are everywhere welcomed. The long expected opening last December of the through line from Tientsin to Pukow on the Yang-tzu, with the magnificent bridge over the Yellow River at Lokow, was an event of national importance. The traffic on this route both passenger and freight is heavy, and is rapidly increasing. The management of all the rail lines leaves much to be desired, especially in the item of responsibility for freight and for baggage, for the convenience and the comfort of the passengers, and for the sale of through tickets on connecting lines with adequate transfer facilities. Some of these greatly needed improvements we are told are already on the way-though most of them appear to be coming by "slow freight".

The growth of the Chinese postal service continues to be phenomenal

and satisfactory, although the slow routine of official publication does not even yet afford later statistics than to the close of 1911, at which time the service was maintained, and throughout the revolution, with surprising efficiency. In a country like China where comparative promptness and reasonable security have been almost unattainable, the registered letter and parcels-post departments are peculiarly prized. Its postal improvements exhibit the most impressive progress which China has made during the past sixteen years. Another half generation will doubtless witness such an expansion as now appears incredible. The new government has shown its wisdom in its reduction of the previously almost prohibitory telegraph tariff, and more recently cable-rates. Currency reform, the promise of which was so cordially welcomed in the British and the American treaties of eleven years ago seems even farther away than it did then. There are as many varieties of dollars and as many kinds of taels as ever and there is the same thorny jungle of "exchange," whether in Chinese cash-shops, in mercantile establishments, or in the foreign banks, with their time-honored formula: Heads I win-taels you lose. It may be necessary to keep accounts in taels, in some of the numerous kinds of dollars, in silver fractional currency, in ten-cash copper pieces, and in brass cash, until in his hopeless (and helpless) bewilderment resident and traveller alike learns-more or less successfully-to take joyfully the spoiling of his goods. Customs returns and trade statistics alike exhibit the wonderful business vitality, & the recuperative power of the Chinese people. Good government, with an honest and an impartial dispensation of justice under a code of laws approved by Chinese public sentiment, would within a measurable time make China one of the great countries of the earth. The unending problem of how to deal with famine conditions in China oppresses China itself, and more particularly foreigners in China with its deadly and its accumulating weight.

Scientific surveys of famine areas, like that of Mr. Jameson in Central China, serve to show the stupendous magnitude of the treatment necessary to adequate control of China's rainfall. Yet within a few decades the vast sums required to accomplish this would all come back in bountiful and unin-

terrupted harvests. Two deadly deficiencies, however, render China at present as incapable of escaping such calamities as of neutralizing the law of gravitation. There is no available funded capital, and there is no mutual confidence. There is also a third lack, that of scientific knowledge, although this might be remedied by borrowing the experience with which the Western world is overflowing. But national pride and universal distrust prevent.

A syndicate of syndicates checked by adequate international guarantees employing Chinese labor and Chinese skill as a medium, might conceivably within the compass of two generations make China the richest country that is or was, but at present the capture of the Golden Fleece, or the commercialization of the fruit of the Garden of the Hesperides would not be more impracticable. In the meantime the lucid report of the Central China Famine Relief Committee is a finger-post pointing to the way along which China must grope her way if she aspires ever to reconstruct her prevailing discordant relations between Heaven, Earth, and Man. Every province in China is urgently in need of modern science applied to natural resources, the control of rivers, the dredging of harbors, the afforestation of mountains, the improvement of seed, the intelligent and systematic acclimatization of new plants, the recovery of exhausted soils, the conquests of soda-flats, and an hundred other like enterprises. By these means in some future generation, the "Farmers of Forty Centuries" will for the first time reap the due reward of their unmatched patience, perseverance, and industry. In connection with the struggle against famine, it is worthy of mention that the practical introduction of the Red Cross Society is an event of international importance, which will be better appreciated by the Chinese when they have learned to bring its administration into line with that of the most advanced Western nations. There is in China great aptitude for this type of work, and there is a universal and an overwhelming need. Through the Red Cross organization the numerous existing charities of China so many of which have but recently lost their income and are falling into desuetude might be reincarnated and might become a national blessing.

The political uncertainties of the past year have prevented any noteworthy progress in Chinese government education, if indeed there has not been serious retrogression. Wide regions often have no pretense of any primary schools except of the old type, and in other places while the old is taboo the new is practically non-existent, or might better be so. Callow youth are turned out by the "short-cut" normal schools (which might better be styled abnormal) to pretend to teach subjects which they themselves have not half mastered, to scholars who have not half learned how to study anything.

The Old Learning is hopelessly gone, and the New has not come to fill its place. In many of the higher institutions culminating with the Peking University, there is a mischievous theory of authorized license under the name of Liberty, which makes both the principal and the professors subject alike to the "referendum" and to the "recall", demoralizing the whole process of education and boding ill for the future. The Board of Education itself in a transition state, has seemed to be unable or unwilling to cope with the new conditions. The Central Educational Conference which met in Peking in 1911, and again the following year, attended by representatives from all the provinces, decided that to require school children to memorize the classical books before they are old enough to understand them, is contrary to the principles of modern pedagogy; and that with the introduction of the new subjects the children can not afford the time to commit the classics to memory. The course of study for the middle and higher schools has not been issued so that we do not definitely know what the Government intends to do in them, but it is probable that the Chinese Classics willl find a place in the course of study when the minds of the students are mature enough to understand them. (See a letter by Mr. Fong F. Sec in the Chinese Recorder, Dec. 1912.) The important bearing of this policy upon the moral education of the Chinese people is obvious, and must more and more become an object of serious discussion. The experiment in Japan in relaxing moral restraints without replacing them by religious influences ought not to be disregarded in China. The long predicted time when the Chinese, or the directive part of them, are more ready to change

than to conserve, has already arrived. The city walls of Canton, Shanghai, and Hangchow are in process of demolition. New gates are opened at the corners of the walls of the capitals of Shantung and of Ssuchuan, and perhaps elsewhere. The walls of the Imperial City in Peking have had many openings made in them without gates, for the public convenience. The large plaza betwee the Forbidden City and the great Front Gate (Ch'ien Men) is now open to public traffic. Market-places for the people, and even parks, are projected in parts of Peking once semi-sacrosanct. The Temple of Heaven and that of Agriculture have been employed as spacious fair-grounds, and the complaints against such 'desecration' have come mainly from foreigners. It is certainly desirable that adequate police protection should be afforded to such memorials of an epoch gone by, that they may be kept in a state of suitable preservation for generations yet to come. In all parts of China magistrates are clearing out temples to be used as public schools, and are diverting the temple lands to their support, with or without the consent of the people. In many instances the people themselves take the lead, and the magistrates offer no opposition. At the New Year season the police in Peking (and elsewhere) forbade the explosion of firecrackers as an obsolete superstition calculated to excite ridicule abroad, and to alarm the people at home-who might mistake them for a revolutionary attack! The movement towards a revived Buddhism (if such there be) is probably mainly a device of the priests to save their revenues. In the south priests and nuns alike have been unceremoniously expelled from their monasteries and advised to "go home". The Western Calendar is thoroughly established in official use, but the people at large almost entirely discregard it, and will have none of it. How is it possible for Chinese to get on with no knowledge of when the first and the fifteenth days of the moon are to fall? The three day or five day markets so intimately interwoven with the greater part of agricultural China can not be quared with solar months, for in China 'month' and 'moon' are synonymous terms. It is indeed the finest example and proof of the proverbial constancy of the moon that despite republican insults she continues to shine on as if nothing had happened.

The disappearance of the Chinese queue has been very gradual and incomplete, and despite ill advised orders from military sources leading to blackmail, terrorism, and violence, this appendage may be said to be throughout rurae China very deeply rooted. Even where it has been removed it is frequently laid carefully away, so that when there comes another political overturn it can be deftly tied on again. In northern Kiangsu and in southern Shantung the saying went: Yu-liao pien-tzu pu hao hun;

Ch'ü-liao pien-tzu p'a Chang Hsün.

" One can't subsist if still he wears a queue,
Yet fears without it what Chang Hsün may do".

Kneeling is practically out of fashion, but some magistrates require litigants who have not changed their style of hair-dressing to kneel, while others are allowed to stand. The pretty Manchu curtsey is gone, or at least rapidly going, and the indispensable kotow is needed no longer, but is generally-as in Western lands-regarded as a mark of intolerable servility. In certain cicles hand-shaking has become nearly universal, but the Chinese have not yet learned that the guest should be allowed his choice of forms. As in the troubled wake of the French Revolution titles are for the most part abolished. Yuan Shih-k'ai, Dr. Sun Wen, any official of any rank, any man in general, "the butcher, the baker, the candle-stick maker", the blind beggar on the street, are all alike "hsien-sheng" or plain, flat "mister". Foreigners are compelled to recognize that the politeness hitherto ingrained in the Chinese is disappearing, leaving behind to take its place-or a small part of it-a compound of stiffness and more than Occidental brusqueness which makes one sigh for the former days. Ceremonies, too, are either abolished altogether, or so transformed as to be unrecognizable. The bride perhaps goes to her wedding no longer in sedan-chair, but in a carriage, wears a wreath of flowers, and is married with a ring. A compendious essay might be composed on the marvellous changes in Chinese costume-especially that of Chinese ladies. The Chinese language is itself probably undergoing a more rapid evolution than any tongue used by man. Threats of phonetic alpha-

bets for it are frequently emitted, and in general linguistically nobody knows either where we are or where we are going. The most comprehensive and far reaching change of all, greatly transcending in importance the spectacular alteration in the form of government, is the potential and in part the actual liberation of the women of China-one of the great events in the social history of mankind. Western influences now readily penetrate everywhere in China, so that we have seen militant women in the revolution, and resolute suffragettes ever since, of whom much more will be heard later. Chinese lady physicians and trained nurses are everywhere in demand at dazzling salaries, and the supply is infinitesimal. The education of woman in China has not been a slow and a normal evolution, but a superimposition upon existing procedure. Chinese social restraints are everywhere tending to break down where the new influences are in the ascendant, and the educated young women of China are in great peril of gaining intellectual enlightenment at the expense of their greatest treasure.

Chinese women are now actually appearing upon the stage. It is no longer an uncommon occurrence for a young Chinese woman-married or unmarried makes no difference-to address a mixed audience upon a popular subject, at times with surprising force and fervor. Wild social theories are making-have already made-their way into feminine circles in high life, unchallenged and apparently unnoticed. The abolition of marriage is earnestly advocated. In the autumn of last year a Chinese woman from a distant part of the country made her appearance in the capital of Shansi, and dressed in men's clothes, gave an address on the public street in which she informed her auditors that men, and women, and everybody are all on a level (ping teng) and that the Five Relations are now all abolished. Dr. Sun Wen has declared himself a socialist of a pronounced type. He is honest, able, and fearless and were he once in charge of the Ship of State might bring about results which would throw the feats of old Wang An-shih of the Sung dynasty quite into the shade.

Owing to exceptional circumstances the foregoing general review has been necessarily brought down to the assembling of China's first Parliament, April 8th-and even later. With that important event the history of China enters upon a new and a dramatic stage. There is a constitutional struggle-which may easily become unconstitutional-between the Provisional Government and the Parliament. The latter, after wasting in bitter quarrels several precious weeks in electing its officers, is thirsting to take into its inexperienced hands the entire destinies of China. Both the Senate and the House are far too unwieldy bodies to be efficient. Party spirit is bitter and acrimonious. The murder of Mr. Sung Chiao-jen in Shanghai in the month of March was a most unfortunate incident, and has come near to plunging the country into civil war. The signing of the Quintuple Loan late in April without reference to the views of the as yet unorganized House of Parliament (Chung I Yuan) added a large supply of fuel to the already fierce flames. The recognition of the Chinese Republic by the United States of America just at this juncture was like oil poured upon a raging sea.

The air is however still full of hoarse cries of revolution, and of demands for the assassination of the President, of the Prime Minister, or of any one who is prominent enough to stand in the way of any one else. This period of insanity may soon pass, for the inevitable consequences of indulgence in unbridled passion are so obviously serious as to give pause to the most reckless. Thus has the Chinese people, after aeons of adherence to tradition "ventured" (but not 'chartless') "on the sea

"Of storm-engendering liberty".

May we venture to conclude this portion of our inadequate survey with a few General Principles?

I. Whatever happens to China the three hundred or more millions of the Chinese people are to be reckoned with as an actual and an increasingly greater force in the world.

II. Events have shown that the historic disunity of the Chinese people is susceptible of being gradually transformed into a unity. This process is greatly assisted by the pressure of foreign Powers; by the prevalence of new national ideals; by the influence of a common education; by improved communication between different parts of China; by the wide circulation of newspapers and books of the new type; and especially by representative government in the provinces and in the capital. To this process no limit can be set.

III. The Chinese have shown themselves, especially within the past two decades, as susceptible to world influences as any other people. This must be increasingly true in future.

IV. Chinese respect for Law and historic submission to constituted authority has always been tempered by a powerful element of "passive" democracy, which has assumed the right to resist administrative wrongs. The composition of these forces will not improbably make-or tend to make-the Chinese "Republic" in some respects a government different from any that the world has seen.

V. History has shown that no country and no alien race can permanently dominate China and the Chinese race. The difficulties of such domination are now indefinitely greater than ever before and are steadily increasing.

VI. China might conceivably be overrun by a sufficient alien force; but no matter how great the force employed, China could not be profitably administered. As an inevitable result of such an attempt, no matter how apparently successful, the Chinese themselves would reap most of the advantages, and the country-or countries-making the experiment must eventually relinquish it, or be themselves confronted with financial and economic ruin.

May we venture to consider this portion of our indemnity survey with a few general principles?

I. Whatever happens to China three hundred or more millions of the Chinese people are to be reckoned with as an actual and an increasingly greater force in the world.

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General Survey of Conditions in China
Arthur H. Smith
June 1913

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For the "Rooms" in Boston-

Report of the NORTH CHINA UNION WOMAN'S COLLEGE for the year 1912.

(For the first time we report only the College Department, though as the Academy work is closely bound up with it, in some phases of our life both must be included.)

Our little ship has sailed safely through this year of revolution, and at the end of the first year of the Republic of China we report no mutinies, no desertions, and only two days lost out of the regular routine. These days, early in March, we found a peaceful haven for about a hundred girls, including those of the Academy, with the Girls' High School at the Methodist Mission, and we wish to express our thanks for the generous hospitality of Mrs. Jewell and the teachers and pupils of that school. On the evening of Feb. 29, when ten thousand soldiers were looting and burning the east city of Peking, when smoke from fires all about us stifled and blinded us, amid the din of rifles and smashing of glass from soldiers looting shops separated from our school only by a wall, our students showed a self-control and calmness which could come only from a firm faith in God. Through the long night while we watched and made preparations to fight fire, and carried ladders to help terrified neighbors over walls into the school yard, there was not a scream or a tear to diminish our pride in our girls. After another night when the west city was at the mercy of a mob, as the protection of a guard of United States soldiers was not yet assured, a procession of a hundred walked a mile through the streets to the Methodist Mission to spend two days, then marched peacefully home, and for several months the college tower was a signal station for United States soldiers about fifty of whom were quartered in our compound, and they gave a sense of security which enabled us to settle down to regular work in school, and much irregular work for those who looked upon our Mission compound as a refuge.

TEACHING STAFF. The college has had less time than usual from foreign teachers, the principal being the only one who during the past term has done any teaching outside the English, Kindergarten Training and Musical Departments. She has taught during the year Psychology, Ethics, Education, Geology, Bible, and English. Miss Reed, who taught a class in Church History in the spring term, is now giving all her time to work for women, Miss Payne, on her return from furlough in September went to the help of the T'ungchou station, Miss Corbett taught

a Bible class once a week in the spring term, but now her teaching time is all given to the growing musical department. ~~xhexhxxx

STUDENTS. We have had twenty five students in our departments of college grade, including five who graduated last June from special courses. As the class which graduated from the academy last June was small, and the girls were all needed as teachers in various schools, it seemed best not to admit a class this year, but we expect an entering class of fifteen or twenty next autumn. We have now four students in the Junior Class, seven in the Sophomore, one in select studies, five in the Senoir class of the Kindergarten Training School, and three in the Junior class. Of these students twelve are of the American Borad, three of the Methodist Mission, and one of the London Mission one of the Presbyterian Mission, and three are self-supporting.

Last June we graduated five students from our special two years courses, one from the Higher Normal, two from the Scientific, and two from the Kindergarten Training School. The two graduates from the Scientific Course have entered the Union Woman's Medical College.

STUDENT FEES AND CHARGES TO OTHER MISSIONS. A careful summarizing of the accounts of three years shows that our charges are too low, as the average cost per pupil, exclusive of what is spent on permanent equipment, salaries and expenses of foreign teachers, and interest on plant, is nearly seventy dollars (silver) a year. If these other items are included the cost is nearly two hundred dollars a year. We propose to increase our charges from fifty dollars a year to sixty for academy students and seventy for college students, beginning the coming autumn. We have at present, including the lower grades, nineteen self-supporting students, some Christian and some non-Christian, who pay the same as is charged to other missions. It is a question whether the time has not come when the minimum fee of one dollar a month should be increased.

The KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOL has had a very presperous year of work. Besides the eight students of college grade already reported there is a class of seven of Academy grade in training as kindergarten assistants. The practice teaching of all of these students is done under the guidance of Miss Vanderslice and Miss McCoy in five kindergartens to which they go five days in the week. There are unlimited possibilities in this line of work, which reaches mothers as well as children, and Chinese young women not only enter into the spirit of the kindergarten but develope power of initiative and of helping many classes of society.

In the MUSICAL DEPARTMENT about forty pupils have been enrolled, and there are at present thirty two taking instrumental lessons, fourteen of whom are of college grade. All the students

have vocal lessons. The Choristers show the good results of their special training and give pleasure at all important functions of school and church. Non-Christian schools who apply to us for teachers always have singing on the list of subjects to be taught, and this, added to the fact that most of our graduates are to be teachers of little children, emphasises the need of training in singing for all of our pupils, even those w o themselves have not fine voices. This is a most useful department of our school, those who can play the organ well being also in great demand in all of our work for women and children.

HEALTH. The general health of the school has been good, with no tubercular trouble, and no contageous disease of importance, and no girl has dropped out of school because of ill health. But several of our students have been in the Woman's Hospital at the Methodist Mission, and we are greatly indebted to the doctors there for their kind ministrations.

RELIGIOUS LIFE AND DISCIPLINE. Our college students are all Christians and members of the Young Woman's Christian Association, and all are doing active work for others as teachers in Sunday Schools or in other lines of work. With the help of Academy girls they teach about four or five hundred children in different paets of the city every Sunday, their last opening being in a Home of Poor Children in the west city. The Y.W.C.A has a prayermeeting on Sunday attended by all the students, and Bible Study class es Friday evening attended by a large number, Thurdday evening class prayermeetings led by teachers take the place of the usual evening prayers, while morning chapel and the regular church services furnish an important part of our educational training. There has been no marked spiritual developement during the year, the intense interest in national affairs seeming to absorb their emotional nature of the students, but there has been growth in quiet, natural ways, an increased realization of the truth that those to whom much is given are debtors to all men, and now that there is less to distract them we must hope and pray for a quickening of the spiritual life. Our college students are practically self-governing, being under no rules as to time or place of study, except that lights must be out at ten, and there are no cases of discipline to report.

BUILDINGS. An L shaped building, fitted into our only available space unless we encroach on play grounds, has been erected this year, one arm being the dormitory given by Mrs. W.G.Smith, a cousin of Miss J.E.Chapin, and bearing Miss Chapin's name. The first story

of the other consists of a large and a small dining room,providing for from a hundred and fifty to two hundred pupils,the basement is entirely occupied by large kitchens and store rooms sufficient for any probable growth of the school,while the upper story at present is used for organ practice rooms,with two vacant rooms which can be used as dormitories, or for teachers. The dormitory arm is built with a flat roof protected by high walls on the north,east,and west,which can be used as a roof garden or for sleeping. This building is planned for elongating toward the west,nearly doubling the present dormitory space,and for adding a third story. It now provided dormitory accommodations for about forty girls, and is heated by steam. Our unsightly old kitchen,which occupied the center of our school compound,has been torn down,and the yard is much improved. We hope soon to fit up our "Field Library" for which $1000 was given by Mrs. Bashford's mother,and when the rooms now occupied by the Bible School revert to the college,we may have an indoors gymnasium.

The cost of the new building,including furnace,was about $4827 gold, but as material from old buildings torn down was used in its construction, the value is more than this. $2500 gold came from Miss Chapin's friends,$1600 from the endowment funds for 1911 and 1912, about $60 from the sale of old materials and $150 from the repairs appropriation for the year, leaving a debt of a little more than $500 which can be paid in 1913 if the $800 from endowment funds comes to us again.

NEEDS. If the school continues to grow,we shall soon need more dormitory room unless we again crowd four girls into one room. So we ask and appropriation of $4000 for the purchase of land and completion of the dormitory. For buildings and equipment for musical and domestic science departments we appeal to interested friends, and renew our request for a grant of $500 to add to the funds in hand for building a sanitarium at the Western Hills. Our summer colony of twenty girls who could not return to their homes ,spent two months under the care of Miss Vanderslice at Wo Fo Ssu ,abeautiful temple in the Hills,and the physical, mental, and aesthetic value of this sojourn increases our desire for a permanent home for our school in this beautiful, historic region.

Taking a larger and wider outlook we see the need of providing a new compound and new buildings for the college department,leaving the present premises for Bridgman Academy. If

ample grounds could be secured joining these, it would be ideal, but anywhere in this part of the city would be convenient.

CONCLUSION. No class in China has been more intoxicated by the wine of the new life in China than the bright, talented women, and here lies China's danger as well as her hope. With many liberty means license, and the doings of the "smart set" who think they are following the enlightened ways of Western lands, and the deplorable state of affairs in many non-Christian girls' schools challenge us to show what true freedom and true womanhood mean. To meet a man today, correspond freely, exchange rings with him next month, be married immediately without licnese, certificate, or any of the old safe-guarding ceremonies, and soon to be divorced at will, this is the history of many school girls in the past year. What hope is there except in long years of Christian education, which, while conserving all these dynamics, will give these eager, bewildered girls a self-control and poise which cannot be shaken by the strange new temptations. Never in the history of the world has there been such a teemendous need, such a beckoning opportunity, as the Republic of China presents today to the women of Christendom. These truly patriotic women and girls, quivering with pent-up life, are bound to do something. Shall it be as Amazons, as frenzied suffragettes, as wives who refuse the financial support and control of their husbands, or may it be our joy to lead them into the beautiful paths of service to little children, to teach them that the charm of filial piety and wifely devotion belong to the Orient and Occident alike, to give them that training of mind and heart which will make them good citizens of the Republic of China because they are good citizens of the Kingdom of God.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Faculty,

Luella Kinner.

Number of stunents in college grades 25.

Approximate Estimates. Gold

Boarding Department.	$260
Chinese Teachers' salaries	240
Heating, general expenses and equipment	300

$800 Total.

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Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Faculty,

Amelia Heiner.

Report of North China Union College - 1917

umber of students in college grades 25.

pproximate Estimates.

Boarding Department.	$260
Chinese Teachers' salaries	240
Heating, general expenses and equipment	300

Bro Tod.

Extracts from the Report of the China Medical Commission

of the Rockefeller Foundation. 1914.

Recommendations.

That medical instruction in which the Foundation is concerned should be on the highest practicable standand. Such standard at the present time seems to include as a requirement for admission to a medical school the training of a middle school (roughly equivalent to an American "Big" School) supplemented by two years of pre-medical work devoted to instruction primarily in English, Chinese, physics, chemistry, and biology.

That the first medical educational work organized should be in the city of Peking and that it be in connection with the Union Medical College if suitable arrangements can be made

Education of Women Physicians.

Women physicians have played a considerable part in the developement of Western Medicine in China. The Chinese are a conservative people and it was a comparatively difficult task to get them to intrust women patients to male physicians. Even now many of the largest clinics for women are superintended by women physicians. ..... Almost all the missions report g great difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of women physicians..... The situation is somewhat relieved by a small group of Chinese women who have received a medical training abroad. All are doing useful work, but two or three of them are unusually efficient, and demonstrate definitely that with a proper education Chinese women are capable of developing a high degree of professional and executive power.

The North China Union Medical College for Women was established in Peking in 1908. As yet it has only been possible to take a new class every two years and only one class has been graduated. It is estimated that there will be from twenty to thirty students in the school next year. The language used is Mandarin. The course lasts five years. Students are admitted who have a College degree or a high school diploma, but, failing one of these, they must pass examinations in English, Chinese, mathematics, history, geography, physics, and physiology. The standard for admission will be gradually raised. The Equip-

Extracts from the Report of the China Medical Commission

of the Rockefeller Foundation. 1914.

Recommendations.

That medical instruction in which the Foundation is concerned should be on the highest tenable standard. Such standard at the present time seems to include as a requirement admission to a medical school the training of a middle school thoroughly equivalent to American "Jr. School" supplemented by two years of pre-medical work devoted to instruction primarily in Mandarin, Chinese, physics, chemistry, and biology.

That the first medical educational work organized should be in the city of Peking and that it be in connection with the Union Medical College if suitable arrangements can be made.

Education of Women Physicians.

The Chinese have played a considerable part in the development of certain medical fields. The Chinese are a conservative people and it was a comparatively difficult task to induce them to instruct women patients to male physicians. Yet too many of the largest clinics women are superintended by women physicians. ..... Almost all the missions report great difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of women physicians..... The situation somewhat relieved by a small group of Chinese women who have received a medical training abroad. All are doing useful work, but two or three of them are unusually efficient, and demonstrate definitely that with a proper education Chinese women are capable of developing high degree of professional and executive power.

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It will be seen that there are few opportunities for women to study medicine in China, and that the existing schools are small, poorly equipped, ill-prepared to train competent physicians, and that the results of their work have been meager. They are hampered from the start by an inability to get a sufficient number of girls with a proper preliminary education. Until the whole standard of education for girls is raised and until a higher education for women has been widely developed, the medical schools will be forced to keep their admission requirements low, and to struggle with a poorly prepared group of students. It would hardly seem wise to take active steps to foster medical education for women until the underlying educational structure has been considerably strengthened.

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Extracts from report of
Committee on medical education
of Rockefeller Foundation
1914 WEd
(Ludella Pruner)

REC'D MAY 15 1914

Chinese History, perhaps more than any other in the world, seems to the Occidental observer to be nearly or quite indistinguishable from a theatrical Play. Especially has this been the case within the twenty years which have elapsed since the war between China and Japan. In a nonchalant manner China comes upon the stage for this epoch making conflict for which no preparation had been made. There is the deadly defeat in Korea, the pictorial flight from Port Arthur, the Peace adjustment in Japan, the astonishment and exasperation of the People of China when the news slowly filtered down among them; the spectacular Reform Decrees of the Emperor Kuang Hsü, his sudden extinction by his imperious Aunt, the Empress Dowager; ~~the rapid incubation of the Boxer insanity, its sickly spring flowers and its bitter~~ acrid summer fruit. The dramatic Siege of the Legations, "China Against the World", the Relief Expeditions, the flight of the Court to distant Hsi An fu in bitterness and in sorrow and eighteen months later-its imposing return with a renewed and more decisive lease of power. Swiftly pass the few succeeding years, until November 1908 when the Emperor officially died on the 14th, and the Empress Dowager (by prearrangement) on the 15th, leaving presumptive Chaos. But nothing happened. The Prince Regent was regent for his own little son, the Court went on as before, and China entered upon a Lagoon of Peace. But in Oct. 1911 came the Revolution, and on the next February 12th, presto, we have a newly manufactured Republic all ready for business. Seeing this the "Throne" pleasantly abdicated, and the Revolution ceased revolving. Comedy and Tragedy upon a continental stage, with the World as spectators and many of them as participants. This present cursory review of the year must for convenience begin with the assembling of the National Parliament April 8th 1913, a body long anticipated as the Balm for each and all China's woes, now that representative institutions were firmly established in the Flowery Land. It is seldom that a deliberative body meets from which so much is hoped and with such apparent reason. The Provincial Councils of 1909, and the National Assembly of 1910 had displayed on the part of the participants

however casually chosen and however little qualified by experience, an unanticipated capacity for cautious ~~action~~ attention, for biding their time, for prudent and cogent interrogation of the government officials, and also for co-operation with one another. All that was under "the former Manchu dynasty", this first Parliamentary meeting was under " a Republic", where "equality" was a presupposition, and at a time when the actual domination of China by means of a Constitution which a large Committee of Parliament was to form appeared an object of certain and of comparatively easy attainment.

Upon a calm review of its sessions by an impartial outsider several prominent features attract attention. First its unwieldy size. A Senate of 300 members, more or less, and a House more than twice as numerous would under almost any imaginable conditions have rendered effective work impossible. Second, its irrational rules, requiring a majority for a quorum. (The British House of Commons which gets through with a good deal of business first and last, requires but forty members in attendance.) Thus, to block any measure nothing was required but to withdraw in considerable numbers from the chamber, a plan daily adopted by each clique in turn, thus making nearly every session a stalemate. Third an apparently complete indifference to the growing Chinese public sentiment. This sentiment demanded energy and intelligent zeal such as for example the National Assembly had showed in the winter of 1910. Instead of this weeks were wasted in electing officers, and after that months more in barren and acrimonious wrangling. Fourth, Party Spirit raised to the nth power, The Parliament was divided into impracticable cabals termed by courtesy "parties", but which were virtually secret societies dominated by the personality of some man or group, without definite principles of action, without a background of anything actually accomplished, without visible bond of union other than that of class interest and an inflexible determination to break up a session rather than allow an advantage to any other faction.

Fifth, Inordinate Suspicion of one another and of the President. This constantly led to scenes alike unexpected and ridiculous. Members not only attacked one another on the floor of each house with angry and vituperative

language, sometimes standing speechless with rage though trembling with excitement, and again ~~sometimes~~ seizing the brass inkpots of their desks and hurling them as practically unanswerable arguments, so that time after time the sessions ended in ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ confusion and riot. Lastly, the Parliament was undeniably dominated by a spirit of greed. The members voted themselves salaries and allowances on a scale unheard of, amounting to many times their probably earning power in any other capacity-or incapacity. Amid all the talk of patriotism this indisputable worship of filthy lucre probably did more to alienate popular sympathy than anything else. The Committee appointed to draw up the Constitution paid little or no attention to precedents, or to Advisers invited by the President from the ends of the Earth. It was not advice which they wanted, but an instrument which would tie up the President so that the Parliament should bear rule, and not the Chief Magistrate. When he sent eight delegates to the Committee to represent his views, they were ejected without ceremony, thus showing His Excellency that the Committee could make a Constitution without his assistance. In due time he afforded them the same proof that he was able to conduct the government without theirs. The signature of the agreement for the Loan of twenty-five million pounds borrowed from the Quintuple Syndicate (from which the United States had already retired) in face of the opposition of Parliament and in spite of the declaration of prominent members like Mr. C.T. Wang, Vice Speaker of the Senate, that this meant War, was naturally regarded as a defiance of Parliament by the President, who understood much better than his critics how necessary it was to obtain funds to administer the government, and how hopeless it was to expect anything from that body. The assasination, March 20th, at a railway station in Shanghai of Mr. Sung Chiao-jen, the young Hunanese leader of the Kuo Ming Tang had thrown much of China into a condition of dangerous political excitement almost amounting to frenzy. Nothing would convince those who wished it to be true that the government had not instigated or even ordered this crime, and doubtless this belief still remains and will remains, although so far as is generally known there

is nothing in favor of this theory which a Western Court would admit as evidence. The Kuo Min Tang was itself a coalition of different elements, all of them bitterly dissatisfied with Yuan as President. In central China the more radical wing led by Huang Hsing, Chen Chi-mei and others, planned for an uprising announced as a "Second Revolution", which was elaborately organized and equipped throughout the Yang-tzu valley by the misappropriation of public funds to be used in this "Punitive Expedition". In giving this movement his cordial support Dr. Sun Wen was most frank, asserting that at the first show of force Yuan's power would collapse like a house of cards. Without waiting, however, to take any personal part in the impending renovation of China, Dr. Sun suddenly sailed for Japan where he has since been living in a more or less impenetrable obscurity. What was confidently expected was that upon the delivery of this deadly attack the Provisional President would be put out of business. Things had been going awry for some months. The Pres. cashiered Li Lieh-chun, the Tutu of Kiangsi, Pa Wen-yu the Tutu of Anhui, while Hu Han-ming of Kuangtung was "promoted" to be Frontier Commissioner of Thibet. This was an acceptance of the gage of battle and was so regarded. The actual rebellion, like the Revolution of 1911, broke out at ~~Wu Ch'ang~~ Wuchang toward the end of June, soon involving practically all the provinces of the Yang-tzu valley, the capture of Nanking (for the fourth time within 60 years) and the loss of a very great number of lives. To recapitulate even in the merest outline this "Revolution"-marked by its complete failure in August as a Rebellion-would occupy all our space and would be of little permanent interest. The insurgents counselling with their hot passions rather than with their cooler judgment, neglected to take account of the essential fact that the President is himself a military man of long experience and great skill; that the Vice Pres. was able, energetic and sagacious; that the Government controlled all the lines of communication by land, by river, and by sea, with the doubtful exception of some gunboats and the Shanghai Arsenal; and that it was provided with men and money adequate to its needs. It was from the start more or less

perfectly informed as to every move of the rebels, and could choose ~~its time~~ to strike. Moreover the Government proved to have upon its side ~~an~~ two irresistible allies with which the revolutionary leaders had not reckoned-the unwillingness of the merchant class-who wanted rest and not riot-to furnish the necessary funds for war expenses; and also the equally emphatic refusal of the Consular and the Municipal authorities in Shanghai to allow the International ~~Settlement~~ Settlement to be misused as a basis of attack upon China. The telegraph lines were defended from rebel seizure, a waspish journal printed in English called the China Republican devoted to attacking the President and the government was suppressed and its editor deported. Those who are familiar with the outlines of Chinese history know how great a part of it consists of insurrections and bloody wars. Notwithstanding the frightful expenditure of human life in this rebellion, the horrible sufferings of pillaged and repillaged Nanking, the worst experiences of 1913 certainly bear no comparison to those which marked the downfall of the Mings and the advent of the Ch'ings. Several groups of foreigners were caught in the vicious swirl of the revolutionary eddies, and much mission work was hindered, or stopped altogether. The rebellion was snuffed out. Had it succeeded it would probably have been tantamount to the "Mexicanization" of China. Whenever a president had enemies, which would always happen, they would merely have to lead a "Punitive Expedition" to demonstrate the "unconsitutional" nature of his rule, and their own obvious fitness to supersede him. The outcome of the rebellion was the loss of great numbers of lives, the extinction of an untold amount of fixed capital in devastated cities, towns, and villages, banks looted, merchandise plundered, crops destroyed, and in general throughout a wide region an impartial dissemination of wreck and ruin. But after it all the central government was obviously much stronger than at the beginning, and the prospect of a stable ~~gg~~ authority by so much more secure. In this connection must be mentioned the name of the dark and baleful Shadow which has once again been thrown across the face of China, its Evil Genius, Chang Hsün. With headquar-

at Hsü Chou fu in northern Kiangsu and in command of a large force, he controlled the communications between Tientsin ~~to~~ and the Yang-tzu. The people did not feel sure of his loyalty to Yuan Shih-kai, or indeed to any one but himself. His troops, too, were justly objects of suspicion. Perhaps his course may have been a source of anxiety to the President himself, who however placed him in command of the army to capture Nanking, the city from which he been obliged ignominiously to fly in the spring of 1912. That Gen. Chang should have allowed his soldiers three days of unchecked looting and ravishing in Nanking is a standing disgrace not to himself and to his soldiers only, but to the President and to China a country just entering the sisterhood of Nations as a Republic. For months later the presence of this Bird of ill omen in Nanking as Governor, was a terror to the city, to the great province of which it is the capital, and of unrest to a large part of China At length Gen. Chang was "promoted" to a post which he never took, and then sullenly retired to his former quarters at Hsü Chou perhaps at some future crisis again to emerge to work further devastation. The career of such a man is to be studied as an aid to comprehending the inherent difficulties of governing a country in the stage of evolution of China. During the progress of the rebellion it was well known that many members of the Parliament were not only in complete sympathy with the object of the insurrection and expecting its success, but were actually in communication with the insurgents.

On the 27th of Aug. five senators and three members of the lower house were arrested, perhaps as a caution to the remainder. On the 6th of Oct. the country received with relief the intelligence that Provisional President Yuan had been elected permanent President by 507 votes out of 733 cast out of a combined total of 868 members of both houses. Li Yuan-hung was chosen Vice President by a still larger majority. The Kuo Min Tang was unable to put forth a candidate of their own, and many of them must have voted, however reluctantly, for Yuan as a mere choice of evils. The foreign Powers promptly availed themselves of this opportunity to recognize the Re

public, which had already been done (May 2nd) by the United States, and in April by Brazil and Mexico. Towards the end of October the Committee engaged in drafting the new Constitution produced a document the obvious intention of which was to make the President subordinate to the Parliament, a body which had produced no other evidence of its ability to govern China, than (as the President shrewdly remarked) its complete incapacity to govern itself. The inauguration of the President (the Vice Pres. being still in command at Wuchang) took place with great ceremony on Oct. 10th, the anniversary of the revolution against the Manchus two years before, but the general public, Chinese and foreign, were carefully excluded; and something of a gloom was thrown over the proceedings by the discovery at the last moment of a plot under the lead of a police officer of rank to assassinate the President. Early in April, just before the assembling of Parliament, Yuan had moved his headquarters within the Forbidden City, and in that fortified fastness he has ever since dwelt. But were he to leave its seclusion even for an hour, there is great reason to fear that his life might be the forfeit. It should be remarked in passing, that the difficulty of governing Oriental lands (under whatever form of administration) seems distinctly on the increase by reason of the greater facilities for mischief through the multiplication of easily concealed and deadly explosives, of a vicious public sentiment approving of such murders, and the general popularity of the dare-to-die fanaticism. The historian Froude mentions that at a certain crisis the face of politics in Western Europe was changed by a pistol shot from behind a hedge. Such a distance has China already travelled since Dec. 1905 when the abortive attempt was made to blow up the Imperial Constitutional Commissioners on their leaving Peking that it is at present quite possible that the liberation of the chemical forces imprisoned within one tiny bomb might reduce China to a wild welter of chaos.

On the 4th of November, not only Peking, but all China, and indeed the World was electrified by the issue of an extended presidential Mandate summarily dissolving the Kuo Min Tang, on the ground (amply sustained by in-

criminating telegrams incorporated in the order) of the treasonable complicity of its leaders in the late rebellion. Its members were incapacitated for acting as officials of any sort, and for membership in the National Parliament, which by the lack of a quorum was thus reduced to non-existence.

For this far reaching and drastic Mandate it was understood that the President himself, as distinguished from his Cabinet, was responsible. It was at once greeted with shouts of "unconstitutional" by those whose respect for the provisional Constitution had always been a minus quantity. But it was everywhere perceived that if China is to be saved at all, somebody must do it, and that Some-one must be the President, for there was no one else in sight -or out of sight. The world at large appeared to agree with Dr. Ariga of Japan that whatever the crude provisional constitution might have said or left unsaid, the President's action was justified by the necessity of seeing that the Republic received no detriment. Altogether irrespective, moreover, of constitutional phrases was the obvious fact that whether he had or had not a technical "right" to dissolve a political party, he had done so. His was the power and he had exercised it. From that time to the present the numerous 'parties' into which the noisy politicians were of late divided have disappeared like a swarm of mosquitoes after a heavy frost. They are not dead, but dormant, and when the climate is more genial will appear with augmented virulence. For months it was confidently expected that some other kind of a National Legislature would be summoned to fill the aching void left by Parliament. Instead of this, however, as an intermediate step

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~~as an intermediate step~~ there was appointed a Political Council of seventy or Eighty members, representing merely the government. This body had advisory functions only, and began its sessions Dec. 29th discussing with great deliberation a wide variety of topics. In these months everything has been sent to the melting-pot. The Cabinet system is pitted against the "Presidential system" and is found to be unsuited to China. The plan adopted is a replica of that of the late Grand Empress Dowager under "the late Manchus". O

ders were issued ,for example,to the Political Council that the two systems just mentioned should be analyzed as to their feasibility.Then follows the discussion in the Council. They at length decide that upon the whole the Presidential system seems the best(for assigned reasons)upon which the various Military Governors,or Tutus,are instructed to telegraph their opinions upon this topic. This they do,also the Civil Governors,&c,&c. These views all display that unanimity which is a characteristic of a well ordered State. Then comes a rain of Memorials upon the subject.Public Opinion is crystallizing!Then appears a Mandate ordering a change. In this manner a great variety of radical steps are just on the point of being taken all the time.

One of the most intractible subjects has been that of the abolition of the provinces,with an evident aim at complete centralization of power.This has passed through numerous stages,intended perhaps to educate public sentiment.The provinces will be divided into Tao or Circuits;they will be divided into Chün,or military districts,they will take as their unit the hsien or county,but each provincial Governor is able to show that in his field this would not work so well in practice as in theory,and those who are struggling to govern the outer dependencies(or independencies)of the New Dominion,&c,can demonstrate that it would not work at all. Meantime anything is expected to happen and nothing does happen,or is likely to do so for an indefinite period. Premier Hsiung Hsi-ling,a man of undoubted ability,energy,and experience occupied his post for many months,with a group of Cabinet members around him of such exceptional capacity that it appeared that no better choice could have been made.The Premier began his official career by issuing a long and elaborate "Policy",a state paper of a kind hitherto unknown in China,in which he dealt with existing evils with a refreshing not to say an amazing frankness. But before it had had time

to effect anything of importance this widely advertised collection of "All-the-Talents" began to fall to pieces. In February the Premier resigned, mentioning in his letter to the President that he was a man of an obstinate disposition and did not find it easy to adapt himself to the views of others! The sudden death of Chao Ping-chun, the former Premier, Tutu of Chihli, and official of ability and experience, was a distinct loss to the Government. When Mr. Liang Ch'i-ch'ao joined the Cabinet it was recognized that his learning, especially in law affairs, would be a powerful support to the President. But he too abandoned his post, although he has been appointed to others which he may or may not continue to hold. Wang Ta hsieh, the Minister of Education also resigned, leaving the affairs of his department in an unenviable condition. Amid the uncertainities of tenure of any post it is difficult to induce men of really first-class talent to undertake the almost insuperable tasks before them, especially at a time when it is felt that "the Cabinet system" may suddenly disappear leaving little or no trace behind. The President has surrounded himself with an army of "Advisers" Chinese and foreign apparently sufficient to administer-or to wreck-any government on the planet. The number of Chinese ostensibly employed in this way is very great, many of them with salaries known to be large, and with duties correspondingly light. The foreign staff is much smaller comprising the famous journalist Dr. George E. Morrison, Sir Francis Pigott, Prof. Ariga, already mentioned, Dr. Frank Goodnow of Columbia University, New York, and others. Men of this class accustomed to a high degree of intellectual and moral activity have often found their position as nominal "adviser", when their advice was neither asked nor taken when offered, uncomfortable and intolerable. Sir Francis Pigott and Prof. Goodnow especially rendered excellent service to educated Chinese by publishing essays and lectures in English newspapers in Peking upon themes relating to the principles of government and of reform in China.

The existence of an armed rebellion during a considerable part of the past year, was not favorable to the exercise of popular rights, which day by day visibly diminished. Martial Law was proclaimed over a large part of China, and this meant arbitrary arrests, trial-if such it could be termed-with no regard to forms of law, and in secret, and executions continuously and upon a large scale all over China, particularly in the great centers, such as Peking, and the leading provincial capitals. To inqure into the aggregate of the wholly unreported executions is vain, but there is reason to suppose that for all China the total must have been many tens of thousands. In the single province of Szuchuan it was said upon what authority it can not be affirmed that there must have between twenty and thirty thousand ~~thousand~~. This is however merely a reversion to the arbitrary type of government to which th Chinese have for ages been accustomed, and does not excite among them the anger and disgust which would be felt under such conditions in the West.

The gradual replacement of Civil Governors by the Military Tutus was anoth er inevitable step in the concentration of power in the hands of the central government, the effect of which is to unify the provincial administration, & to strengthen it at its weakest point. Of a like nature is the somewhat unexpected abolition of all Provincial Councils, many of which no doubt served as thorns in the side of the Peking authorities. In this as in other cases, it is alleged that they will eventually be replaced with some other (doubtless more controllable) form of Assembly. Still further to complete the elimination of everything savoring of democracy the Local Councils in the cities and towns were ordered to dissolve, their functions being taken over by the local Magistrates by whom previous to the Revolution they had always been exercised.

Among all the many changes this is the one coming nearest to the life of the people of China. The District Magistrate, while a man of but the seventh rank on the scale of degrees, was practically the Emperor to his "subjects". When the I Shih Hui, or local bodies came into existence they soon found ways to an-

tagonize, to thwart, and even to impeach and get rid of an obnoxious official, with a celerity and a certainty never before known within the Four Seas. Furthermore the local bodies with Chinese practicality devoted their attention to taxes and to law-suits, so that instead of having to reckon with one authority there were a dozen or more, and the money disappeared somewhere. As soon as the rebellion was fully extinguished all this was recognized in Peking as contrary to the genius of true republicanism, and early in the present year all the local bodies were relegated to the obscurity out of which they had recently emerged. The Magistrates were delighted, and so too were the people, for with all the corruption of the Ch'ing period no such flagrant and promiscuous bribery had ever been known. In some of the large cities, however, where new ideas and methods have obtained a foothold, the change is a distinct loss in efficiency and perhaps in integrity.

When Mr. Liang Ch'i-ch'ao became a member of the Cabinet it was with the avowed aim of introducing legal reform into China upon a wide and a thorough scale. Even before his premature retirement, however, it began to be bruited about that, with some exceptions, the higher Law Courts were to be abolished, the lower ones not having any objective existence, escaped this fate. This was said to be due (a) to the lack of suitable men for judges, and (b) to lack of funds to pay them. As the "law schools" are crowded with students (some being "for women only") it is an interesting inquiry what is to become of this blighted legal talent. For years the Chinese have been fretting against the harsh restrictions of extraterritoriality, which they were willing to move heaven and earth to abolish, after the example of Japan. But until Western law procedure should have been acclimatized this was known to be a mere iridescent dream, which the present procedure seems to have banished for fulfilment to the Greek Kalends. Presidential Mandates have repeatedly charged that since the revolution men of no experience and of no worth have been put in [illegible] Local Magistrates, and that this vicious [illegible]

was responsible for much of China's woes. To remedy it examinations were to be held in the Capital under specified conditions, and only those passing these tests would hereafter be able to hold office. Seldom even in China have so many 'rice-bowls' been broken at one stroke. The examinations were so conducted as to exclude those who were not wanted, such as students from foreign lands, men of too progressive ideas, &c, on the ground of their lack of administrative experience. This, it should be said, is the plaint of those who spent large sums in travelling expenses only to find themselves ruled out on technical ~~/////~~ grounds, regardless of their fitness. To this there are cogent replies available, but it is certain that the government has this accumulated a great supply of permanent enemies at a time when there seemed no need of any more. The acting Premier, Mr. Sun Pao-ch'i, in an address to the successful candidates, made the statement not infrequently to be found in the responsible utterances of those in authority that with the past two years corruption had ~~never~~ been worse than at any previous period of contemporaneous history. The Political Council already mentioned might well be regarded as a close corporation to give shape to presidential policies. Its importance during the first three months of its existence is already eclipsed by the Provisional Constitutional Conference of about ~~fifty~~ fifty members which met in Peking March 18th. This is a compact and manageable organ through which a Constitution can be forged agreeable to the Man who is to work it-not to work under it. At one of the earlier sessions a Presidential Delegate-or rather two of them-was present who set forth in detail what kind of an instrument is desired, and this is probably what the Council may be expected to evolve. The President is to be the head of the Government, said his vicegerent on this occasion; he must have full power to appoint all officers, contract "ordinary treaties" (i.e. those not involving financial expenditure) draft all official systems and regulations, and revise those that need revision; he is to have the right to issue provisional

orders and ~~to deal~~ in emergencies to deal with finance; the Cabinet is to be a group of advisers and managers of departments, but is not to be the government; the power of Parliament is to be curtailed and limited; special regulations are to be made for auditing and for accounting, and the Budget is to be provided for whatever may happen; the Constitution is to provide for the Parliament, and not a Parliament for a Constitution. One or two minor questions were asked of the delegates before they were asked to withdraw, upon which one of the members made the significant remark that the Bill (introduced by the President) "had naturally established itself, so that no discussion seemed to be needed". A few weeks before this gathering, some interest was excited by a memorial said to have been sent in by a local Magistrate of the Szuchuan province, recommending that the President, being the center of the government, should be appointed by the new Constitution for life, thus securing the safety of the state. Newspaper gossip affirmed that on hearing of the the President was very angry, but was mollified when the entire reasonableness of the plan was pointed out.

The swift and silent withdrawal of the Vice President, Li Yuan-hung, from his responsible military command at Wuchang, to Peking where he had been ever since the revolution of 1911 began, led to much criticism and comment both in the Chinese press and that controlled by foreigners. Li was sent for, it was said, that Yuan might have him under observation, he was 'a prisoner' in Peking, he had no visible duties, and was reduced to a nullity, he had offered to resign as a superfluous wheel to a well equipped coach, &c, &c. More recently this chatter has ceased, and he is now reported to have declined the important post of Tutu in the ~~metro~~politan province of Chihli, as he needs rest from official cares. His ~~twelve~~ ten year old daughter is now betrothed to the twelve year old son of the President, upon which occasion the Vice President presented to his future son-in-law" a nice frock-coat, a ceremonial hat, two gold watches, and a number of good books, and the President sent in return gold rings, bracelets, other ornaments worth some two thousand

dollars-or more. The proper Board is affirmed to be wrestling with the intricate problem what ceremonies are to be adopted at weddings, funerals, &c, so as to conserve the old, and not to ignore the new. At present chaos may be said to preside. Brides arrive in carriages with or withour the usual escort, they wear garlands, veils, and are married with a ring; the married couple do not ketow, but merely bow to all concerned; there is perhaps (as in a recent wedding in Peking high life) a brass band which plays both ~~foreign~~ Chinese and foreign airs, and there is handshaking and an incongruous mixture of Chinese and of Western ways which is satisfactory neither to the East nor to the West. The policy of the government appears to have been to encourage a general return to the old methods of celebrating ~~New Years and~~ holidays, and in 1914 the Western ~~holiday~~ New Year was practically ignored all over China, except in government offices, and the like. The unfeigned joy of the Chinese people at this return to rationality was touching. The Moon, which was criticized a year ago for its obtuseness in not taking the broad hint that it was no longer heeded or wanted, is now justified by having regained her place as Queen of Heaven, ~~and~~ fairs, markets, ~~[illegible]~~ Heaven's Stems and Earth's Branches, the due admixture of the lunar year with the solar, four and twenty Periods according to which birds come and go, grain is planted, fur hats are put off and summer hats are put on, insects stir, and the breath of spring is divided-all this now goes on as before according to the pattern followed in ancient times by Yao and by Shun, and by all well regulated persons since. No one of the numerous reversions to the past, nor all of them combined, have attracted so much attention and excited so much comment as the struggle to re-establish Confucianism as the State Religion of China. China, like Japan, is confronted with the unwelcome spectacle of a visible decay of morals and an abrogation of old standards. To what will this lead? How is to be stopped? The "Confucian Society", under the energetic lead of Mr. Ch'en Huan-chang (author of "The Economic Principles of Confucius") have a simple remedy. It is that of the Master himself. When his

favorite disciple asked about the government of a state, he replied: "Follow the seasons of the Hsia dynasty; ride in the state carriage of the Yin dynasty; wear the ceremonial cap of the Chou dynasty. Let the music be the Shao (that of the days of Shun.) Banish the songs of Ch'ing, and keep far from specious talkers". In like manner the Confucian renaissance proposes to make the maxims of the great Sage the subject of common education, to re-introduce the ceremonies and the sacrifices, in short to re-enthrone Confucius in China, and henceforth all will be well. (How it has come about th while the Sage was enthroned to an extent never seen elsewhere in human ciety China fell to its present condition is not explained by these lea ed antiquarians.) The various phases of this discussion have excited profound interest both among Chinese and foreigners, and a discussion has ensued ever extending in waves and ripples all over the civilized world.

The controversy has been made to involve the questions: "What is Confuc ism?" "What is the inherent value, and what is the historical value of Co fucianism (whatever it is) in China?" "Is Confucianism a Religion, or is it not?" "What is its relation to the other religions of China, and to those of the World?" "What relation does Confucianism bear to the preservation of morality in China?" "Should the ceremonies of the worship of Confu be revived (a) in Peking, (b) in the provinces, and if so at what times and ces?" "What is the difference between the assumption by the President of the Republic of the right to sacrifice to Confucius, and the assumption b him of the office of Emperor of China?" "What relation does this matte bear to Chinese education?" Particularly, "What is its relation to Christian education in China?" "What relation does such worship bear to that religious Liberty guaranteed by the Provisional (and as yet unrevised) Constitution?" "What relation, if any, has it to treaties guaranteeing certain specified religious rights?" "Will the proposed worship be compulsory upon all officers, upon some, or upon none?" Upon every one of these points there has been wide difference of opinion. Buddhists, Taoists, Mohammedans, and all types of Christians have energetically antagonized the proposal.

recognizing its futility for the end proposed, and its certainly divisive and perversive results in separating the "Five Families" of China from one another by the bitterest of all enmities-that of religion. To allay these fears the President issued (March 7th) a Presidential Order in which it was explained that the rite of worshipping Confucius is ancient, that "it has nothing to do with religion (tsung-chiao), Catholics, Protestants, Mohammedans, and men of other religious faiths will find nothing to keep them from entering official life. If the District Magistrates for any reason are not able, or do not wish to worship Confucius, the ceremony may be conducted by some one else." Thus For the present the matter is shelved, but if it is not heard of again, China will be an exception to the general history of mankind. In a year in which a great and a widespread rebellion has distracted China it is not to be expected that normal conditions should prevail. Before the rebellion began there was trouble over the disbanding of the Chinese troops, and vast sums were required for this purpose. Yet when the men were dismissed, not infrequently with a considerable bonus to mollify them, the country was far worse off than before. In many cases the soldiers were allowed to carry their arms-or a part of them-with them, and thus there was formed the nucleus of innumerable hordes of banditti for which China has always been noted. Men who have been accustomed to the irregular life of the army, especially and undisciplined, ill fed, ill clothed, and irresponsible body as most Chinese troops have always been, do not take kindly to industry. The recklessness with which these masses of potential social devastation were turned loose in China, long ago attracted the attention of both Chinese and foreigners, but on the part of the government the principal anxiety always appeared to be to stop payment of wages, and thus to reserve funds for other uses. The immediate results of this universal folly were not long in appearing. It was in October 1913 that the ravages of an ex-military bandit known as White Wolf began to attract attention in Honan, and a little later in Hupeh. He captured the city of Tsao Yang, and from that time has never ceased to be a peril to Chi-

nese and foreigners alike. With a military President, a military Vice President, and a General at the head of the Board of War, it was to have been expected that the Government would have instantly perceived the vital importance of dealing with the Robber in the most effective possible way. But he was allowed to cross his native province, Honan, to harry and devastate a wide region in the adjacent province of Anhui, and then to return on his tracks to repeat the process elsewhere. After a time the Government appeared to be roused. The Governor of Honan (a relative of Pres. Yuan) was sharply reproved for his fatal inaction, but was retained at his post to repeat his inefficiency indefinitely. The President of the Board of War then went to Honan to superintend operations in person. Troops were to be called in from Here and from There. The large and apparently utterly useless army of Chang Hsun, at Hsü Chou Kiangsu, were to take the field. White Wolf would be caught in the jaws of a deadly steel trap and speedily exterminated. Huge rewards were offered for his head, to promote military zeal. Instead of utilizing the Peking-Hankow railway as a natural barrier easily occupied and readily guarded, by which means White Wolf would have been surrounded, he was allowed to recross the line at will, harrying and pillaging as he went, and after a few days was heard of on the upper Han river in Hupeh, where he sacked the great trade center of Lao Ho Kou, killed more foreigners, and went at his liesure westward to enter Shensi, and perhaps rich and populous Szuchuan.

A fatal paralysis seemed to seize the central government, but there were contributory causes which lie deep in the constitution of the Chinese social order. The army was composed of units each of which under appropriate conditions was exactly the kind of material with which the White Wolf was operating. Loyalty to a commander, fealty to a government does not for a moment compete with the irresistible temptation to loot and to ravage. When hard pressed it was everywhere alleged by the Chinese press and by refugees, that the bandits made good terms with the soldiers, the latter taking the silver which the former had carried off, and giving in exchange (by throwing them away to be

picked up by their friends the robbers)their arms and their ammunition,of which the bandits were naturally short. But this was not all.Detailed accounts such as those appearing in the Central China Post,published near to the scene of action,showed that cities were delivered over to the robbers by the deliberate treachery of those within.In some flagrant cases the military officials were if not in collusion with the bandits,at least incompetent and neutral. In case a village sent information to the military authorities of the movements of the White Wolf marauders,that village was later exterminated,men,women,children,dogs,cats,and chickens-not a living thing remaining. This was naturally regarded by others (as it always has been in China)as a caution to be prudent,and most Chinese are prudent by temperament.

The sufferings of the unhappy foreigners caught in the coils of these horrors form a replica of the events of 1900,but without the excuse which might then have been offered that such disasters no ~~[illegible]~~ prevision could have foreseen and no force have prevented. For all this wild welter of needless ruin China will have pay dear,but at the time of writing these lines there is no sign that the hopeless lethargy of the Central Government has been seriously disturbed.

In almost all parts of China bands of robbers have at times roamed ~~[illegible]~~ almost at will within certain limits(or rather highly uncertain limits), from time immemorial. Whenever the administration of the laws was lax they gathered.Let an efficient magistrate appear,and they scattered to fresh woods and pastures new. This state of things has prevailed ~~[illegible]~~ during the period since the Revolution,not only in the remoter parts of China,but within short distances of the capital. That "quiet anarchy" to which China is accustomed,has ever and anon resumed its reign,and then with a change of season,or of officials has suddenly ceased. These phenomena,none of which are not constant factors in the history of China,point with unmistakable directness to the truth that economic conditions are the key to the evolution of a new China.

No matter what the form of government is styled,if there is less than enough for large numbers of the people to eat,brigandage must ensue,as it always has and always will to the end of Time.

Into a discussion of the Finances of the Chinese Republic it is hopeless for any one not an expert to enter at all, much less in their present chaotic condition. What is evident is that China's greatest need is Money, but after this has been granted it must be owned that there is another need even greater, and that is Integrity. Late in January Premier Hsiung lectured the officials who had to do with foreign loans upon the impropriety, the danger and the disgrace of accepting commissions on such loans. To judge from the comments of the Chinese press he might as well have lectured an organization of Metropolitan Cats on the impropriety of licking ~~cream~~ Cream from the milk-pans of the numerous foreign dairies. The old system prevails under worse conditions and amid greater dangers than under the Ch'ings. Economy is the resonant watchword in every Board. Hundreds of subordinates are discharged to save money for the State, but it is learned incidentally that their pay is not on that account necessarily suspended. The number of persons in government employ in this capacity or that incapacity is staggering to the contemplation of a trained accountant who knows what this connots from a financial point of view. China is filled from end to end and from side to side with "Generals" who never fought a battle, or even went upon a forced march, other than that to draw their salaries. As already remarked the President has so many "advisers" (some of whom he has never seen and probably never will see) that if every one had three minutes a day, there would be no time for other labor or for meals and sleep. Many of these empty the exchequer of huge sums and not for 'value received'. Where does the money come from? The age long struggle between the Central Government to make the provinces send funds, and the provinces to compel the central government to recognize that they not only have no funds themselves but must be helped out of quagmires, was never so keen as now. A "Financial ~~Peking~~ Council" in Peking has been illuminating the darkness by jets of daylight showing how great sums are wasted in the provinces. The ~~Provincial~~ Provincial Councils for example, and the Self-Governing bodies, and with still greater that were ~~ta~~ already mentioned got away with great sums

obtained by judiciously tapping the government taxation pipe-lines, to the great advantage of "self-government", and to the disadvantage of government in general. It is probably for this reason that the President has snuffed out these exotic representatives of "the People", ordering their funds to be turned into the Bank of China. China can not get on without money, money, Money. China has no (available) money. Ergo she must borrow. But this can only be done by offering securities. But China has already mortgaged everything, has "roasted the gold-fish, and fried the canary-birds" and still is no better off. Salt has proved a welcome antiseptic, but Salt has its limitations, and the management of the salt administration means the loss of China's "sovereign rights". Undoubtedly, but "one must expend two or three grains of rice to catch a chicken", and the salt achieves this end, so it is (with many wry faces and much malediction) allowed. But the thing may be carried too far, and then there will be trouble. Thus is established the Chinese Vicious Circle. Poverty, Loans on Resources, Development of resources by foreign experts, revolt against the inevitable loss of China's "sovereign rights". Loans withdrawn, Resources undeveloped, general and contagious Poverty and pressure, foreclosure of the mortgage the only possible remedy another Foreign Loan. And so on as before. Meantime the borrowing habit easily fastened on the Board of Finance, becomes practically incurable. China is warned persistently, nay, warns herself, that the end of the road, unchecked by development of resources, is bankruptcy and ruin, but things go on as they have gone on, idly waiting for the turn of the tide. When will it come? One of the many disquieting symptoms is the constant expenditure of money to achieve that which ought to be attainable without money. When heavy rewards are alloted (as has been the case on a great scale) for "victories" (often imaginary) over Mongols, or Tibetans, or others, the inference is that without the reward the "victory" would not have occurred (which might have been much better in the end.)

When local Magistrates are rewarded for obtaining sums in excess of estimates from certain taxes, the inevitable result is burning dissatisfaction of outraged people, and a very natural one the brutal murder of the oppre-

sor, such as was recently reported in the case of the Magistrate of Lê An hsien, in Shantung, killed by angry peasants, not as an example of self-government, but in self-defence. Fortunately for the Government the railway receipts have been heavy, and for the most part steady, though on some lines obliterated for a time by the expenses of the rebellion. But each million dollars is wanted in twenty places at once, while it can ultimately be used in but one, and in that one, owing to "old time custom", only in part.

The high and stiff barbed-wire fence of the Quintuple Syndicate, long ago began to show wide gaps, and is no longer prtective. But the danger to China from loans employed to buy useless military bric-a-brac is incomputable.

Sir Charles Beresford nearly two decades since found the Chinese soldiers armed with weapons which would have stocked an ancient and modern museum. The like conditions are said to continue, especially in artillery, rendering the costly equipments much worse than useless when needed. How is it that the simple lessons of the past have still to be relearned? Currency reform, of which we seem to have heard somewhere before, has during the past year been pushed to great lengths, that namely of printing scores of columns of "Regulations" in the papers, of what is to be done when it is done. The decisions are for the most part admirable, but for lack of a Currency Loan "into still air they seem to fleet". The Trade of China for 1913 in spite of the Rebellion was remarkable and encouraging. The Customs receipts surpassed by more than four million taels the highest previous record. With Peace and Order China would astonish the World. Can she have them? There is intense activity in every bureau in elaborating those "Rules and Regulations" in which China delights to express itself. The most recent output being Mining Regulations of great minuteness, which are said to be at once admirable and preposterous, a reincarnation of what was wrought with great care and at vast expense twenty years ago, laid aside and forgotten, but now revived and hoped for so as to safeguard "sovereign rights" and at the same time beguile the dreaded and hoped for foreign money into the area of development. Of the merits of the case an outsider is of necessity no judge, yet despite the appointment of one more highly capable foreign "Adviser" (Swedish), one may doubt whether

whether China's hidden wealth is much nearer sight than it was before.

In this chaos of needs and of fast and furious offers to supply them, the years 1898-99 with their "Human Cobweb" of struggle for precedence and for 'inside tracks' appear to have returned. The evil financial genius of China who was the indirect means of letting loose the cataract of woes (and joys) of 1911, Sheng-Hsüan-huai, has apparently mortgaged the Hanyehping Corporation which mines iron ore, to the Japanese, upon terms which when brought to the knowledge of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce resulted in a formal veto. But owing to the lapse of time between the signature of the contracts and public information about them, it is feared that the veto is not likely to be effective. From a Chinese point of view to place this vital means of China's future continuance as a power under Japanese control, with conditions which bind China to furnish ore at much less than market rates (as is alleged) seems to endanger the autonomy of the country.

During the past year concessions for railways under the construction of companies representing most of the Powers have been agreed upon, to China's presumptive advantage. But as all these are as yet 'air-lines' it is not perhaps worth while to point out where they may eventually alight.

A few years ago the American Red Cross Society sent to China an engineer, Mr. C.D. Jameson, to survey the region inundated by the overflow of the Huai River (and other streams) in the Anhui and Kiangsu provinces. The Society furnished funds in co-operation with others by which a large relief work was carried on the beneficial effect of which was wide spread. In the month of January last an arrangement was concluded by which the Red Cross Society is allowed a year's option to raise a loan of twenty million dollars (gold) for the reclamation of an area estimated at from fifteen million to sixteen million mou of land, this land to serve as security for the loan. This novel and interesting enterprise has met with an eager welcome by the people of the two provinces involved, and cynical skepticism on the part of a cold and critical World which believes (and probably hopes) that on such security the funds can not be obtained. Whatever the outcome in this instance, it is certain that this is the kind of work by which alone China can be rescued from economic ruin. China needs assistance, for

the power to rise by herself is totally lacking. In February much international interest was excited by the signing of an agreement for what appears to be a unique partnership between the Chinese Government and the Standard Oil Co. of New York. The Company is to have a year in which to decide what oil fields in China it will develop. When this shall have been determined a company is to be formed with a capital of $100,000,000.00, 55% of the stock of which is owned by the company, 37 1/2 % is to be presented outright to the Chinese Government with no expenditure on their part. If they are able and willing to furnish an additional 7 1/2 % of the capital they are entitled to do so. Great expenditure on the part of the Company must first be made, but the Chinese having put nothing in have nothing to lose and everything to gain. It is obvious that this enterprise if carried out can not fail to produce enormous economic effects beneficial to large districts in China. While recognizing that there is no more philanthropy in this "Big Deal" than there is in a steel rail, one may perceive that it may likewise make the road to national prosperity much smoother than it has ever been before. Despite the distractions of the rebellion the Government has not at all altered its policy of repression of the cultivation of the poppy plant, and of the sale and use of opium.

Within this period there have been more public burnings of opium than ever before. Backward provinces such as Kueichou and Kansu have taken efficient steps to prevent the production of opium, and in the like efforts several other provinces show conspicuous success. To prevent the suppression of opium from degenerating into a system of "squeeze" and of blackmail has required, and will require, unceasing diligence and courage. A National Prohibition Opium Union was formed during the past year in Peking, under the lead of Gen. L. Chang, who was sent as its representative to England to take a message from the Chinese people, and to urge speedy opium prohibition. Through the courtesy of the Government in granting

the use of the telegraph the International Reform Bureau has co-operated in this work in many ways, calling the attention of Tutus and Civil Governors to known violations of law. The huge stocks of opium held in Shanghai, amounting to between 13,000 and 14,000 chests have been a serious hinderance to China's efforts. It is the avowed intention of the owners to work off the whole of this upon China before the traffic has been extinguished. The great increase of opium-shops in the foreign settlements of Shanghai stand in marked and depressing contrast to the repression of opium where the Chinese Government has a free hand. The issue of China's struggle to be free is no longer in doubt, but renewed efforts are necessary to secure the exclusion of morphia and similar drugs, and to excite public sentiment against alcohol, which has already become a serious menace to China. The Chinese postal system during 1913 added 821 new offices and handled 594 million articles, 8 1/2 million of which were parcels. The increase over 1912 was 150 million pieces. The growth of this admirably conducted department of the government is perhaps the most widely appreciated both by foreigners and by Chinese of all the improvements of the new China.

During the month of Jan. a presidential order was issued opening seven towns in northern China to foreign trade: Kalgan, Kueihua ch'eng, Chihfeng, Doloner, Taonanfu, Hulutao, and Lungk'ou. The railway opened several years ago to Kalgan will soon be extended to Kueihuach'eng, which is in northern Shansi, on the borders of Mongolia. Taonanfu is a new city on the Mongolian border of Manchuria. Hulutao is on the Gulf of Liaotung, and Lungkou is about 80 miles west of Chefoo of which it might become a serious rival. This movement while obviously of political importance, is undoubtedly a wise one, and might be followed up to the advantage of China as well as foreign countries by a considerable extension. The recent launching in Shanghai of a new and powerful steamer, the Shuhun, for the run between Ichang and Chungking on the Upper Yang-tzu is an event of more than local interest. The Shuhun is a much larger craft than her predecessor the Shutung, which

was ~~1~~ feet long. The Shuhun has accomodations for about 400 passengers, and can carry 400 tons of cargo. The trip between the ports named by house-boat ranged from four to six weeks, and was never made without considerable danger. The Shuhun is expected to complete the journey in ~~less~~ less than four days and passengers will have all the comforts of travel in a first-class steamer. This improvement will doubtless bring many visitors to the wonderful gorges of the Yang-tzu hitherto accessible only with great difficulty.

The Chinese have been dabbling in ~~aeronation~~ aeronautics and flights have been made from Peking to Paotingfu, one traveller ~~sighting~~ reaching T'ung Chou, and another Tientsin on the route! It is much to be regretted that so far as one is able to discern educational progress, like that in democracy, throughout China may be said either to be absent, or that the 'progress' is "full speed backwards". The story of the Peking University was for many months most lamentable. Funds are lacking, experienced instructors are hard to obtain and difficult to keep, the morale of many schools is at a low ebb, and primary schools, while still in operation, are recognized as in a transition state of suspended animation. This however is not true of highly vitalized centers like the great cities. The dissection of the cadaver has been recently authorized in China, a long step in advance which seems to have caused ~~Hupeh, but whether this means what it might appear to imply can not as yet be known.~~ surprisingly little comment.

All forms of secret societies are rigidly prohibited. Being unable to catch the White Wolf brigand, the Government did the next best thing, and imprisoned the editors of an enterprising journal-the Ta Han Pao-which told the truth about his career. A harmless Esperanto Society in Peking was raided and its papers confiscated, turning it into Desperanto instead. The Manchus and Bannermen are known to be starving and their wails are heard on all hands, but the only practical relief of which we thus far hear is a proposed elaborate History of the Ch'ings, in the fulsome and complimentary presidentail Order authorizing which, it is remarked that the most memorable act of this Dynasty was its abdication.

Many prominent Chinese have died within the year, but perhaps no one of them was more useful to China than Mr. Tang Kai-sen, the representative of China at the International Opium Conference at Shanghai in 1909, and at the time of his lamented death Director of the Ch'ing Hua College

lege for Chinese students preparing for study in America, an educator and a Christian patriot whom China can ill afford to lose.

The present government of China is a compact Oligarchy, few in numbers, but with steadily growing power. It bears no more resemblance to a "Republic" than did the reign of Julius Caesar. It is, however, a necessary stage through which China must pass; but that it should be a permanent stage is neither to be expected nor desired. All over the wide world friends of China are and long have been eagerly inquiring how the experiment of the new government in China is "coming out". To this it may be be compendiously replied that it is not "coming out" at all; it is <u>going on</u>, and like all other governments-republics not excepted-it is doing it in the midst of storm and stress with the probability-nay, the certainty-of greater storm and stress yet to come. It is a difficult but an important lesson to learn that no individual, and no group of individuals, can advance from one position to another without passing through <u>all</u> the intermediate points.

This the ardent young revolutionists of 1911 refused to believe, and not improbably still refuse to believe, yet for all that it remains true.

Through what stages China is to pass it is as vain to endeavor to forecast as it is to predict the history of any other modern State, and much more so, since as always heretofore many of the elements in the China situation are unknown and to some extent unknowable. What is certain is that the past is past, and can never return. Progress in China is assuredly not to be along a Lover's Lane through a garden of roses, but is to be rather a fierce, a bitter, and a bloody struggle in dark valleys and on the upward slopes of lofty mountains. But the seed of Progress is deathless, and in time <u>must</u> produce fruit after its kind. Let us again remind ourselves that China is the vastest and the most homogeneous aggregation of human units in human history, and that China is as necessary to the World as the world is necessary to China. Moreover the types of evolution to be found elsewhere are no necessary gauge of what under God's "Creative Evolution" China may produce. ~~At once~~ The easiest ~~###~~ but to our impatience

the most difficult condition under which China must develop is the lapse of Time, Time, TIME. With out adequate Time the attempt to transform an ancient and a civilized people would be hopeless; but happily in the long run Time is what there is the most of. It is very difficult even for those cognizant of the present and the past of China not to underrate the task involved in the thorough-going transformation of this great segment of the human race.

But the process is steadily albeit slow[illegible] observation. This process consists [illegible] the g[illegible] new conceptions, new standards, new ideals, through all classes of Chinese society, down to the least intelligent and the most unresponsive. Effectively to accomplish this, those individuals most obstinately antagonistic to the new and changing order must be successively and automatically eliminated from Chinese society by the inexorable laws of Nature. The complete break with the past will come about, not when there are no Chinese living who themselves remember the past, but when there are none who have heard of it at first hand from parents and grand-parents who themselves lived in it. Intellectual and moral readjustments can not be rushed. "Sudden effects in history", said John Stuart Mill, "are generally superficial; causes which go down deep into the roots of future events produce the most serious parts of their effects only slowly, and must have time to become a part of the familiar order of things". Before Chinese can be thoroughly adjusted to her new course two or three generations must elapse. The result will then be worth all it will have cost. To a relatively stationary position China can never return. While she may be hindered in her course, and may occasionally even appear to be retracing her steps, she can never again actually stop in her progress, but must advance along an unending spiral which leads upward in an ever increasing measure to Liberty and to Light.

(Finis.)

General Survey of China
1913-1914

Arthur H. Smith

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS POLICY.

1. WE RECOMMEND that each station request the appointment of a stenographer and book-keeper, to serve the station as a whole. Such persons should be appointed for a term of at least five years, and should be expected by the end of that time to have trained some Chinese to do that form of work.

2. WE RECOMMEND the employment for the district of a man to serve as building superintendent, whose duty it shall be to attend to the planning and construction of buildings, so obviating the necessity of calling other men away from work for which they have been particularly prepared to attend to such building work.

(Note. If the above recommendations are carried out we believe they will double the efficiency of our stations, while the cost of the work will not be increased above ten per cent.)

3. WE RECOMMEND that the duties of the Property Committee in each station should include the following: the duties formerly delegated to the Building Committee; submitting suggestions to the stations in the way of general plans for buildings and grounds; supervision of improvements and repairs needed; and general oversight of the station's buildings and grounds.

4. WE RECOMMEND that, following the lines of procedure already instituted, the co-operation of representative Chinese be sought in making the estimates before the annual district meeting, and in deciding upon the division of appropriations among the several departments of the station.

5. WE RECOMMEND that, inasmuch as all business of the evangelistic, medical, and educational departments comes regularly before the stations for discussion and decision, the representatives of the W. B. M. I. be urged to seek similar co-operation in each station with regard to all lines of their work.

6. WE RECOMMEND that, wherever possible, the budget system of planning the year's finances be adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul L. Corbin
Percy T. Watson
Daisie G. Fairfield
W. A. Hemingway
W. R. Leete

Committee.

Report of Committee on Friendship Valley North China

CD JUL 6 1914

Report of the Publication Committee, North China Mission.

Year ending June 1913.

The year has not been marked by great activity in the book business, but there are indications that it is to increase. The Chapin's Geography was being brought down to date by a decade at the time of the last report. Owing to numerous changes most of the stereographic plates had to be remade so that the price had to be raised from $1.00 to 1.20. In spite of this fact, the first edition of 2000 was sold before the year was out and the Presbyterian Press has ordered 2000 more for the market of next Fall. This is twice the size of their usual order. The xecond printing of 3000 copies is now nearly finished and will be on sale in September. This is a more rapid sale than after the first revision when it took seven years to sell 10000 and that too at a reduced price. We sell at 20 per cent commission and 10 per cent off for quantities in addition. If we could get better terms of sale or manage in some other way to keep the price down to $1.00 we would have a still wider sale.

Mr. Chu-Ko Ju Chi has been employed on salary and given a paid assistant for four months to complete the writing of his History of China from the beginning of the Ch'ing dynasty down to the present date. This will cost about $90 gold and will necessitate another edition of the whole work. It too ought to have wider circulation in the future.

Books printed during the year are the following
Hymnal, Music edition, black cloth, 1500 copies printed and 700 only bound up at a cost of 280 Yen for the 700 and 300 yen for the 800 unboun

Hymnbook, medi um paper, 4000 in two editions, at a cost of Yen 580

Chapin's Geography, 3000 costing Yen 1860 . These cost figures do not in any case include freight.

We have decided not to continue the publication of the Typology but as there is still some demand for it in the South we have offered the blocks to the Presbyterian Press which has not yet accepted the offer.

The Presbyterian Press has given us complete reports of the sales of our books for the first time in History. This helps place the fund on a more business like basis but much more can be done to increase the efficiency of our publication department if some one person will become responsible for the selling of the books and collecting of all the bills.

The account of the fund on the Treasurer's books is as follows
Jan1st to June 30th, 1913.

Jan. 1st Bal. in hand		Gold	1525.61
June 30th Receipts through Mr. Grimes		3.60	
" Tungchou		15.30	
" Peking Store Han Ying T'u Shu		328.15	347.05
			1872.66
Expended			
Fukuin Company		657.69	
Chu-ko Hsiensheng		44.58	
Sundries		15.25	
Credit Balance		1155.14	
		$ 1872.66	

For the Committee
G. L. Wilder.

Mission
Publication
Committee
Report for
1913

ECD JUL 22 1914

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE NEEDS OF THE NORTH CHINA MISSION,1914.

The Committee on Mission Estimates after considering the various items brought before them passed the following minute: The Committee wishes to recommend that all votes for special appropriations be grouped by Districts under the general head:Requests to meet Special Needs,and that they be preceded by the following explanatory paragraphs. "With the following words of explanation the Mission approved of the special requests of the various Districts as they appear below. These requests have been considered and passed upon by the Districts in separate meetings.The Shantung and Chihli Districts confine their requests to items which they can urge as most important to work immediately in hand.While many of the requests of the Shansi District are also of this kind others look to the further expansion of the work in that District. The order of importance of requests made to any one body is indicated by each District in the order of the arrangement of the the requests ."

NEEDS OF THE SHANSI DISTRICT.

The estimates of the Shansi District are accompanied by a long and careful statement-covering ten and more typewritten pages-going minutely into the reasons for each request.In view of this it has not seemed to the Com. on the Needs of the Mission necessary to add anything further regarding that District.

NEEDS OF THE CHIHLI DISTRICT.

Almost half a generation has elapsed since the Boxer explosion wrecked the work of the Mission,and with terrible loss of life destroyed its entire external equipment.The working force was so scattered that there is ~~no~~ now in the field but <u>one man</u> who joined it during the long period between 1872 and 1894.This means that there are not and there have not been any <u>reserves</u>,and every station has felt the fatal depletion.At this time there are in the whole Mission only four men on the ground who arrived before the Boxer period,and of these four two are engaged in special activities. It is necessary to emphasize these conditions as a background to a statement of the imperative needs of this Mission,where in every station a group of earnest and eager young people are left with burdens and responsibilities far too great for them to carry. In the judgment of the Dis-

trict the need of the Tientsin station is the most pressing of all. Here there is a special field not occupied by any other mission, and many promising openings, but only one man, and he has been in China but three years.

The Peking station covers an expansive teritory with two missionaries, one of whom is giving his time mainly and of necessity to educational work. It is important that there should be a third man to assist in the growing activities, and to aid in taking advantage of the many special opportunities which Peking offers. It has long been recognized that our Theological College should be more adequately manned, and this is emphasized now that our sole representative there is absent on furlough. The completed separation between the regular and the special students in their courses and their recitations renders this imperative. The opening vision of a larger Theological College on a wider basis of union than before increases our responsibility for this important institution—the very center of the life of the Mission. For many years the T'ung Chou station has had no evangelistic missionary who has not presently been commandeered for other and special service. During the past year this has been the case with Mr. Frame, more than half of whose time has necessarily been given to the College. The lack of a Chinese Pastor makes the need of another man in T'ung Chou the more insistent.

The Principal of the College has upon his shoulders a complex of duties and responsibilities which ought never to be thrust upon one individual. The request of last year for a secretary to the Principal, who should also be secretary to the Mission secretary and likewise give attention to the athletic and the musical interests of the College, seemed upon the eve of being met, but lack of funds at home has led to a disappointing postponement. This combination of needs in the serive of the College, the District, and the Mission is even more exigent than last year. Each of these five men ought to be on the ground to begin their language study in, the autumn.

For the Peking station the Mission last year asked a single woman for general evangelistic work, two teachers for the Bible Womens' Training

School, a specially qualified teacher to have charge of the Normal Department of the Womans' College, a physician to teach in the Womans' Union Medical College, a trained nurse for the Union Hospital, and a music teacher to take the position vacated by Miss Corbett. In our contribution to the union work it is highly important that our Mission should in no respect lag behind others. The T'ung Chou and the Pao Ting fu stations each need a woman for general work, which it is at present quite impracticable properly to superintend-much less to develop. In Tientsin there is a prospect of a union medical work for women and children, the Mission therefore asks the W.B. to send a trained nurse to take this forward step.

Having come to a distinct recognition of the deficiencies, especially in the earlier stages of our educational system, we are convinced that we can not hope to remedy the evil until a man shall be appointed who shall have special supervision of primary and of secondary education in the District. We renew the request of last year for an appropriation of $1,000 for the erection of a building for the Girls' School and the kindergarten at Hsiku, Tientsin. The effort of our Mission more satisfactorily to meet our obligations to the Union Medical College, Peking, by the transfer there of Dr. Ingram, necessitates a call for an appropriation of $5,000 for house and ground for the residence of a Doctor at the College. For the last third of the current year there will also be required the sum of $140 as house-rent for the second doctor at Peking. The District renews its request to the W.B.M.I. for the following objects:

For Land and Building for the Bible Womens' Training School,	$4000
For Finishing & Furnishing the Womans' College Dormitory,	4000
For Additional house-room,	3500
For Sanitorium for Girls' School Peking,	500
For Sleeping-porch Ladies' House,	150
For Peking Day School for Girls,	250
For Land & Building for South Church Day School, Peking,	3500

The foregoing are but the repetition of requests made last year, the need

being in each case more urgent now than it was then. The T'ung Chou station asks for $100 from the W.B. for a lecture-room, and for a worker in that increasingly important department of activity. The Womans' College in Peking, is the natural outgrowth of the development of the Bridgman School, which began in the earliest stages of the Peking station. It is doubtless correct to say that at present this Union Womans College is the only institution of its kind of strictly college rank in all China. Not only so, but the trend of opinion in the China Continuation Committee (which voices the sentiment of the general missionary body) is that there is no prospect of another Womans' College in all the vast region north of the Yang-tzu River. But this of necessity implies that this sole and representative institution shall be afforded an edequate development, so that in time it may become to China what the Womans' College in Constantinople is to Turkey. Its present restricted quarters are not only unsuitable, but impossible. What the future may develop we can not yet forecast, but we feel that the very least which we can ask to purchase land and to erect buildings for this College is Fifty-thousand dollars.

Pao Ting Fu. This station has asked for $1000 for general work in addition to the appropriations of the preceding year. Of this amount it is desired to put $600 into the evangelistic work by employing five or six college or college and seminary trained men of capacity and experience in the wide and needy field of that station, many of the cities of which, as well as large areas of the country, have never been entered at all. A part of the remaining sum would be used for much needed school improvements, and for necessary repairs. The station considers these items of exceptional importance.

TIENTSIN NEEDS.

Tientsin asks once more, as for a series of years it has asked, for $3500 from the W.B.M. for a Ladies' House, and for $1000 for a Girls School and kindergarten buildings, as in last years' votes. The Prudential Com. is asked for $1550 from the Tientsin property fund for new Dormitories and equipment for the Boys' Boarding School.

NEEDS OF THE SHANTUNG DISTRICT.

This District asks for a man in each of the two stations to engage primarily in educational work. The character of the schools in each station has for some years been slowly improving, and the number of students has been on the increase, and although the tuition fees have been steadily advanced yet the number of applicants for admission has been as large as ever, or larger. The special relation of the Shantung District to Grinnell College makes it highly desirable that there should be skilled foreign supervision in the Academy at P'ang Chuang, and in the school at Lin Ch'ing, more particularly as hitherto none of the teachers has had instruction in pedagogy.

In the same manner and for the same reason the new Te Chou station calls for a woman graduate of Grinnell for educational work in the Girls' Schools. The Lin Ch'ing station presses its request for a man physician and the W.B.M.I. is asked for a woman physician for the new hospital for women at Te Chou. The China Medical Conference held in Peking in 1913 emphatically affirmed the principle the no medical work in hospitals should be left in charge of a single physician, and this was afterwards strongly reaffirmed by the National Conference in Shanghai. These requests are therefore backed by the highest medical and missionary authority. Both P'ang Chuang and Lin Ch'ing are greatly in need of another lady for evangelistic and general work. There has always been a great deal of evangelistic work for women in the P'ang Chuang field, but the opportunity for wide and systematic use of trained bible-women was never so great as at present. The young woman to take charge of this work must be physically strong, and in every sense well equipppd. Taken as a whole the work for women in the broad Lin Ch'ing field has as yet scarcely been more than begun. It is for this that a new worker is needed at once.

Land, Buildings, &c. Most of the estimates coming under this head are merely repetitions of the requests made in 1913, and several of them were made also in 1912. The obvious need has grown with the lapse of time. They are as follows:

Te Chou.

$3500 for a missionary residence, as in vote 44 1913, & 31 1912.

$1000 for equipment of Williams Hospital, vote 45 1913, also in 1912.

From the W.B.M.I.

$3000 for a Girls' School Building, vote 48 1913, & also in 1912.

$3000 for Dormitories for the same. " "

$1000 Equipment of Womans' Hospital, vote 46 1913.

$2000 Buildings for Womens' Work, vote 50 1913.

$3500 Land and Walls, vote 49 1913.

For Lin Ch'ing.

$2500 for Girls' School Building, vote 53 1913.

$1000 Dormitory for same, vote 58 1911.

Neither in P'ang nor in Lin Ch'ing have the Girls' Schools had adequate quarters. The removal of the former station necessitates thorough reconstruction, which should be upon a scale commensurate with the needs. In Lin Ch'ing the Girls' School has been using buildings borrowed from the general work for women. Each of these estimates has been presented for two years.

In Te Chou a house must of course be built for the educational director, and there must also be a home for the Nurses' Training School which Miss Sawyer is now ready to begin.

In Lin Ch'ing the sum of $1500 is asked for additional dormitories and equipment for the rapidly growing Boys' School, and in the same station from the W.B.M.P. $2000 is asked for hospital equipment. This is indeed essential if the Hospital is to accomplish its proper work for the wide region which it serves.

On behalf of the Mission and for the Com. on Needs,

Arthur H. Smith.

REPORT OF COM. ON NEEDS OF NORTH CHINA

MISSION.

FOR SEC. BARTON.

CDNOV 11 1914

20

American Board Mission
North China Mission
Chihli District.

Supplementary Minutes.

At three short meetings held during and after the sessions of the Annual Mission Meeting at Tungchou, June 20-24 1914, the Chihli District took action as follows:-

Elections.

Chihli District Members of the Mission Committee of Reference and Counsel.
Miss Miner, Mr. H.S.Galt, Mr. R.E.Chandler

To the Board of Managers of the North China Educational Union.
Mrs. Frame, Mr. R.E.Chandler.

Committee to confer with the London Missionary Society in regard to co-operation in Congregational work in Chihli province.
Miss Miner, Mr. Stelle, Mr. Porter.

Votes.

Furlough of Mrs. Sheffield.
Voted that the District approve of a furlough for Mrs. Sheffield in 1916, instead of in 1917 as called for by the Mission furlough schedule, in order that Mrs. Sheffield may take her furlough with that of the Stelle family.

Furlough of Mr and Mrs. L.C.Porter and family
Voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to authorize a furlough for Rev. L.C.Porter and family in 1915 in accordance with the furlough schedule adopted by the Mission at the annual meeting 1913.

L C Porter
District Secretary

REPORT OF COM. ON NEEDS OF NORTH CHINA

North China Mission Meeting

June 20
24 1914

REC'D SEP 1 1914

China

~~1914. First Meeting of the Shantung District.~~

The dignity of being a District of the North China Mission necessitated a District Meeting, and so we began early to plan for this event. The assortment of dates and places suggested to the secretary during his correspondence on the subject had, at least, the variety that is supposed to lend charm. The Lintsingites seemed to think that their "fourth month" fair was more important than any District Meeting. After considering everything, the meeting was finally ordered for May6-8 on houseboats on the Grand Canal. The spring meeting of the Lintsing church was May3 and the next morning there was a mad scramble to get ~~the~~ last things done. Churchmembers must make their ~~last~~ farewells, bedding and food be ~~gotten~~ ready for the boats, and ~~the~~ last instructions given by those who were going on North after the Meeting was over, for study or for rest, not to be back until late in the summer. However at three o'clock the anchors were lifted and the sail hauled up.

Such good time was made that the Lintsing boats arrived at the point where the Pangchwang friends were to join them early Wednesday morning. After the other boats were loaded and we had ~~all~~ had lunch, ~~the~~ most of us gathered on one boat, we all pushed off from shore, and our District Meeting opened. We had wondered how we would provide seats for the seventeen adults we expected at the sessions, but by putting some on the wooden bed at one end of the apartment and others on a sleeping bench along the side and by taking up a board from the floor - everything on these boats except the ~~shell of the boat~~ hull is movable - to make another bench, we soon, ~~with the aid of cushions and comforters,~~ had seats that did very well. The meeting was not a formal one, but we certainly did accomplish things. We paused only once in the afternoon, for coffee and to see if the babies on the other boats were happy.

With the help of a favoring wind and the skill of the boatmen we floated rapidly down the stream, and reached Techow that night, the place to which the present station of Pangchwang is to be moved. The next morning we began at six, stopped for breakfast and continued until eleven-thirty. It was with a feeling of satisfaction that we turned our hearts to the Father in the closing devotional meeting. As a fitting close to the whole program, after dinner we went over to see the new compound. It was a pleasant meeting. We are proud of the fact that every resident member of the two stations was present, including the Loves who had spent the winter at Lintsing, and a visitor, Mr. James Ridgway of Seattle. ~~We missed the Stanleys who have been spending the winter in Tientsin and Dr. Tallmon who is home on furlough, but we know that their prayers were~~ united with ours that this meeting might be to the glory

North China Annual Meeting

REC'D SEP 1 1914

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With the help of a favoring wind and the skill of the boatmen we floated rapidly down the stream, and reached Taohow that night, the place to which the present station of Pangchwang is to be moved. The next morning we began at six, stopped for breakfast and continued until eleven-thirty. It was with a feeling of satisfaction that we turned our boats to the Father in the closing devotional meeting. As a fitting close to the whole program, after dinner we went over to see the new compound. It was a pleasant meeting. We are proud of the fact that every resident member of the two stations was present, including the Loves who had spent the winter at Linstaling, and a visitor, Mr. James Ridgway of Seattle. We missed the Stanleys who have been spending the winter in Tientsin and Dr. Tallman who is home on furlough, but we know that their prayers were

Shantung District
Thurs. Co. Mo.
May 6-8-1914

REC'D JUN 27 1914

REPORT OF THE NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
For the Period from Jan.,1913 to June,1914.

The unusually long period covered by this report is due to the change in our academic year, and a consequent change in the date of the Board of Managers' Meeting. It seems best to divide the year and a half into two periods for separate treatment.

FIRST PERIOD, JAN. to JUNE, 1913.

Administration.

No serious administrative difficulties were met during this period, but at the spring recess the students became dissatisfied with certain decisions of the Faculty regarding the finances of the dining department, and the students' dining-room committee resigned, throwing the responsibility for the department back upon the Faculty. A mass meeting of the students was called, and the principles of the issue fully explained to them by the Faculty. A new students' committee was then elected, and provision made for further discussion with the Faculty of certain matters pertaining to the management of the department. This difficulty thus safely passed, no further trouble arose, and we believe that real progress was made in the efficient conduct of this department.

But while on the surface College affairs seemed to progress satisfactorily, beneath the surface there was much to cause anxiety. In the students' outward conduct there was little to give offence, but there were many evidences that that religious and moral vitality was at a low ebb, that the performance of duties and the fulfilment of requirements were perfunctory, and that many of the students were dissatisfied with administrative conditions. The Faculty devoted several meetings to the serious discussion of these conditions without discovering remedies promising relief. During the latter part of the spring term daily prayer-meetings of the Faculty were held for the purpose of earnest thought and prayer concerning these conditions. The only definite outcome of the earnest consideration of these problems, so far as administrative measures were concerned, was the decision of the Faculty to modify slightly the regulations for dealing with students' offences, and perhaps the conviction on the part of several that the policy underlying these regulations should be radically changed. This subject will be considered further in the report of the second period.

The Chinese name of the College was changed during the period under review. Our old name, Hsieh Ho Shu Yuan, weathered the gales of the Hsueh T'ang period of the late Ch'ing Dynasty, but when the Hsueh Hsiao period of the Republic was ushered in, the sentiment in favor of change became so strong that something had to be done. At its last regular meeting the Board of Managers voted to change the name to Hsieh Ho Wen Hsueh Hsiao, but this name proved to be not suitable. We had refrained from adopting the name Ta Hsueh Hsiao, thinking that the term Kao Teng Hsueh Hsiao, while not a part of our new name, indicated the grade of our institution. But under the educational regime of the Republic the term Kao Teng Hsueh Hsiao disappeared, leaving no grade between Chung Hsueh and Ta Hsueh. And regarding the phrase Wen Hsueh, which was part

of our new name, we found that in the Government's educational terminology this phrase was used to denote purely literary studies as distinguished ~~with~~ from other departments. For these reasons it seemed best to take the name Hsieh Ho Ta Hsueh Hsiao. And, inasmuch as a new seal was being prepared to use on the College diplomas, this name was placed upon the seal, although there was no opportunity to secure the approval of the Board of Managers. We are grateful that the Board was good enough to ratify this somewhat irregular action at a subsequent meeting.

A word may be added regarding the new seal, just mentioned. The Faculty, following the recommendation of a committee of which Mr. Corbett was the most resourceful member, adopted a form having a bell-- a to, of the kind to which Confucius was compared-- as the central emblem. This is surrounded by three open books, to signify the union of three Missions in the pursuit of learning. We are much indebted to Mr. Corbett, not only for the design, but for the artistic form of its execution.

Changes in the Teaching Staff.

After the mid-year examinations Mr. Feng Hsi En, who began teaching immediately after his graduation in 1909, closed his work and withdrew to take a position in the China Sunday School Union in Shanghai. Mr. Feng's brilliant mind and many exceptional qualities made him a specially valuable member of our teaching staff.

In his place we were fortunate in securing Mr. Yang Chin Ch'ing, a graduate of the Union College at Wei Hsien, Shantung. Although young and inexperienced Mr. Yang gives evidence of possessing the natural endowments of a teacher, and completed his first semester's work in a very satisfactory manner.

In February Mr. Yin, who had been teaching Chinese literature for a year and a half, suffered a sudden breakdown in health and was compelled to resign. This vacancy was later filled by the engagement of Mr. Kuan Wan Kung, a graduate of the College in the class of 1898. During the fifteen years since graduation Mr. Kuan has had extensive experience as a teacher, and has continued his own studies in Chinese literature. Mr. Kuan is the first of our own graduates to fill a position in this department of the College.

Mr. Chao Hsiu Liang, loaned to us temporarily by the Babtist Mission in Tai Yuan Fu, completed a year of successful work in June, and resigned to take up work again for his Mission.

Progress in Scholarship.

The gradual carrying into effect of the measures adopted three years earlier resulted in raising further our standards of scholarship. The rule limiting to four the number of deficiencies in a student's studies subsequent to a date for special examinations, resulted in the withdrawal of three students during the spring term. One of these was a member of the senior class, and, although we regretted much the withdrawal of a man only two months from the date when he should graduate, there seemed to be no reason why the rule should be relaxed.

A new feature was added to the work of the Freshman class in Geology. Mr. Kuan, who teaches this subject, conceived the idea of taking advantage of the spring recess to conduct an excursion of the class to the Western Hills for a week of field work. The Y.M.C.A. of Peking very

kindly placed at the disposal of the class a part of the Wo-Fo-Ssu temple, The students entered into the work with earnestness and enthusiasm. Mr. Kuan organized the expedition in a very systematic manner, and in supervising the work was assisted part of the time by Mr. Corbett.

Religious Conditions.

Religious life among the students finds its chief expression in and through the Y.M.C.A. During the winter months of 1913 this organization declined almost to the point of extinction. The reasons for this state of affairs were odscure. One reason was perhaps the general atmosphere of the College, the insatisfactory condition of which we have mentioned. Another reason was doubtless the basis of membership handed down from the past, according to which all Christian students entering the College become de facto members of the Y.M.C.A. Under such an arrangement the membership list was loaded down with the names of students who had never voluntarily joined the Association, and many of them cared little for its success. Matters finally came to a crisis, and it was decided that the Association must be reorganized from the foundation up. On May 14 Mr. Burgess of the Peking Y.M.C.A. came to address the student body on the subject of reorganization, and, following his address, a new constitution was adopted, and sixty-six active members were at once enrolled. Later the membership was further increased, and from this time more genuine interest in the work of the Association was manifest.

It is a pleasure to report that while the Y.M.C.A. was passing thro these experiences the Volunteer Band, numbering nearly forty young men, maintained an efficient organization and kept up its interest in Christian work.

Physical Conditions.

The health of the students was on the whole good, but one member of the senior class, Li Shih Ming, died of small-pox in March; and Pien Tzu Chang of the Junior class broke down with tuberculosis about the middle of the spring. Mr. and Mrs. Biggin, as they have done so often in the past, took the lad to their home for treatment, and for some months there was hope of his recovery. But in the autumn he grew suddenly worse and died in November. He was one of the best students in his class, and a leader in student activities who gave himself unreservedly to the service of others. His death made a deep impression in the College.

We have no physical director on our teaching staff, and do not find it practicable to make physical exercise compulsory, but depend upon an interest in sports and games to maintain a proper amount of physical exercise on the part of the students. In this we are only measurably successful, but each season brings some progress. In this department the chief event of interest was the spring meet of the Triangular Athletic Association, comprising besides our own College, Peking University and Tsing Hua College. The meet was held at Tungshou on May 17. Tsing Hua easily won first place, but much interest was aroused by the contest between Peking University and our College for second place-- a contest finally won by our team by a narrow margin.

Lectures and Addresses.

Mr. Hu from Peking, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of China, visited Tungchou by special request and lectured on the judicial system of China. Mr. Abbott, a missionary of long experience in India, gave

an address on the new conditions in that country. Prof. Sumner, of Pomona College in Califirnia, addressed the students on Municipal Reform Movements in America. Mr. Corbett and Mr. Hsueh, of our own teaching staff, lectured to the students on the principles and forms of social etiquette, Mr. Corbett discussing the subject from a foreign point of view, and Mr. Hsueh, from a Chinese point of view.

In accordance with what we are endeavoring to make an annual arrangement, the students listened to three addresses intended to help them in the choice of vocations. Mr. Wilder, and two students from the Theological College, spoke to our students on the ministry as a life work. Dr. Stuckey, Principal of the Medical College, addressed them on the calling of the physician. And Prof. Ch'en, of Peking University, presented the vocation of the teacher.

On may 8th a holiday was allowed and our students joined the schools and officials in the city in celebrating the recognition of the new Republic of China by the United States.

Graduation Exercises.

The college year came to a close on June 18th, and a class of twenty-three young men completed the course. The chief address at the graduation exercises was delivered by Mr. Ch'en Che-fu, Dean of the Government Normal College in Peking. Mr. E. T. Williams, acting Minister of the United States to China, was also present and made an address. In the afternoon the President's reception to the graduates and guests was given and in the evening occurred the Alumni dinner. On the following day the Faculty met with the Alumni for an informal discussion of College affairs and many interesting and valuable suggestions were brought forward.

We bring the report of this period to a close with a statement of the activities undertaken by the members of the class of 1913. One member of the class, a strong and promising young man from the London Mission Station at Hsiao Chang, met with a sudden and much lamented death during the summer. Of the other twenty-two men, four entered the Theological College, three the Medical College, four the class in Education in our own College, three went into Y.M.C.A. work in Peking, six are teaching in Christian schools, and two are preaching.

SECOND PERIOD, SEPT., 1913 to JUNE, 1914.

Before considering the work of the year it is our duty to record here the death of Dr. Sheffield which took place at Peitaiho on July 1st. As mentioned in our report last year Dr. Sheffield's strength had been steadily declining, and the end came without shock or struggle. The remains were conveyed to Tungchou, and, after a simple memorial service held on the College grounds, were interred in the church cemetery near the city. on this occasion there was no opportunity for the students and graduates of the College to arrange a suitable memorial meeting, and do the honor to Dr. Sheffield's memory which his life and service rendered fitting. Accordingly plans were made for a meeting to be held during the autumn. The date finally chosen was November 6th. The Faculty cooperated with the Alumni and students in making arrangements for this meeting, but the leading part was taken by the Alumni, and particular mention should be made of Mr. Kung Hsiang-ku, one of the older graduates, a resident of Tungchou, and an intimate friend of Dr. Sheffield. As a permanent memorial the Alumni and a few friends associated with them prepared a brass tablet, which was placed in the wall of the College Chapel, and unveiled upon this occasion. The inscription, engraved in Chinese characters, may be translated as follows:

"A Memorial to Dr. D. Z. Sheffield."

"To establish a perfect standard in the midst of the high and low of all classes is an awe-inspiring task; to lead men forward slowly or rapidly, never deviating from the straight path is an essential in the way of life. True education must comprise these elements.

"When Dr. Sheffield came to China in the early part of his life the dangers and hindrances and difficulties of the work he met without fear. From the edge of the boiling caldron, the fiery furnace, and a hundred forms of hardship he never turned back. In the midst of confusion and change he acted with singleness of heart, and without uncertainty. When unusual and difficult affairs were suddenly thrust upon him, he decided them without hesitation.

"That we Chinese have our feet set in the present broad way, is a benefit conferred by him. And so when we recall him in our hearts there are mingled grief and praise.

"When the heroic and the beautiful are combined in a life that is most treasured, it is because there is the light of an illustrious person hidden within. Could anyone aver that it was not thus with Dr. Sheffield?

This inscription would record that when a fine, heroic atmosphere is created, and, in a prosperous age, reveals its splendor, he who receives it to the full as from Heaven, stands forth superior to other men, and himself radiates an atmosphere in which are cherished not only the rare and spiritual among men, but all those of the hurrying, crying crowds. So it was with Dr. Sheffield. In our memory of him are mingled praise and grief, and grief and praise."

"This Tablet is Respectfully Dedicated to Him by His Friends and Pupils."

During the day two services were held, one in the church and one in the College Chapel, both largely attended by Chinese and foreign friends. Announcement was made of two proposed funds to be raised by subscription, one, to erect a suitable monument at the grave; another fund, which

should be much larger, to provide a building, or a scholarship endowment, as a permanent and worthy memorial of a life devoted to educational work. Sufficient funds for the first of these objects have already been subscribed, and a suitable monument for the grave has been ordered. The securing of funds for the second object still remains to be accomplished.

The relation of Dr. Sheffield to this College, and his influence upon Christian work and educational enterprises in China, are too well known to call for further remark at this time. Suffice it to say that we, his younger colleagues and successors in educational work find the foundations which he laid, deep and strong; the work which he accomplished, substantial and abiding; and the example which he left, a continual incentive toward patient toil and the earnest pursuit of all that is highest and best.

During the latter part of the ~~year the~~ summer there was held at Peitaiho an informal meeting of persons interested in the College. Frank and friendly discussion of the problems connected with the College during the annual meeting of one of the Missions, led to the belief that a general meeting, open to all members of the Missions uniting in the College, would be profitable. This meeting was largely attended, and gave an excellent opportunity for the full discussion of College affairs, particularly the unsatisfactory conditions of the preceding year. The discussion brought forth a number of valuable suggestions, and we believe resulted in a better understanding and larger sympathy throughout the entire body of our constituency. For this sympathy, and for the interest and prayers which have grown out of it, we who are more closely connected with the administration of the College are deeply grateful.

Turning now to the work of the year, the first thing to be said is that, in the opinion of the writer, it is the best year in the history of the College. No doubt the sympathy and prayers just mentioned have had much to do with this. Certain changes in administrative methods have also doubtless had an influence.

As an outgrowth of the earnest thought and discussion of the spring, the Faculty voted to abolish, as a method of dealing with students' offences, the so-called "Demerit System", which was adopted shortly after our serious disturbance in the autumn of 1910. In the place of that system the Faculty adopted the policy of leaving minor cases of discipline largely in the hands of the President, and dealing with more important matters according to the circumstances of each case. This change was apparently heartily welcomed by the students, and as a result the virtue of self-control, and a desire to observe the spirit as well as the letter of college requirements, have been manifest.

The only change in the teaching staff during the year was the addition of Mr. Murray S. Frame, for half of his time, the other half being given to the Tungchou evangelistic work. Mr. Frame's classes are in the department of political science and history, and he has carried on the work in a faithful and efficient manner in spite of the other demands upon his time.

The Student Body.

The enrollment at the beginning of the year was almost the same as at the beginning of the preceding year. The new Freshman class numbered 26, and the total number in the four college classes was 101. Of this number

are connected with the American Board Mission, 15, with the London Mission, 8, with the Presbyterian Mission, and 4 are independent of these Missions. Five men, four of them members of the class just graduated in June, entered the post-graduate course in Education, making a total of 106 in the Union College. The two classes of the American Board's preparatory school, still perforce connected with the Institution, numbered 45.

The Faculty adopted e new plan for the admission of students to the Freshman Class. Members of the new class were informed that they were admitted on probation, and, after two months of trial and acquaintance, they were all found worthy, they would be admitted to full membership on the condition of signing a pledge to observe College regulations, and perform faithfully the duties of students. The President was asked to meet the class during the probation period, and discuss with them in a frank and friendly manner the duries and requirements involved. It is our hope that this plan, if followed year by year, will result in a higher sense of duty and loyalty in the minds of the students.

In the four college classes the year has shown some progress in fellowship and group loyalty. Two of the classes have organized, and adopted class names. One of these, the Sophomore class, wishing to do something for the College, as well as perpetuate its own memory, planted four pine trees in front of our south building, thus inaugurating a sort of arbor-day custom. It remains to be seen whether or not future classes follow the precedent.

A New Department.

The plans for a post-graduate Course in Education have at last been realized. Of the five men who entered this course, three have received scholarship aid in return for assistance in the College laboratories. One has assisted Mr. Biggin in the biological sciences, and two assisted Mr. Corbett in physics and chemistry. Of the courses in educational topics Mr. Porter and the writer have each conducted two throughout the year. Mr. Biggin taught one course during the first semester, and during the second semester this gave place to ~~methods of~~ instruction in methods of teaching the individual subjects of the school curriculum, given in turn by all the members of the College teaching staff. All instruction in this department was pioneer work, and the instructors were often painfully conscious of their limitations, but the members of the class have done faithful earnest work and shown an excellent spirit.

The addition of this department to the College, and the attention to educational problems which have been the direct and indirect result of its work, have undoubtedly exerted a wholesome influence in toning up the teaching throughout the entire institution.

We bespeak for this department the earnest support of the Board of Managers, and of all those interested in the College and in the affiliated schools which this department is intended to serve.

New Studies and New Methods.

In the elective studies for the Senior class a course in advanded physics was offered by Mr. Corbett in the place of the course in organic chemistry, and was chosen by a majority of the class. The subject in physics chosen for specialization was electricity, and we regret to report

that the work of the class has been not a little handicapped by the lack of laboratory apparatus. In the work of the Junior class electives were offered for the first time this year. A choice was offered between calculus and sociology, and about half of the class chose each. This is the first time that sociology has been introduced into our course.

The excursion of the geology class at the spring recess, as reported last year, was repeated with this year's class, but the place chosen for the field work was P'an Shan, a group of mountain peaks about forty-five miles east of Tungchou. This region was found to be better than the Western Hills for the study of geological structure.

The English department is showing progress under Mr. Shaw's resourceful management. The use of English as the exclusive medium for the conduct of all classroom work is resulting in the improvement of the students' ability to understand and speak English. This ability is further fostered by an English literary society which holds weekly meetings. And still further interest in the work of the department has been aroused by prize oratorical contests in English, two of which have already been held.

Religious Conditions.

The spiritual life of the students has been much more vigorous and wholesome throughout the year, but the most evident expression of religious zeal occurred at the close of the Week of Prayer. Dr. Smith very kindly wrote a report of these conditions last winter which was sent to all the Stations of our uniting Missions, so that only very brief mention need be made here. On the last day of the Week of Prayer the joint committee of faculty and students which had arranged for the meetings circulated amongst the students mimeographed lists containing the names of some sixteen forms of religious or social service. Each student was to indicate what form of service he would be willing to undertake ~~what form of service he would be willing to undertake~~ as an expression of new Christian zeal. Out of the 150 students there were 120 signatures, and many indicated a willingness to take up more than one form of service. As a part of the good results of this movement the Y.M.C.A. membership was augmented from 90 to 98 members, and the Volunteer Band from 31 to 43 members. Perhaps the best part of the movement was the willingness of these organizations to take the initiative in organizing the students and making arrangements for the new activities. As was to be expected the following months witnessed some decline of enthusiasm, but on the whole there has been a decided advance in the religious life and activity of the student body.

Physical Conditions.

The year has brought further growth to a wholesome interest in physical exercise and athletics. And, what is also valuable, our students are developing the capacity to organize and direct their own physical activities. During the autumn and winter there were about the usual number of contests with other colleges, but the spring brought an unusual number of such events, and the resulting stimulus has been very strong.

On May 4th the annual "Triangular Meet" was held on the grounds of Peking University. The interest this year was transferred from the contest for second place to the contest for first place. The Tsing Hua team again won, but our team was a close second.

This was followed by a more important event on May 18th, when a North China Meet was held in Peking, on the Temple of Heaven grounds.

Notwithstanding the larger number of contestants, the result was as in the former meet--Tsing Hua winning first place and our College second.

This meet was followed the same week by the All-China National Meet. A number of our students had a place on the team representing the Northern section, helped this Section win first place, and scored a higher number of points than any other institution having representatives in the meet. The highest individual score was also won by one of our students, Mr. Li Ju Sung, of the Junior class.

In view of the importance of these events, and the large number of our students among the contestants, it seemed best to suspend college classes for two and a half days during the week. Such interference with regular work could not be frequently permitted; but if through such contests our students gain the discipline of hard and faithful practice, the self-control of honest competition, and the advantages of a sound physical development, the price will not be considered too great.

The chief credit ~~our students are making~~ for the progress our students are making along these lines is due to Mr. Porter, and it is interesting to note that our teacher of philosophy is also our head athletic coach; Mr. Porter himself is a trained athlete, and teaches by example as well as by precept. Other teachers have rendered some assistance, and even the president has been sought after to coach the baseball and tennis teams. It is often hard for teachers to turn aside from other duties to respond to such requests, but herein lie opportunities for close association with students outside the classroom. Such opportunities, in other lines of activity as well as athletics, have presented themselves frequently this year, and perhaps one of the reasons for the satisfactory work of the year is the fact that teachers and students are coming into more intimate and friendly association with each other.

Special Events and Lectures.

Our celebration of the Outbreak of the Revolution was held on Oct.11, a day late on account of rain. A general committee, on which our representatives were associated with representatives of the schools and merchants of the city, arranged the program. The chief feature was a parade of the students of all schools through the leading streets of the city. This was the first event of the kind the city had ever seen, and the thousands of people who gathered at their doorways to see the procession pass perhaps caught something of the significance of the day, and felt a few new thrills of patriotism.

We have had four lectures during the year, two by Chinese and two by Americans. Early in the autumn Mr. C. T. Wang addressed the students speaking under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. On February 13th Mr. Chang Po Ling gave the address on the occasion of the celebration of the founding of the Republic. During the spring Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, Political Adviser to H.E. President Yuan, lectured to the students on the "Growth of Modern Representative Government". And Dr. Frank C. Adams, Adviser to the Special Railway Commission of the Board of Communications, lectured on "The Political, Industrial and Social Influence of Railways".

During the spring there were also addresses to help the students in their choice of vocations. The Rev. Mr. Li of Teng-Shih-K'ou, Peking, spoke on the ministry; and Doctors Hsieh and Fan, of the first class to graduate from the Medical College, spoke on the Medical Profession.

Buildings and Grounds.

Not much of improvement has been possible during the year, but Mr. Shaw, who accepted the position of superintendent of grounds and buildings in January, has done not a little to beautify the grounds, secure better janitor service, and provide improvements for the future.

The laboratories and library have received slight accessions of apparatus and books, and a number of new journals have been added to the reading room.

On account of the date of the Board of Managers' meeting this report must close before the end of the year, leaving the last days and the graduation exercises to be reported at another time.

We trust that nothing will occur to mar the year's record of excellent work. We are grateful to all who have contributed to the success of the year, and most of all to Him who is the Great Teacher, and the source of all wisdom.

Respectfully submitted,
Howard S. Galt, President.

Tungchou, 4th of June, 1914.

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Respectfully submitted,
Howard S. Galt, President.

Hongkong, 4th of June, 1914.

North China Union College

RY

WELLESLEY COLLEGE
WELLESLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF
ENGLISH LITERATURE

March 8, 1947

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
MAR 11 1947
Ans.

Miss Mabel Emerson
The American Board
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Miss Emerson:

Would you have any way of looking up a report made to the Women's Board, by Miss Pendleton, after her trip to the Orient in the summer of 1919? There seems to be no copy of it at the college, although her President's Report for the year mentions it.

We are trying to find out just what the initial move was in establishing Yenching as Wellesley's sister college, and I thought perhaps the report would mention it. All we can put our hands on is the report of "an all-college vote" taken in the spring of 1919, which chose Yenching rather than an Indian or a Japanese institution. Mr. Clark thinks there was no concerted plan for interesting American colleges, but that it was an idea taken up by one and then another, as suitable and successful. I wonder if you have any memory of the matter. Miss Pendleton's review of the matter, made for the newly organized Wellesley-Yenching Committee in 1935, does not go into details as to how it all began.

I should be most grateful for any help you can give us as we try to put the picture together. It seems strange not to have Miss Kendrick to turn to for this information.

Very sincerely yours,

Evelyn K. Wells.

So that I could read it, I'd clear it out to take your time)

Please pass on to the Woman's Board.
Lucile Ainer.

REC'D JUL 30 1914

THE FUTURE OF THE NORTH CHINA UNION WOMAN'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

In the admirable booklet recently published by the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, "The Evolution of a Woman's College in China," Miss Porter looks back fifty years to find its germ in a humble little school, then gives the history of ten years of real college growth. It is just ten years since the Union Woman's College was organized as the woman's department of the North China Educational Union, and it has graduated only eleven students from its full college course and seventeen from the two years special courses, namely ten from the Kindergarten Training School, five from the Normal Department, and two from the Scientific Course which prepares for the Medical College. Small though these numbers are, the fact that this is the only institution in China where women can get as good college training as is provided for men, and the good work done by our graduates, have given the college a standing in this great land, and a larger future now opens before it. Ten years ago the cause of collegiate education for women needed earnest advocates. Now the question is, how many women's colleges do we need in China, where shall they be located, and how shall they be maintained.

Leaving these wider questions for "Mott Conferences," we turn to study the situation in our one college now in existence, for we have reached a crisis in our developement. The North China Educational Union may soon be merged in a larger federation, and unless we enter into this we shall be left without formal organization. At the last June meeting of the Educational Union the following recommendations were passed, and sent to the Mission Boards for action:-

"Whereas (I) The ~~N.C.Educational Union~~ Board of Managers of Peking University has requested the Board of Trustees of said University to speedily adopt measures which will render possible the long-desired Federation of all the North China Colleges under one Charter, two Boards of Trustees (one British and one American), and one Board of Managers, the measures suggested corresponding in the main with those already approved by the Missions in this Union, on recommendation of the Union Committee on the Organization of a Union University; and--

(2) The N.C.Educational Union has heretofore with great satisfaction included the Union

Woman's College and the Union Woman's Medical College;-

Therefore be it resolved

First, That we desire that all our institutions should enter the proposed Federated University; the Women's Colleges and the Medical College, however, not being compelled to shange their locations for the purpose of centralization unless they so desire.

Second, that upon the acceptance of the plan for Federation by the Missions and Boards concerned, and upon the organization of the University Board of Managers, this North China Educational Union shall transfer to it all authority over the Institutions concerned and by common consent cease to exist."

At the first meeting of the newly organized Advisory Council of the Educational Association of China at Shanghai in May, action similar to the above was taken regarding all of the prospective Union Colleges for Woman in China, Bishop Bashford's motion being as follows;- "While not recommending co-education in recitations, or in the same classes, at the present time, we suggest the wisdom of organizing Women's Colleges under the same charter with the larger Colleges and Universities for men, and with such joint use of the teaching force, apparatus, etc., as the trustees from time to time may find advisable."

But it is not only in the matter of organization that we have reached a point where we must take a long look into the future and devise wise plans, our college in Peking has also reached a crisis in the matter of location and equipment. During the past ten years plant and running expenses have been provided by the American Board, the Woman's Board of the Interior, and their contributing friends, on the premises belonging to the Bridgman Academy. The college owns no land of its own, and the plant, with the possible exception of the $7000 provided by Mr. James Porter from the "Tank Estate," and $1000 from the same source for laboratory equipment, is the property of Bridgman Academy; not of the Union Woman's College. Joining the Academy premises are those of the Porter Kindergarten, where all of our grade schools for girls below the Academy found a temporary home. But with the growth of these lower departments they have swarmed over into the part of the College buildings once occupied by the Angell Memorial Bible Training School, they crowd the hallways with classes seated for recitations, and the courts are noisy with their voices. About three hundred pupils,

from kindergarten grade up to college seniors, make a strange medley, and there is no chance for the developement of college atmosphere and spirit. We cannot expect to attract young women in large numbers to our college until we can provide a better equipment and environment. It now has no rivals, and if we rise to the greatness of our opportunity, it will have none, at least for many years to come. The highest government schools for girls are only of high school or normal grade. Dr. A.H.Smith writes;-"It is doubtless correct to say that at present this Union Woman's college is the only institution of its kind of strictly college rank in all China. Not only so, but the trend of opinion in the China Continuation Committee, (which voices the sentiment of the general missionary body), is that there is no prospect of another Woman's College in all the vast region north of the Yangtse River. This of necessity implies that this sole and representative institution shall be afforded an adequate developement, so that in time it may become to China what the Woman's College in Constantinopl is to Turkey. Its present restricted quarters are not only unsuitable but impossible. What the future may develope we cannot yet forecast, but we feel that the very least which we can now ask to purchase land and erect buildings is fifty-thousand dollars".

We must now decide which of two courses we will take.

I. The college shall become the Woman's Department of the proposed new Union University, which it is hoped will include all the higher educational work of all the Protestant missionary bodies in North China.

II. The Woman's College shall organize de novo, with its own articles of incorporation and board of trustees in America, and shall look for support to the ~~fo~~ women's boards of the four missions which have already entered into the union (the American Board, the Presbyterian Board, the Methodist Episcopal Mission, and the London Mission), or to women's colleges in America and England.

Before considering these two courses it will be well to state briefly some of the circumstances of the proposed Union University, though it is still so much "in the air" that only probabilities can be given. Large premises, about thirty acres, have been purchased joining the present site of "Peking University", (Methodist), and these are offered for the location of the institution, which will include also the North China Union College now loca-

ed at T'ungchou, and the Union Theological College, now located at the Presbyterian Mission in Peking. The present Union Medical College, located about a mile from this proposed site, will probably be under the same Board of Trustees, but it has a fine location, its plant is expensive, and it would not be compelled to change its location for the purpose of centraliza tion. Neither would the Union Woman's Medical College, which is already located at the opposite end of the Methodist Mission Compound from the University site. For this Union University it is hoped that a large sum for plant and endowment may be secured in the near future.

If the Union Woman's College is to be part of this Union University scheme, two modes of procedure are now possible.

A. The Woman's College could ask for a part of the thirty acres, or some suitable location near by, and wait until location and funds for building are secured from the University authorities for any further developement. This seems the easiest course, but it would not provide for immediate needs, the standing and opportunity which the college has gained with great effort might be lost in the long period of waiting, and in the end it is not certain that the authorities would favor so close a location to the University, and so c mplete a dependence. It involves the entire giving over of control by the American Board and the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, which now support the Union Woman's College, and in religious life, social service work, and other ways, would link the institution with the Methodist Episcopal Mission close by rather than with the American Board, over a mile away, or the other missions in the union, which will be further away. The Methodist location is not central to the Missions, n r to the Government schools for girls, nor to the better class of Chinese whom we would seek to reach from our college center, being at the extreme southeast corner of the Northern City. Moreover the approach to it is through narrow streets which because of their proximity to the ~~foreign~~ camps of the foreign legation guards are full of saloons and other objectionable places. On the other hand, certain advantages would be gained if the Woman's College were close by the libraries, laboratories, and lecture halls of the great University. In this age of intoxication with new ideas of freedom, and uncertainty as to proper relations between young men and young women, these advantages would bring dangers in their train which would increase as we attracted to our institution young people without Christian training and principles.

B. The second plan would be for the Woman's College to be an organic part of the Union University when it is organized, but without waiting for this, to try to obtain a location near the American Board Mission, on the side toward the Union University site, which would be over a mile away. The disadvantage of this distance is obvious, the advantages would be;-

(I) This mission is the most centrally located of any in Peking, the neighborhood is healthful, it has no objectionable surroundings, and is near two prospective trolley lines.

(2) The philanthropic, "social service", and "university extension" work of this mission are the best developed of any in the city, partly because of its location and fine church building, partly because more attention has been given to such work, and the connection would be equally advantageous to students and mission.

(3) The Kindergarten and Elementary Schools for girls in this mission are larger than any others in the city, and form good centers for training.

(4) The largest "feeder" for the college will probably continue to be the Bridgman Academy, and while the property and organization should be distinct, association in athletics, religious and social life between the two schools would be mutually helpful. History and sentiment would continue to unite the two schools.

If the second course (II) is followed, the Boards undertaking the entire support of the Union Woman's College should plan to raise a million dollars within the next ten years for buildings, equipment, and permanent endowment.

In case either I B or II is the course adopted, funds should be provided immediately for the purchase of property near the American Board Mission, as several pieces of suitable property are now on the market at reasonable prices, owing to the decline of Manchu families, and political conditions. Much of this property belongs to a Manchu prince, and if funds were now available not only his property, with many fine buildings now falling in ruins, but many adjacent pieces could be purchased, which would provide room for all probable future developement, and bring the college premises within a few rods of the present American Board Compound. Or by purchasing other property on the east side of that belonging to the prince, the college premises could be brought a little nearer the University site. Fifteen thousand dollars would purchase land sufficient for present needs, about a hundred thousand would provide ample ground for future growth. A delay even of a few months may mean that Japanese

or others will buy the center of this section which is now on the market, and make impossible the obtaining of any large tract for educational work in this part of the city. The more settled the government becomes, and the more commerce and industry prosper, the more difficult will it become to purchase property in this great city, even at greatly advanced prices.

The day for small missionary educational enterprises in China has passed. They have been grandly successful in old China, and have had a share disproportionate to their size in her political, educational, and spiritual awakening. We quote from the records of the National Conference held in Shanghai last year:-"The present condition of China, the momentous political and social changes now taking place, together with the great and increasing demand for Christian leadership in these crucial times, create an opportunity unparalled in the history of Christian Missions. The vastness of the country and the deep interest of the Chinese people in education call for immediate and great enlargment of all our higher educational work. We believe it to be providential that prosperous colleges have already been established at strategic points.....These institutions have proved their right to exist by their marked success, by the high character of the work they have done, and by the influence they already exercise. We recommend, therefore, that at all these centers colleges be promptly developed and adequate maintained as university colleges, on a union basis if practicable..... Inasmuch as the Government is especially emphasizing education for women, we believe that in certain places where higher education is developed for men, similar work, not inferior in scope or quality, but not in all cases on the same lines of specialization, should be developed for women".

The recent visit of President Judson as Chairman of the China Medical Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation, awakens hope that millions may soon pour into China for medical education. We want the "sound body", but we want also the "sound mind", and still greater is the need, in these days when the old codes and ideals of China have lost their power, of a sound heart, of a new spiritual vision and uplift. It will come when the women of China have sound bodies and sound minds, and when in the homes and schools of this great nation women with sound hearts create the atmosphere which will inspire spiritual vision, women from whose nobility of character will spring new ideals and codes, suited to the new times.

Whence will come the millions which will prepare the way, and make possible the realization of this dream?

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Thus concludes the Report of the Committee.

Stella Luker
June 1914

ACDMAY 26 1915
RECD OCT 4 1915

GENERAL SURVEY OF 1914, FOR THE CHINA MISSION YEAR BOOK, 1915.

NORTH CHINA AMERICAN SCHOOL

Financial Report for 1914 and First Half of 1915.

1914 RECEIPTS			
From the American Board Mission			$ Mex.
1913 Appropriation of G$495.21 (part)		$ 500.40	295.21
" the Methodist Episcopal Mission, G$500			1075.00
" Presbyterian Mission, G$800			
plus Mex.$196.63			2117.43
TOTAL		$ 500.40	3487.64
EXPENDITURES			
Repairs, equipment and running expenses of school 5 months at Tungchou		$ 190.08	
Teachers Travel expenses		177.50	
Miscellaneous		4.50	
To Building account, G$500		1188.51	
Teachers' salaries	$336.40	1031.94	336.40
Balances			173.00
Tael balance, to dollars @ .694			249.21
BALANCE ON HAND in dollars (Mex.)			1144.32
1915 RECEIPTS (To June 30)			
Balance on hand			1144.32
Am. Board Mis., 1914 Appropriation and part of 1913 appropriation		G$528.13	
Methodist Episcopal Mission, G$500			1224.50
Presbyterian Mission			1400.00
Cash returned, travel ac'ct			1.62
TOTAL		G$528.13	3770.44
EXPENDITURES (To June 30)			
Teachers' travel expenses	G$503.13	235.34	
Teachers' salaries	25.00	1453.00	
Insurance and miscellaneous		41.55	
Furniture and equipment		429.79	
To building account		637.02	528.13
BALANCE on hand, July 1, 1915,			Mex.$ 573.83

BUILDING ACCOUNT, 1914-1915.

RECEIPTS		
Appropriation from the Presbyterian Mission G$2000	$ 500.00	$4029.58
Transferred from general ac'ct G$500		1188.51
TOTAL	500.00	5218.09
EXPENDITURES Tael items	413.95	
Tael balance changed to dollars @ .69	86.05	124.71
		5342.80
Dollar items	$5373.82	
DEFICIT (carried on general account)		637.02
	5373.82	5373.82

(Signed) Howard Galt Treasurer.

Audited and found correct. C H Corbett July 8/15

NORTH CHINA AMERICAN SCHOOL

Financial Report for 1914 and First Half of 1915.

1914 RECEIPTS

From the American Board Mission			$ Mex.
1913 Appropriation of G$435.21 (part)		$ 509.40	295.21
" the Methodist Episcopal Mission, G$500			1075.00
" " Presbyterian Mission, G$800			
Mex.$1188.83			2117.45
TOTAL		$ 509.40	3487.66

EXPENDITURES

equipment and run-				
expenses of school				
months at Tungchou		$ 190.08		
Travel expenses		177.50		
Miscellaneous		4.50		
To Building account, G$500		1188.51		
teachers' salaries	$336.40	1031.94	336.40	2532.83
Balances		173.80		895.11
Tael balance, to dollars @ .684				249.21
BALANCE ON HAND in dollars (Mex.)				1144.32

1915 RECEIPTS (To June 30)

Balance on hand	1144.32
Am. Board Mis., 1914 Appropriation and part of 1913 appropriation	G$528.13
Methodist Episcopal Mission, G$500	1224.50
Presbyterian Mission	1400.00
Cash returned, travel a/c't	1.85
TOTAL	G$528.13 3770.44

EXPENDITURES (To June 30)

Teachers' travel expenses	G$503.13	236.34
Teachers' salaries	25.00	1453.00
Insurance and miscellaneous		41.85
Furniture and equipment		429.70
To building account		627.02 528.13 2736.81
BALANCE on hand, July 1, 1915,		Mex.$ 373.83

BUILDING ACCOUNT, 1914-1915.

RECEIPTS

Appropriation from the Presbyterian Mission G$500		$ 500.00 $4023.58
Transferred from general a/c't G$500		1188.51
TOTAL		500.00 5212.09

EXPENDITURES

Tael items		413.85
Tael balance changed to dollars @ .89	88.05	124.77
		5342.80
Dollar items	$5279.82	
DEFICIT (carried on general account)	627.02	
	5279.82	5279.82

(Signed) Treasurer.

MAY 29 1915

GENERAL SURVEY OF 1914, FOR THE CHINA MISSION YEAR BOOK. 1915.

In his highly entertaining (but long since unobtainable) "Peking and the Pekingese", Dr. Rennie, physician to the British Legation on its first entry into Peking in 1860, gives an account of the terrible dust-storms with which during the British military occupation, Tientsin was visited. The air was full of electricity, the lowering clouds of dust were so dense that lamps had to be lighted by day, and so great was the amount of earth distributed that a canal connecting with the eastern rivers was rendered unnavigable.

In the ensuing forty years these experiences were often repeated, the high winds occasionally continuing for two and even for three days together; and they were recognized as a feature of the country inevitable and unalterable. But since the Boxer days of fifteen years ago these phenomena (with brief and local exceptions) appeared to have been laregely discontinued.[5] China had become "civilized". Dust-strorms had 'gone out', and Democracy had come in. The countless new young people recently arrived in China, listening patiently to reminiscences of the 'more former days' doubtless had their own unexpressed thoughts. But early on the morning of March 4th last, the denizens of Peking, Tientsin, and other places in that region of China, were made aware that "something was doing" in the way of dust distribution. Through even small cracks it sifted in gentle, steady showers. Through casually opened doors or windows it was blown in by the shovel-full. The lock of a closed door on the windward side, when removed and taken apart would be found to have a table-spoon or more of fine earth distributed through its internal anatomy. The entire country was evenly overlaid with a fresh layer of fine earth and sand, often alleged to be post-marked: "Desert of Gobi", aggregating so many ounces to the square foot, so many pounds to the square yard, and so many tons to the acre. The dismal and indisputable fact remains that the supposedly "reformed" China had relapsed into barbarism like that of the Manchus and the Mings.

We once more return to dust, for dust returns to us. With political dust-storms foreign residents in China have been for fifty and more years thoroughly familiar. There was the Tientsin massacre in 1870; the narrowly averted was with Japan over Formosa; serious trouble with Great Britain in 'the seventies' caused by the murder of Mr. Margery; the actual war with

France in the 'middle eighties'; the war with Japan in the 'middle nineties'; the Boxer madness of 1900, with its fascinating preludes in 1899, and post-ludes in 1901; the excitement of the restoration of the Court in 1902; the spectacular death of the Emperor and the Grand Empress Dowager in 1908; the Regency; the Revolution; the Republic; the "Punitive Rebellion" of 1913, followed as it was by a year of "peace and tranquillity along the whole road".

But this was not to last. The World War drew China also into its insatiable vortex. These lines are written under the lowering storm clouds of a Nipponese Dust-storm of a novel design and of exclusive patent. War is again threatened in the interests of the "Peace of the Far East".

But, as the adage says: "When clouds break, then sun shines". China is an ancient land with a virile people indisposed to part with their antiquity, and equally unwilling to be trampled under foot. No people with such a history and with such characteristics was ever extinguished, and we may safely add "or ever will be". At the time of the last annual review of conditions in China, six months had already elapsed since the coup d'etat of Nov. 1913, by which the Peoples' Party was put out of commission, and for lack of a quorum the Parliament incidentally extinguished, an appropriate reply to the action of that committee on the Constitution which summarily ejected the delegates sent by the President to represent his views as to what a Constitution should be. There were probably not a few friends and well wishers of China who at that time felt serious misgivings as to the outcome. Yuan Shih-kai as a "Resident in Korea, as the organizer of China's new Army, as Governor, as Governor General, and as a member of the Grand Council, was fairly well known; but as the definitive President of a Republic he was an unknown quantity. "Who knew what drug he carried in his gourd?" But his friends and his enemies alike have been forced to admit that he has piloted the Ship of State in troubled, largely uncharted, and generally dangerous waters, with consummate skill. Of this numerous examples might be cited, and countless more are to the man in the street totally unknown. We select a few outstanding specimens. After the establishment of the Republic three years and more ago, it was for a long time a matter of anxious inquiry: "What will Chang Shun do?" Although a man of no intrinsic importance circumstances made him a central figure.

[illegible] peacefully departed.

When the revolutionists captured Nanking he had been obliged to fly over the rear wall of the city defeated and disgraced. He and his army retreated to Hsü Chou in Kiangsu, midway between the north and the south. His sympathies and that of his troops were obviously with the old order, & not with the new. But when in the summer of 1913 the Punitive Rebellion broke out, he was placed at the head of a large force which soon retook Nanking, and he revenged himself for his former defeat by allowing his troops three days of looting and ravishing, while he remained outside the city and cared for none of these things. Almost any other modern government would have cashiered such a commander, issuing a proclamation denouncing the outrageous behavior of his soldiers, some of whose officers at least would have been condignly punished. But the course of Pres. Yuan was quite different. Chang Shun was rewarded by the post of Military Governor of the River Provinces until the people became too restive, when he was later "promoted" to be Guardian of the Yang-tzu Valley, his troops were quietly shifted about, and the Chang Shun crisis gradually disappeared. Ever since the Republic was established there has been more or less irresponsible chatter about the "Restoration of the Manchu Dynasty", until many who might be supposed to know better were gradually beguiled into supposing that where the smoke seemed so thick there must be some fire. During the past year a conservative Old Fossil named Lao Nai-hsüan-who incidentally did good service in the early mad day of Boxerism, began to write addresses, to harangue, and eventually to memorialize the government in the sense(or nonsense, rather) that "the true meaning of republicanism" was for Yuan Shih-kai to wait for the young "Emperor" to get a little older, and then to turn over the rule to him! The patient President neither excised this man's tongue, nor even cut off his head. He merely allowed him to talk and to write until the matter became ridiculous, when a "Bill" was passed which disposed of the matter once and for all. Old Mr. Lao was laughed off the stage, given a bun, and told to go about his business, and the Manchu Restoration business became as dead as King Charles I-and no other lives lost. Furthermore the same Chang Shun was permitted to come to the capital to pay his respects to the President-nay, to ketow as many times as he liked to his "Emperor"; after which, loudly declaring his loyalty to the Republic, he peacefully departed. It is of course by no means impossi-

e-though hardly probable-that he may again become a problem,yet if he ould,he would not prove an insoluble one. Another example of e practical sagacity of the President,is the patience,skill,and tact th which he has succeeded in persuading many of those who two years ago re in rebellion,to become reconciled to the government on promise of par- n if their ways are permanently amended-but with the rightful alterna- ve of dire punishment if again found guilty of treason. Upon these rms large numbers have already returned to China.Some of the more con- icuous plotters,such as Chen Chi-mei,and Sun Wen are supposed to have no sire to make their peace with the President,who would probably find them re dangerous as nominal friends in China than as open enemies outside of . Yet another instance of the President's audacity is his handling the thorny problem of the Confucian State Worship. A year and a half a- ,and even a year ago,newspapers both foreign and Chinese were filled with itorials,contributions,essays,letters pro and con from A Friend of China, Old Resident,A Chinese Christian,An Orthodox Confucianist,Sinensis,&c, .The President assured the Confucianists that he would see that Heaven eceived no detriment.He likewise definitely and repeatedly promised the hinese Christians that religious liberty should be respected. Some nfucianists and probably all Christians were agreed that the Worship of aven is essentially an Imperial function,and for that reason wholly inap- opriate to a democracy.Having previously arranged that there should not e democracy enough left to interfere with the efficacy of the performance, uan at the winter solstice proceeded to carry out the intricate and triv- al ceremonial observances in a manner which according to the point of iew was either impressive-or ridiculous. Neither Heaven,Earth,or Man made y effective protest,and the deed was done. The solar system in still in itu;the Old Year went and the New Year came;Spring arrived as heretofore. If this does no indicate success,what would the Reader have? Further- ore there is just as much religious liberty as there was before,and no ore. Nobody writes any more to the papers about the State Religion of Chi- a. Then the country was informed that the President would plow the mperial Republican ground with an Imperial Republican Ox to indicate that

griculture must be carried on as per the example of Yao and Shun. Also that Mrs. Yuan would wind a cocoon to show that sericulture can flourish in an undiluted democracy just as well as under "the former Chings". And in reality the processes of Nature do conform to the Republic; the ground is planted and yields a fair crop. Silkworms spin their silk, and Nature is harmonious.

It is worthy of note that an incidental result of the movement for the Manchu restoration, was the suggestion of the Ts'an Cheng Yuan that certain restrictions be imposed upon the Ching family The result of negotiations with Mr. Shih Hsü, the guardian, was the agreement with seven specifications, of which the following are the most important: The Imperial House shall respect the Republic by abolishing any of its institutions which are in conflict with the laws and orders of the Republic; it shall adopt the Gregorian calendar; the practice of granting posthumous honors shall cease; the Imperial Ancestral Temples and Mausolea shall be transferred to the control of the Ministry of the Interior; the Court of Justice for the Imperial House shall be abolished; the officials employed in the Imperial Household shall adopt the republican form of costume (but the cutting of the queue is not compulsory.) It has from time been reported that the removal of the queue among the Manchus is in progress. But no drastic action has been taken like that relating to Chinese in Peking in the summer of last year. The riksha coolies especially were pursued with great diligence by the police until not a remname of the old style remained, except in country people coming to town to do a errands returning at once to their rural homes. It was the former custom for the President on the lunar New Year to address a congratulatory message to the ex-emperor Hsüan Tung, which was reciprocated by a similar message, But with the change of calendar this has been abandoned. It has been reported-with what truth is not ascertainable-that the Manchu Court was to dispense with eunuchs to the number of two thousand, perhaps as inharmonious with democracy, and even more from the difficulty of supporting such a retinue of idlers and parasites. The sufferings of the Manchus themselves must have been even more severe than in either of the previous years of the Republic due in part to the general economic pressure in China, and in part to their own total unfitness to compete with the in-

trious and skilled Chinese by whom they are surrounded. The trans- of Peking real estate from Manchus to Chinese, and to foreigners, is con- ntly going on; as well as the private sale of many art treasures which e hitherto escaped collectors, but which will now be dispersed among the ions having 'lords of wealth' able to pay for them.

When the Survey of a year ago was written, the Administrative Confer- e which took the place of the disbanded Parliament of 1913, was vigorous- pushing its important work of amending the fatally defective republican nstitution of the preceding year. The complete disappearance of rliament was followed by the dissolution of the various self-governing dies in the provinces, for which there was now no further use. The pow- thus relinquished was assumed by the Military Governors, whose office nce the revolution has been called by the name of Tutu-an ancient feudal esignation. This is now superseded by the term Chiang Chün for Provincial litary Governor, and Hsün An Shih for Civil Governor. Each of these is di- ectly controlled from Peking. It is judiciously arranged that the o functionaries -each supreme in his own department, but who might easily ome into collision-shall have their headquarters in different cities.

The convocation (Mar. 18th 1914) of a Constitutional Conference set at work orces which rapidly made for China a new set of political conditions.

Within about six weeks the whole machinery of government had been remod- lled. The Cabinet was shorn of its power; the post of Prime Minister was a- olished. All the authority was concentrated in the hands of the President, he control of the Army, the Navy, the national Treasury. In a more absolute sense than Louis XIV was the State, Yuan Shih-kai is the Chinese "Republic".

A new body was now summoned, the Provisional Constitutional Conference, or Ts'an Cheng Yuan, consisting of about fifty members, which from the 20th of June was in intermittent session until its final (and 32nd) meeting Dec. 29th in the capacity of Li Fa Yuan, or Senate. Among the many laws, formulated readily and without apparent friction by this body, the one which excited the greatest interest and elicited the most comment was the Presidential Election Law. The most important of its fifteen articles may be condensed into a few paragraphs. The candidate must be forty years old, and for

least twenty years a resident of China. The term of office is ten years with eligibility for re-election. At the time of any presidential election the President shall "representing the opinion of the people carefully and reverently nominate three persons" whose names are to be written on a golden plate, sealed with the national seal, and placed in a "stone house" in the residence of the President. The keys of the box will be kept by the President, the chairman of the Ts'an Cheng Yuan, and the Secretary of State. The stone house may not be opened without an order from the President.

The electoral college is to be composed of fifty members from the Ts'an Cheng Yuan, and fifty members from the Li Fa Yuan elected by each body meeting in the house of the former body whose chairman is chairman of the electoral college. On the day of the election the President "shall respectfully make known the names of the three candidates recommended by him". There must be an attendance of three-fourths of the members of the electoral college, and two-thirds of the votes elect, but if no one has so many one of the two having the highest votes shall be chosen. On the day of the presidential election ten members of the electoral college shall be appointed " as witnesses to the opening of the stone house and the golden box, which shall be carried reverently to the House and opened before the assembly and its contents made known to them", after which the votes are cast. The President takes oath in these words:" I swear that I will sincerely adhere to the Constitution, and execute the duties of the President. I reverently swear." Article X must be quoted in full: "When the year of election arrives should the members of the Ts'an Cheng Yuan consider it a political necessity the then President may be re-elected for another term by a two-thirds majority of the Ts'an Cheng Yuan without a formal election. The decision shall then be promulgated by the President.

This republican constitutional gem of purest ray serene was to some extent cautiously criticized in the Chinese press, as well as in foreign journals. Prof. Goodnow, then of Columbia University, New York, who had remained in China sufficiently long to gauge its conditions, in an elaborate address before the Academy of Political Science in New York (Nov. 19th 1914) gave a cordial endorsement of Pres. Yuan's policy. "That he is endeavoring", he said, to lead China into the paths of constitutional government as fast as her faltering steps will permit is my sincere conviction". He commended the re-

sed constitution(the election law was many months in the future)as "more accord with the history and condition of the country than was the original constitution". An article written in Chinese by a distinguished Chinese scholar" put into English was printed in Peking soon after the adoption of the election law,in which the writer pointed out that every nation wishes to have the best available ruler,but does not invariably succeed.Each Manchu emperor designated his successor,whose name was written on a tablet securely locked up in the Cheng Ta Kuang Ming Tien.The proposed plan for the republic is a copy of that practice.Nevertheless the method though excellent failed to prevent the destruction of the Ching dynasty,in the last days of which when the imperial lineage was three times broken even one suitable name could not be found for the golden box. The new presidential law may be said to be the reverse of the American election law.But America has parties,two,or perhaps three,while China has none. China is now maintaining her natural stability by means of military forces,and no one except one who is loved and obeyed by the whole Army can control it. Therefore the proposed plan is most suitable,and indeed in existing circumstances indispensable.The practical utility of this law will not be seen until ten years since,and its validity reaches not only to ten years,but perhaps to our farthest posterity. In addition to the bodies already mentioned there was another styled the Political Council,composed of fifteen members,organized for the study and discussion of the various political questions engaging the attention of the government,which was reported to have helped to solve not a few complex matters. Most of the members have had a little experience in the transaction of government affairs,and some have grown grey in official service. Important questions such as those relating to the Criminal Code,the regulations governing the appointment of judicial officials,&c,were referred to it. Its functions would seem to trench on the one hand upon the legislative body,and on the other upon the duties of the cabinet. It passes upon Regulations,so dear to the Chinese administrator,sometimes referring questions back to the provinces for information as to local conditions,upon which regulations are(in theory)largely based. A confirmation of the correctness of the views of the "distinguished scholar" just quoted may perhaps be found in a memorial said to

e been presented to the government by "the Governor of a certain prov-
e", which affirmed that in order to place national affairs on a sound ba-
and a stable footing the government should refrain from convoking Par-
ment, and should take measures for muzzling the Press for the next ten
rs; reinforcing his opinion by the enumeration of eight evils resulting
m the Press and the Parliament. The Bureau of Election Affairs
the metropolitan province of Chihli contrives to expend almost the en-
e calendar year upon the single election of the coming Li Fa Yuan, or
ate. All February is devoted to the investigation of the qualifications
the voters in the primary election. March is occupied in announcing this
mber to the public. In April the names of the qualified voters are hand-
to the superintendant of election. In June these names are "rectified", &
date of the primary election announced. July is devoted to the estab-
hment of the Office of Primary Election and the appointment of its of-
ials. The Primary Election is held on the first of the eighth moon
re we temporarily relapse into the old calendar), and the names of the
cessful candidates in the primary election are announced. Later on
Committee for the investigation of the qualification of voters in the
al Election will be organized. During this month the various steps in
nection with the Final Election are to be carried out, the election it-
f being completed by the end of November. Thus while the elections
predetermined the machinery grows increasingly complex. In one province
officials reported that to ~~xxxx~~ investigate accurately the qualifica-
ns of the voters in his jurisdiction would take at least 390 days! In
s way the people are amused by shadow pictures thrown upon the politica
een in strictest accord with "existing conditions". The
l for the formation of what is euphoniously termed the "Citizen's Assem-
", or House of Representatives, provides for 335 members, of whom 202 are
m the provinces, and the session is for four months only. The functions
this body are limited to the acceptance or the rejection of any law
ught before them. Any amendments are referred back to the President, who
l hand them to the original Conference which drafted the law in order
ensure that the usual mode of procedure is followed before the amendment
become law. How much the liberties of the "Citizens" will be able to

expand in this heavily padded cell remains to be seen. A favorable impression has been caused by the fact that the changes in the Cabinet during the past year have been less numerous than in the preceding one. When Cabinet government was replaced by Presidential government ,Hsü Shih-ch'ang became Secretary of State,and Sun Pao-ch'i Minister of Foreign Affairs.But he later resigned and his place has been taken by the former Premier Lu Tseng-hsing,Tuan Chi-jui being Minister of War. Further important changes are expected before long. On the whole in spite of serious differences between the different cliques in the governmentsuch as the Cantonese and the Anhui party,as well as the northern faction,the governmental machine has worked much more smoothly than in the preceding year,which gives hope for the future. The Finances and the Trade of China during the past year have been of such a peculiar,and indeed such an extraordinary nature that more explanation than usual is required to make this highly important subject intelligible. The paragraphs immediately following are based upon the lucid report of the financial editor of the North China Daily News. The year 1914 is remarkable for marking the beginning of a new epoch in the financial history of China.For the first time the Chinese Government has recognized and acted upon the principle of self-help. While at the beginning of the year the government was strengthening its hold upon the country,the provinces were not contributing either to the expenses of the government,or to the upkeep of the army. The unspent balance of the re-organization loan of 1913 was still doing duty for all necessary expenses of the government,and the campaign against White Wolf. The unprecedented increase of Customs revenue had saved the government from financial embarassment. The salt revenue under the wise and tactful administration of Sir Richard Dane,was increasing by leaps and bounds,helping to meet foreign obligations and thus save China's face. By the end of 1913 the provinces stopped clamoring for aid from Peking.Order was gradually restored throughout China. The great mass of paper money issued in the first years of the Republic was called in and redeemed,much of it at a discount.In Szuchuan it was taken in pay for salt,and then burned,but the precedent of the price of salt had been set. The War unsettled everything, No further foreign loan was possible,and this demoralizing resource to which

hina was becoming accustomed and upon which she was growing fatally depen-
ent was suddenly and completely cut off. The inability to raise a foreign
oan was, however, coincident with a further great increase of the salt reve-
ue, which exceeded Sir Richard Dane's estimate of thirty-five million dol-
ars by seven millions. The Customs revenue at once responded to the cur-
ailing of trade due to the War, and was four million taels less than in
913, yet was still as large as in 1912. The Customs and the Salt reve-
nues not only enabled China successfully to meet her foreign liabilities,
ut gave her a surplus for the ordinary routine expenses of government.
But the government still had to borrow, and it fell back upon the novel ex-
edient of an internal loan of twenty-six million dollars, which was over-
ubscribed, and with apparent ease. (There is evidence, however, that strong
ressure was put upon officials to take large blocks of this loan, which
hey made haste to do.) The next enterprise was the issue of what
re called "premium bonds", a species of government lottery which has not
et had time to show its effects, but which may become a permanent feature
f governmental finance in China. In confirmation of these views it
ay be remarked that the financial barometer of China is most accurately
ead by those experts having large dealings with this country. For this rea-
on the annual report of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is
lways a document of interest, and especially in disturbed conditions like
he present. In the course of an address at the last annual meet-
ng in Hongkong (Feb. 20th) the Chairman, Hon. D. Landale, after recapitulating
he current conditions said: "As regards China, accustomed to rely largely
pon foreign capital for the carrying out of her schemes of reform, and de-
endent for the service of her external debt on the revenues derived from
oreign trade, a natural anxiety was felt, not only by her friends, but by
he Chinese Government itself, at the new situation which it was suddenly
alled upon to face. It was faced, however, and met in a way that can not but
ncrease the public confidence in China's credit and immense vitality. The
ervice of the foreign debt has in fact been punctually met, order prevails
hroughout the country, the Government gives increased evidence of permanent
tability, and China enters upon the year 1915 with a financial position ac-

ally stronger than that before the War." A like testimony was given in the report of the American Asiatic Association, at the close of I9I4. "Purely governmental finance", we are told, "has shown great improvement, and the provinces are now contributing to the Central Government in steadily increasing amounts, so that the time is in sight when China's finances will be on a footing where no further loans will be necessary for administrative purposes. Not only has the Government been able to effect considerable economy in its own inner circles, but there has been an improvement in the provincial administration. The relations between the Central Government and the provinces are gradually being adjusted. Yuan Shih-kai has proved his ability and it is appearing that the councillors surrounding him are men who have the good of their country and people at heart, and are doing everything possible to promote the economic and social welfare of the country. Therefore it would not seem to be beyond the realm of probability that unless outside influences disturb China her advance in all material lines is assured. This has a most important bearing on the question of the continuance of business, and its influence upon the future expansion of business is not less great, as the purchasing power of a people greatly increases in every succeeding year of peace." Early in the year the Ministry of Finance issued an estimate of the revenues of the Government for the current year, which totalled $337,000,000. Considering the previous financial history of China both the amount and the items are surprising. These items (as published in the National Review) are as follows, in millions of dollars: Land tax, 78; Salt, 76; Customs, 62; Title-deeds, I3; House-tax, 6; Consumption tax, I5; Tobacco and Spirits, I5; Mining, 2; Business, I0; Income, 5; Inheritance, 2; License for Weights and Measures, 20; Marriage Certificates, 3; Coinage, I0; Government Business Revenue, 2o. A few words of comment upon some of these items may not be amiss, since some of them are imperfectly comprehensible, and others are perfectly incomprehensible. It is nearly twenty years since Sir Robert Hart proposed an elaborate scheme for re-organizing the land-tax of China, by which he thought it might be made to yield 400,000,000 taels. His great name carried with it a weight such as no other could command. Yet there was good reason to believe that his estimates of the amount of land in cultivation were much too high, and his appreciation of the difficulties in the practical execution of his plan much too low. Levy-

g duties on goods out of a ship is very unlike a reconstruction of all ina with a view to getting more money out of it. The Salt Gaelle is proving of the highest value to China, but perhaps not the least f its benefits is the irrefutable demonstration that under a competent and n honest administration China might become one of the richest countries in the world. The duty on title-deeds has during the past year produced a large sum, and numerous magistrates have been granted honors and heavy financial rewards for swelling this total. But anyone at all acquainted with the methods by which this kind of work is accomplished knows how much extortion, iolence, and misery all this revenue means. In any case this tax can only e levied once, unless it is intended to excite rebellion. The Income, Inheritance, and Stamp taxes are exotics which have yet to show their adaptaion to the climate of China, and the same is still more the case with the uty on Marriage Certificates, the social and economic (or uneconomic) effects of hich it will be interesting to watch. The enterprise of the governnt in adopting the metric system is most commendable, yet one may be parned considerable skepticism as to the probability of an income from it f twenty million taels. The 'hardy annual' known as Currency form' figures in presidential mandates, in the reports of all kinds of foreign associations, banks, and companies doing business in China. Yet almost he only tangible evidence of its objective existence is the new silver ollar with the head of Pres. Yuan in relief-absolutely the only form of relief' which it has enjoyed since he came into office! When Mr. Liang hi-chao, after his resignation as cabinet minister, was appointed to the adship of the Currency Reform Bureau, there was in that circumstance the romise and potency' of a realization of long buried hopes. But after we not know how many days, weeks, and months, Mr. Liang on a Monday at 3 p.m. vited the staff of his "Bureau" to a tea-party called to celebrate the olition of that same Bureau. Mr. Liang made an address in which he explained y, owing to the War, and other reasons, the Currency Reform Bureau could t attain its object. The staff praised Mr. Liang for his courtesy and then l of them were photographed together, and another (backward) step had been ccessfully taken in the "Reform of the Chinese Currency". Much confuon and loss has been caused by the fluctuation of the value of copper cash pieces in silver. Tons of small silver coins have been melted in-

to sycee, to the general advantage. If the Government would mint a dollar of a standard and uniform weight with date of issue, and no indication of the province in which it is issued, it is difficult to see what would hinder that dollar from universally circulating. There must be some powerful influence preventing so obvious and so effective a reform. That influence is no doubt the high profit which provincial mints have realized. But such mints must sooner or later be abolished (or amalgamated) and it is with joy (tempered with fear) that we read that this step is actually to be taken. The central mint at Tientsin, we are now told, will be solely authorized to mint dollar coins; the Wuchang mint will make half-dollars and twenty cent pieces; that in Kiangsu will emit ten cent and five cent pieces; while the Yunnan factory will confine itself to four varieties of copper coin. There is an encouraging attempt made by the Government to penalize the Chinese habit of "chopping" dollars as a guarantee that they have been tested; and if this vicious practice can be stopped the people will be much benefitted.

As a preliminary to the impending reform of the land-tax we are informed that the whole of China, taken in relays, is for the first time to be scientifically surveyed. Now that the Bureau of Taxes has become an independent institution not subordinate to any ministry, with three departments, a president, a vice-president, and thirty secretaries, it is plain that "Reform" has set in like a spring tide. The old ways of valuing a house and land at a fraction of their worth are now to disappear, by new "Regulations" according to which it is ordered that no house may be assessed below the price of fifty taels for each room, and no land below the price of five taels per mou. When then the Land Measuring Bureau gets down to business there is no obvious reason why that also should not be a Department, with a President, six Vice Presidents, and three thousand (or thirty thousand) secretaries. A period of seven years has been assigned in which it is claimed that the measurement will be completed, though this estimate happily does not include Mongolia or Tibet! Some months ago we were incidentally informed that the Government is sending a well known modern scholar to the "South Seas" to investigate the system of land measurement there in vogue! Republican Presidential Mandates imitate the Imperial Edicts of "the former Ching dynasty" in being often largely homiletical. Yao and Shun, the Han, the Tang, and the Sung periods fulfil their useful function as models to be imitated, while the Manchu dy-

nasty serves as a frightful example. But despite homiletics and the deadly precedents of the late Chings, memorials, mandates, newspapers, and common reports agree that everything goes on just as it has always done-only much more so. A high official, for instance, recently submitted a memorial to the President, informing him that "in most of the provinces the Governors and Financial Directors have made no effort to re-organize the financial administration, but account for only 60 or 70 % of the revenue-retaining the rest as per the "former Ching" pattern. This, he fears, "will be disastrous to the financial administration of the country". This particular memorial is said to have created a deep impression upon the President, who referred it to the Ministry of Finance "instructing them to issue orders to the Governors", &c, &c, &c. That the President is in dead earnest is evident from his absolute refusal to remit the sentence of Wang Chih-hsing, a high official in Peking, who was also a personal friend, and whom, in spite of petitions and remonstrances without number he ordered shot for taking bribes.

The same condign punishment was inflicted upon Chung Yin, a military officer of rank, who "fled from his post to escape danger, and murdered the innocent for fear of exposure of his crimes". The President, who had expressly refused gifts for his birthday, publicly and pointedly snubbed the Governor of Kansu by sending back all his rare and costly presents, and in addition administering a sharp rebuke. It is reported that the President has been most anxious to inflict severe punishment upon those who gamble for high stakes, but he has been thwarted by his officers who have pointed out that such orders are impossible of execution. A year ago when the terrible raids of White Wolf were in full operation, the Government was justly criticized on all sides for its ineffectual measures. With a few bandits -some say only about a thousand- this White Wolf was suffered to ravage and destroy cities in Honan and Anhui, then to return to Honan where he easily evaded the troops and crossed into Shensi. After the capture of San Yuan hsien he for some time threatened Hsi An fu, the provincial capital. By the timely aid of Szuchuan troops he was forced north into the Kansu province where other cities were sacked. By what appeared to be a strange error of judgment here he turned back to Honan, where (by treachery) he was captured and decapitated. It is not certainly known-perhaps it never will be ascertained-how many cities in these five provinces he captured, and looted with atrocious accompaniments of rape and murder, but the list is certainly a long one. During the height of this fluid and irresistible terror it became known in Peking that the Mongols had made a definite offer that if they were allowed, two thousand of their men each provided with two

horses, would find White Wolf wherever he was, and within half a month exterminate him and his band. But this the War Ministry could by no means allow, because it would demonstrate the disagreeable proposition that a small party of Mongols could accomplish in two weeks what all the soldiers in central China (where Chang Shun's men lay in idleness) had failed to accomplish at all. Had White Wolf not retraced his steps into his native province, it is not unlikely that he might still continue to impersonate the besom of destruction. His career is indeed a window through which present day China is exhibited in "a moving picture"-the facilities for mutiny, its success when soldiers are ill paid and ill kept; the helplessness of the people-mice against tigers, matched by the helplessness of the troops against the bandits. All this roll of misery and woe has perceptibly added to China's huge debt.

Educational Interests. It is always difficult to generalize for a land so extensive and so varied as is China, more particularly in matters where one's opportunity for personal observation must necessarily be limited. It is the general testimony alike of Chinese and of foreigners that taking China by and large there has been no real progress in government education in the three years since the Republic was established, but that on the contrary there has been almost uniform retrogression.

In pursuance of instructions from the State Department there has recently been a report on the amount of funds spent in I9I4 in educational affairs in the twenty-two provinces. The largest expenditure was said to be that of the Kuangtung province (about $ 30,000); Kiangsu, $25,000; Hupeh $24,000; while two provinces reported only about $I2,000, and two others-Kueichou and Hsinchiang even less than this trifling sum. The total for all China was only $377,926! What we everywhere hear is that middle schools, normal and technical schools, and others of the same type, have been given up, "lack of funds" being assigned as the reason. The large demands for military purposes, and the disturbed financial conditions of the past few years have been severely felt. Mr. Fong Sec, who keeps well in touch with government education, tells us thst previous to the second revolution the three provinces of Hunan, Hupeh, and Kiangsi had about I0,000 schools, whereas they now have about 3,000. According to the latest returns of the Board of Education, exclusive of missionary schools, there are throughout the whole country only 35,880 schools of all grades, with 892,5I4 students in the government and private schools of China-a surprisingly disap-

ppointing showing. In 1913 the Government spent more than five million llars in education,but there is as yet no specified educational tax,and agreement as to what is needed. A meeting of the Educational Associaion of China has been ordered for April 20th in Tientsin,with a long list topics for discussion. Should the country be politically quiet here may be great progress within the next few years in educational afairs,but if the reverse is the case the backset may be much greater than present. It is currently reported that the views of the Minister of ducation and those of the President are not in harmony,and also that there as been a species of duello between the military and the educational auhorities in Peking.It is rumored that the new buildings for the Universiy of Peking,intended to accommodate 4500 students and which cost two milion dollars,were secured by the military party for the use of the new "Mo-l Army;and that the Minister of Education,Mr.Tang Hua-lung,has twice tenered his resignation(not however accepted)on account of the disappointment his plans. The sum of $300,000 is said to have been assigned him to ecure another site and to erect buildings. The dissolution of the lf-governing bodies throughout the country,already mentioned,which had cal educational institutions under their care,has no doubt greatly inreased the difficulties of the situation. The strong reactionay element in China has been prompt to recognize its opportunity.A member the State Council presented to the President a memorial advocating the introduction of the former literary examinations.He recommended a Commisoner of Education for every province,and also that the competitive syst of the Chings be revived,the government primary schools abolished,and at family and private schools be encouraged. Instead of at once cutng off this man's head,the President merely referred the matter to the nister of Education. The latter differs widely from the President as to the use be made of the Confucian Classics,which the President wishes to have inoduced entire into the lower primary and higher primary schools.Mr.Tang, the contrary,desires to select passages suited to teaching morals,and have them taught to advanced pupils able to comprehend them.

The Board of Education is said to have only a loose control over the hool authorities.The tendency is to favor special schools-industrial,comcial,agricultural,&c,and the difficulty is to keep them up to a standd. Half-day schools are encouraged,but anything like compulsory education

in China belongs to a future relatively remote. A memorial was presented to the Minister of Education by Mr.Huang Kai-wen,of the Department of Ceremonies,with regard to private schools,a uniform standard of pronunciation of Chinese,and the preparations of a new Chinese Dictionary as well as a new Encyclopedia.He pointed out that the former works of this name were issued in the time of the Emperor Kanghsi,are full of mistakes,and far from up to date. The plans enounced for a uniform system of pronunciation certainly appear chimerical;but the fact that the subject should be broached at all by a man in the "Department of Ceremonies" is encouraging.

It is noted by the Board of Education that the principal difficulty(as in everything else in China)is "the lack of funds and of men"."Therefore some little time must necessarily elapse before we can proceed with the establishment of a large Bureau to bring together men of learning and talent for an undertaking of such magnitude". At the beginning of the current year the President issued a long and an important Mandate on Education which covers the whole subject,and is a skilful blend of progressive conservatism. "Our future education will be based upon the ancient principles of education,which will be further modified by introducing the various branches of learning from the outside world". "The discipline in schools", he tells the people,"should be as strict as that of an army,while the feelings between the students and the teachers should be as cordial as those between parents and children". The Government is to take over all private or family schools;normal schools shall be established,and uniform textbooks prepared.Then after an impressive quotation from the Book of Rites, it is concluded that "in this way it is earnestly expected that the people will be greatly civilized and the number of criminals in this country will be greatly reduced." The Governor of the remote and thinly populated province of Hei Lung Chiang recently sent a petition to the Minister of Education asking to have a stop put to the growing practice of the pupils in his Girls'Normal School who leave without completing their course in order to get married."At first",he explains",elderly girls were admitted,& while still pursuing their studies some of them married and left the schools.If no restriction be enforced it is feared that by the time commencement day arrives there will be no students left to graduate".Therefore he proposes that girls in his Normal School shall not be allowed to marry before graduation," and should any violate this rule she will be expelled from school and ordered to refund the expenditure involved in her upkeep

during the period of her stay. Those refusing to accept posts offered to them in the province after their graduation shall also be fined." It is interesting to see the Imperial Republic thus wrestling with the earlier stages of the Woman Question, and incidentally arriving at the point of view of missionary educators that the school should govern the pupils, and not vice versa. But for the Great War there is no doubt that during the year just passed China would have greatly extended her railway mileage, and in proportion increased her prosperity. The line to connect the Tientsin-Pukow and the Peking-Hankow railways, about 260 miles in length, was actually begun, but for lack of funds the work stopped.

The important and difficult line from Kueichou fu on the upper Yang-tzu via Chungking to Chengtu, the capital of Szuchuan, perhaps 500 miles long, is definitely arranged for, but at present no work is in progress. An agreement for a French built railway from Yamchou to Chungking, perhaps 1000 miles in length, was one of the surprises of 1914, but it must for long remain an 'air line'. Another important contract is for a British and Chinese road from Nanking to Changsha, using the Ping-hsiang-Chuchou line for many years in operation. Still another road arranged for is to run from Shasi in Hupeh, to Hsingi fu in southern Kueichou. Each of these railways will revolutionize the economic conditions of regions inhabited by millions of hitherto inaccessible Chinese. The Kiukiang-Nanchang road begun so many years ago, and long a byword for delay, has been at last formally opened, but without its main bridges-which are coming " by slow freight". The agreement with the Germans for the extension of the Shantung railways is of course indefinitely extinguished. What is to happen in railway matters in Mongolia is beyond the ken of mortals.

The National Oil Bureau, of which a great deal will be heard hereafter, has reported upon the extraordinary difficulties of transporting the heavy and bulky machinery required, over several mountain ranges to Yenchang, in the prefecture of Yenan in Shensi, where the wells are sunk. It is said (Peking Gazette) that the oil field comprises an area of 400 li." In the opinion of experts this is one of the largest oil fields that have ever been discovered. It is estimated that the whole quantity of oil it contains will be sufficient for supplying the world for many years". It has been proposed that railways should be built for transporting the oil, but the work

ould be much simplified and the cost lowered if the oil be transported(as n America)by means of underground tubes which should be led from Yenchang to Hankow through Hsinyang chou,a distance of 1300 miles.The cost of laying such a system of tubes is estimated at twenty million dollars,and it ould require seven or eight years for completion. There are many onvincing indications that from the point of view of economics some of the officials of China are waking up.Memorials and Mandates on the subject of the rehabilitation of the Grand Canal,the Yellow River dykes,and numerous other important waterways abound,and while nothing whatever is done,a great deal is planned. The reclamation of the inundated regions of northern Kiangsu and of Anhui it is hoped and expected may be undertaken this year,by the American syndicate which has for a long time been studying the project,and has sent very able men to give expert opinions as to what can and should be done. This is undoubtedly one of the most important of the proposed internal improvements in China,and when completed it must be an object lesson of immense value. Forestry has made considerable progress,especially in the vigorous and illuminating example set by the foreigners and Chinese in Nanking. Experimental cotton-planting in Kiangsu seems to have reached a practical stage;as also the invention of new agricultural implements-surely a new departure for China. Even the moribund tea-trade is to be rehabilitated,the tea-plants rejuvenated,the tea-leaves assorted,and the tea-planters to submit to hypodermic injections of common sense. Plague prevention in Manchuria has been scientifically undertaken under the able lead of Dr.Wu Lien-te,and others,and advance steps are visible elsewhere. Even obdurate Shanghai is arousing itself to the danger of tuberculosis and the necessity of prompt action. The addings of a coming Census are appearing,the incidental effect of which will probably be the reduction of China's "Four Hundred Millions" by perhaps twenty-five per cent. Prison reform is agitated,not merely by the enlightened and progressive Governor of Chekiang,but elsewhere.Prof.Henderson,a prison expert from Chicago University recently found in Peking a model Prison which he has recommended to Western lands for imitation. Gambling has been supposed at some places and at some times to be suppressed, in Canton,and in Kueilin,only to break out again whenever the opportunity occurred-as is the habit in Occidental lands also.

e Temple of Agriculture in Peking has been turned into a Central Pub-
Park,with music by a band" in the former sacrificial bower",and the
estra formed by boys give performances in the front hall of the temple
moving pictures for three days from Jan.Ist,with fireworks.(We may be
ed to wonder what the late Shun Nung-who lived from B.C.2838-2698,and
is supposed to have taught the Chinese agriculture-thinks of this inno-
on!) A large collection of porcelains,painting,and jewelry,
property of the former dynasty,has been brought from the palaces in
en,forming the kernel of a National Museum,which is now one of the
ts of Peking. Relief of the poor in that city in the recent desper-
y hard winter was given in a semi-official way on a great scale,yet of
se the grievous needs were most inadequately met. Still the conception
"social service" has sunk deep into the intellect-at least-of Young Chi-
nd it is certain to bear fruit in larger measure every year.

It is encouraging to hear that a case has occurred(near Canton)in which
rporal and ~~for~~ four men were shot and six other soldiers banished for fir-
upon a crowd killing several people.In the former days such an outcome
d have been unimaginable. A prominent Confucian scholar has recent-
omplained that the Confucian temples-even that in Chüfu,the birthplace
he Sage-are in a disorderly and sometimes in a decadent condition.This
nt has been met in the usual style by ordering the Ministry of the In-
or"to draft a set of regulations concerning the preservation of the
nfucian temples". But such difficulties may probably not be experienced
the case of temples erected to the ancient military worthies of China,
are now again coming to the front. On Sunday March 28th in Peking
nd perhaps generally-the soldiers were taken to the temples of Kuan Yü
e god of war in the Manchu and preceding dynasties)Yueh Fei,and 28 oth-
heroes,which shows the religious trend of the present government. The
lar New Year was officially observed throughout China as heretofore,but
sublime patience of the outraged Moon has been fully justified for she
regained her former prestige,and her New Year was welcomed back(wher-
r it was not expressly forbidden)with fervent joy and boiled dumplings.
hat this is to be a permanent feature of Chinese life is to be inferred
m the circumstance that the lunar New Year is always a month or more
r than the solar,and whatever may be true in the West,when it comes to

paying debts there is no one who would not prefer to put it off for another thirty or forty days. This prejudice may be expected to ensure to China indefinitely a double New Years day. Gates are newly opened in city walls for the convenience of the people, as is now the custom, and the idea that the city is for the people, and not the reverse, is slowly spreading. (This notion is much helped on by such commendable innovations as the foreigners and the Chinese have persuaded the people to adopt in Chuchou, Anhui, an example which might well be imitated widely.) A Mukden paper mentions the singular fact that notwithstanding the immense supply of maize in the United States, the export of this grain from Manchuria to that country is attaining large proportions, with the prospect of developing into a permanent business. An interesting item of administrative news is the reported arrangement of the State Department for allowing the passage of police and of troops from one province to another in order to arrest criminals and to capture robbers. It is the absence of such provision which has always enabled organized bandits to escape pursuit by crossing into a jurisdiction into which they could not be followed. In the Boxer year this eccentricity was of especial importance to helpless foreigners.

The growth of the Postal Service in China is a matter of general interest, more especially in view of the fact that on September first 1914 China was admitted to the Universal Postal Union. We are indebted to the Directorate General of Posts for the following summary of the principal figures for the years 1913 and 1914.

	1913	1914
Head Offices	45*	21
First Class Offices } Second & Third class do }	1,109	1,241
Agencies	6,487	6,840
Articles handled	629,447,107	692,189,200
Parcels	6,177,091	7,363,878
" Weight kilos	22,824,027	25,041,643
Letters in clubbed mails	4,796,100	6,041,900
Registered articles	48,725,300	57,265,000
Express Letters	4,375,706	5,236,553
Insured Letters	15,895	29,888
Articles collected from boxes, &c,	33,555,300	35,674,100
Money Orders issued $	10,161,000	11,986,800
" " cashed $	9,661,500	12,210,600

*Including 31 former Sub-head offices.

It is reported that there are in twenty-one cities in China, about 330 Chinese and Japanese newspapers, and 44 foreign journals. The increasing efficiency of the postal service must vastly increase the influence of these appeals to the slowly awakening Chinese intellect.

Opium Prohibition. During the year 1914 in spite of many financial difficulties, and despite Japanese aggression, China has steadily continued her work of opium prohibition. The Reform Bureau in Peking has sent many telegrams to the provinces, and has received telegraphic replies from the Governors showing remarkable progress. During the past year even the backward provinces have come into line. The new Gov. has put down most of the cultivation in distant and obstinate Kansu. While smuggling continues in some places, and cultivation is occasionally attempted as a rule the authorities are earnestly endeavoring to stamp out these evils. Owing to a report from the Gov. of Kiangsu that large bands were gathering to oppose the government troops, the Minister of the Interior was instructed to send a circular telegram to all civil and military officials to use the strictest measures in every such case; if force was required they were not to hesitate to use it. The Government is determined to stamp out this vice and will hold the provincial officials responsible for clearing it from their districts. The people, the press, and the anti-opium societies have kept up good work throughout the year, so that popular feeling is all on the side of opium prohibition. Convincing proof of the sincerity of the Government has been afforded now for many years in the public burning of opium and the accompanying paraphernalia. In April 1914 nearly fifty-thousand dollars worth of opium went up in smoke in the city of Tientsin, together with a quantity of cocaine and morphia. The occasion was the fifth of the kind under one society in Chihli. Altogether 15,770 ounces of opium were destroyed, which, with lamps, pipes, needles, &c, was placed in twelve iron cauldrons heaped with wood assisted at frequent intervals by the contents of twelve cases of herosene oil. Besides this salt and lime was now and again sprinkled on the blazing mass to ensure total destruction. Similar occurrences have taken place in Peking, Shanghai, Hamkow, and other centers. The National Anti-Opium Union has recently sent a memorial to the President, urging that total prohibition be accomplished in 1915. In Dec. last the Ministry of the Interior prepared new and more drastic Opium Regulations. It is intended that opium smoking shall be suppressed by the end of the current year. After May there is to be no opium production anywhere in China, and after August no sale will be anywhere allowed.

The Shanghai Municipal Council having received the desired mandate from the ratepayers that opium-shops in Shanghai shall continue to flourish for two years further, the Chinese are determined to use still more strenuous efforts for opium suppression in the regions under their control.

Conclusion. Three years ago when the Republic was but in embryo there was the greatest uncertainty as to the outcome of such a venture. At such times the Seer-the man who can see and who is willing to tell what it is that he sees-the Man of Light and Leading who knows for certain, and who is willing to dispense his knowledge-these individuals are valued above rubies. One such came forward and published a series of articles(the last which appeared but a few days before the Republic was definitely established in Nanking, and these were afterward widely circulated in pamphlet form.) The substance of them was embodied in two and twenty propositions later reprinted(June 29th 1912)in the North China Herald. The most important of these are the following: 1)That a republic will not be successful in China, and can not hold the country together for a year. 2)That a strong reaction against the republic will soon commence. 3)That soldiers if not well and promptly paid will desert, and become bandits and looters, and that anarchy will then commence. 4)That anti-foreign feeling will arise in many parts of China, and become very dangerous. 5)That attempts to centralize power in Peking caused the revolution to break out, and is a very dangerous policy for China. 6)That the family feud as to the throne may affect events in the near future. 7)That the revolution will go quickly thro three stages, and arrive at a fourth stage which will last a long time. 8) That the four stages will be: Destruction of Manchu power; Attempt to establish a republic; Anarchy; Foreign Intervention. 9)That the republican view that the recognition of the republic, and the raising of large foreign loans will be very easily and quickly effected was based upon false premises altogether, and will prove to be wholly unsound. 10)That feeling in the North of China is strongly in favor of monarchy, and will ultimately place Yuan Shih-kai on the throne, as the founder of a new Chinese dynasty. 11) That the North and the South may separate. 12)That experience will make the Chinese very hostile to the republic. 13)That the Kuangtung province will endeavor to separate from the rest of China and declare its independence. 14)That the present dominance of Contanese in the republican government bodes very ill for the establishment of a successful republic for the whole country. 15)That the influence of Japanese over Sun Yat-sen will make Chinese hostile to the republic. 16)That political hysteria will re-

main for a long time uncontrollable, and constitute a great danger. I7)That anarchy will cause anti-foreign attacks, which must bring about foreign intervention. I8)That anarchy is increasing and will increase. 2I)That the attempt to establish a republic to govern the whole country will cause the starting of several republics, and the complete break-up of the empire. 22)That the only system of government that can save China, under present conditions, is the one man system, and it may soon be too late even for that system.

The testimonies already cited as to present political, financial, commercial conditions in China conspicuously exhibit the wide difference between what was predicted and what actually happened, affording one more illustration that Prophecy is a "Lost Art'. The Republic has held China together for more than three years, and the only "strong reaction" was a limited liability "punitive rebellion" begun by Huang Hsing & Co., easily extinguished, leaving its leaders permanent exiles. Anti-foreign feeling has not arisen in China, and therefore has not become dangerous, and there is no probability that it will do so. Soldiers have deserted and have become bandits and looters, but the resultant "anarchy" has been put down, and so far as we know there is now no insurrection of any importance in any part of China. The "attempts to centralize power in Peking" have proved much safer than the attempt to divide it among numerous tangs. There is no sign and no promise of any sign of any separation between the North and the South of China, nor of the secession of the Kuangtung province. As in the Ching dynasty the Cantonese have continued in the government, and they have neither driven out the "Anhui faction", nor have they been themselves driven out. There is no suggestion whatever of starting several republics, and no indication of a 'complete break-up' of the Government of China, which has probably never been so strong as it is today. The revolution did not quickly run through three stages and arrive at a fourth which will last a long time. On the contrary the Manchus gracefully gave way to the Republic not only without fighting it, but without quarreling with it, and their subsequent relations have been most amicable. The only "Foreign Intervention" which has taken place is due not to the fact that "anarchy" prevails in China, or is likely to prevail, but to the unquestioned fact that China is visibly and rapidly becoming too unified, too resourceful, and too strong. It has been felt that such an opportunity as the present, when more than half the World is fighting for its existence elsewhere, is admirably suited to a certain kind of "foreign intervention". Two years ago in concluding a Gen-

eral Survey like the present, the writer ventured on the statement of six "General Principles", some of which might be restated with renewed emphasis today. "I. Whatever happens to China, the three hundred or more millions of the Chinese people are to be reckoned with as an actual and an increasingly greater force in the world. 2. Events have shown that the historic disunity of the Chinese people is susceptible of being gradually transformed into a unity. This process is greatly assisted by the pressure of foreign Powers, by the prevalence of new national ideals, by the influence of a common education, by improved communication between different parts of China, by the wide circulation of books and newspapers of the new type, and especially by representative government in the provinces and in the capital. To this process no limit can be set. 3. History has shown that no country and no alien race can permanently dominate China and the Chinese race. The difficulties of such domination are now indefinitely greater than ever before and are steadily increasing. 4. China might conceivably be overrun by a sufficient alien force; but no matter how great the force employed China could not be profitably administered. As an inevitable result of such an attempt, no matter how apparently successful, the Chinese would reap most of the advantages, and the country-or countries-making the experiment must eventually relinquish it, or be confronted with financial and economic ruin." For those who still have faith in a Divine Providence as ordering the affairs of the World, it is impossible to believe that the great land of China and the great Chinese Race have been preserved for unknown millenniums, and have weathered the storms of foreign intercourse for the past 400, 300, and especially for the past 60 years that they might become the rural estate of a people perhaps one sixth as numerous with a teritory it may be one twenty-fifth, or possibly one thirtieth the size of China. More than eight and twenty years ago the author of a book on China concluded one of his chapters with these sentences.

"Perhaps within the coming century China may have passed through transformations greater than any since the days of Ch'in Shi Huang, the unifier of her petty states. Will she hold together? Will she move as a whole, or like some huge iceberg break up into fractions and disappear? We have faith to believe that the cohesive forces of China are stronger than the disruptive ones, and that as a vast unit China will take her place among the mighty nations of the earth". We are living in a world which is in many respects very unlike that of the year 1887. Perhaps no country has altered so much as China. But the writer of these lines wishes to reaffirm his conviction that China will yet take her place among the great nations of the Earth.

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Journal Review - 6 June

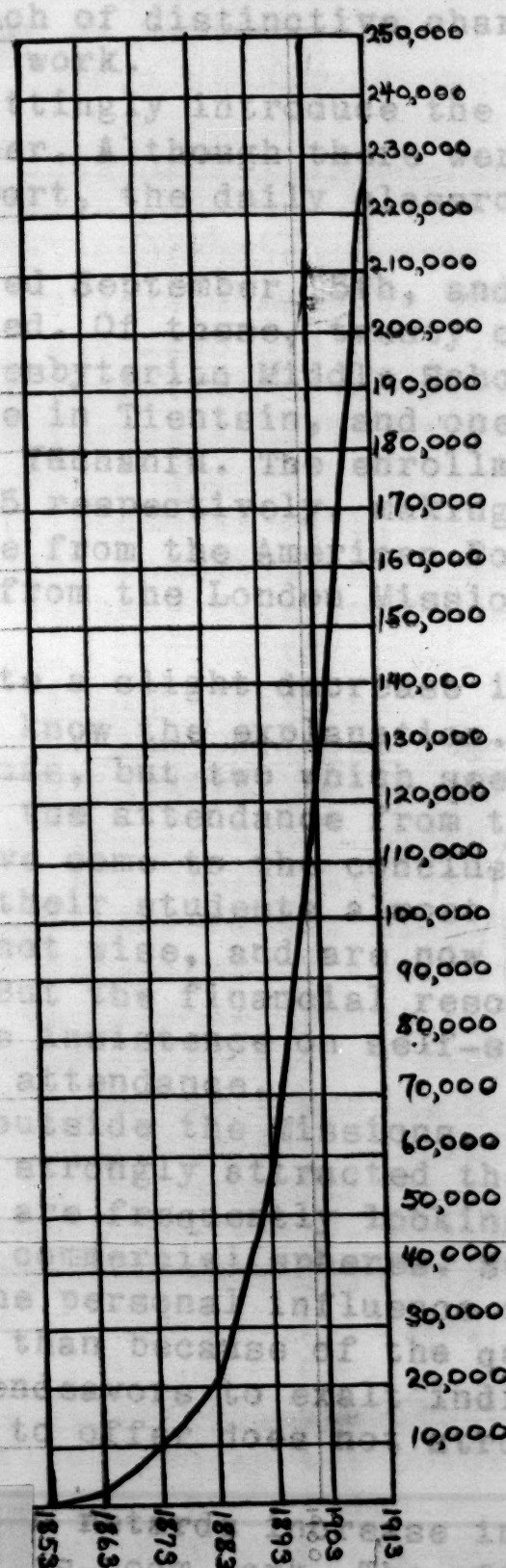
Arthur H. Smith

1914

W. B. Fairfield - Taiku - Shansi.

134

Growth of the Protestant Church in China
1813-1913



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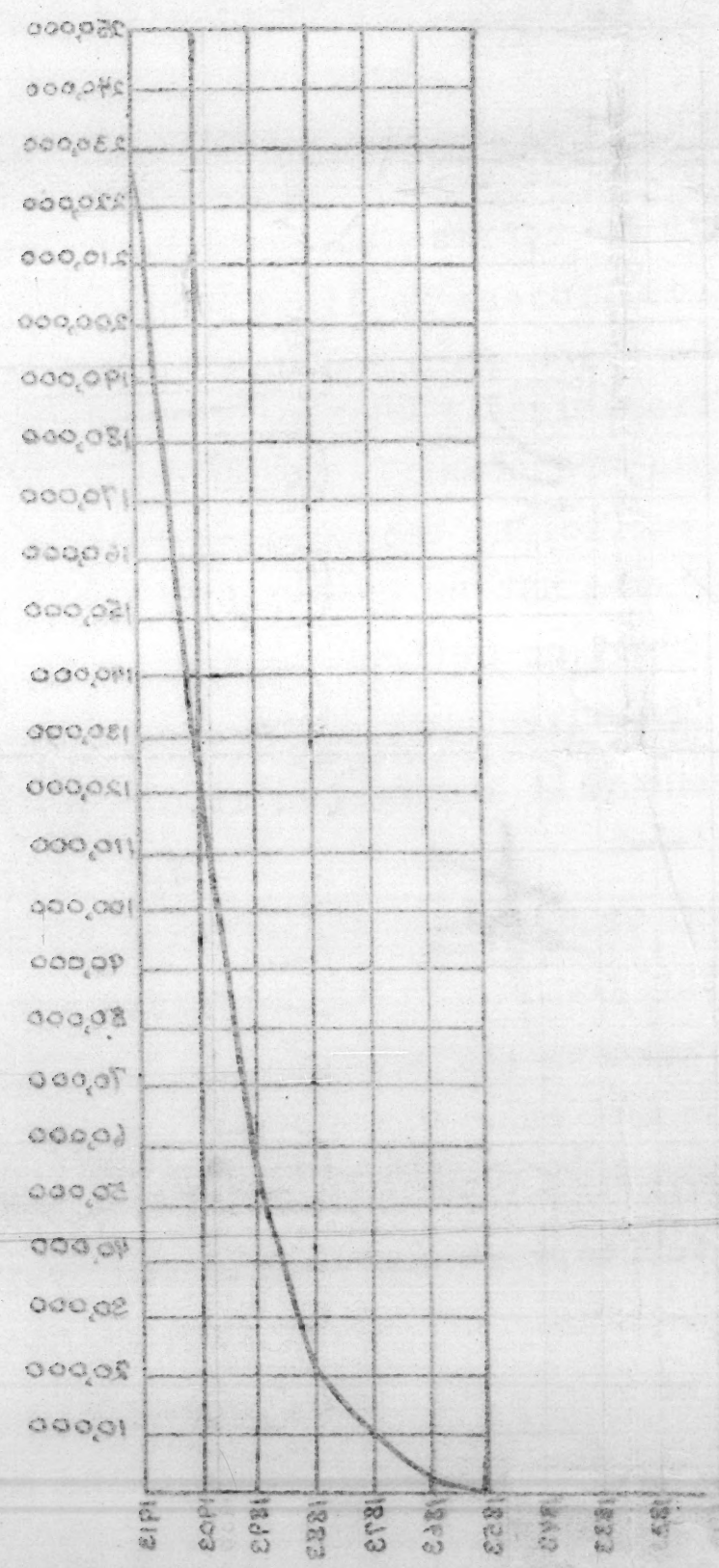
Growth of the Protestant Church in China - 1813 - 1913



AUG 16 1915

REPORT OF THE NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
For the Year 1914-15

FIRST SEMESTER

Violent storms and atmospheric changes are not helpful to growing plants, and an environment of sudden change and distracting events is not suited to developing minds. There is a sense in which no news from an educational institution, is good news. A quiet year of college work in which there is not much of distinctive character to report, may be a year of most excellent work.

These remarks may fittingly introduce the report of the semester which began last september. Although there were no outstanding events calling for extended report, the daily classroom work reflected very satisfactory conditions.

The autumn term opened September 15th, and a new class of twenty-three men was matriculated. Of these, twenty came from American Board schools, one from the Presbyterian Middle School in Peking, one from the Anglo-Chinese College in Tientsin, and one from the Young Men's Christian Association in Yunnanfu. The enrollment in the three higher classes was 17, 26 and 25 respectively, making a total of 91 in the College. Of these 71 were from the American Board Mission, 8 from the Presbyterian Mission, 7 from the London Mission, and 5 from other sources.

These figures indicate a slight decrease in attendance. Friends of the College will wish to know the explanation. It would be difficult to discover all the reasons, but two which seem obvious may be mentioned. If we consider first the attendance from the Missions, at least two of these Missions have come to the conclusion that the policy of giving financial aid to their students almost to the extent of the students' full fees was not wise, and are now insisting upon a larger degree of self-support. But the financial resources of the students is very limited, and so this insistence on self-support acts as a retarding influence on increase in attendance.

As to students from outside the Missions, it would seem that our College thus far has not strongly attracted them. Such students are in seeking an education, are frequently looking forward to lucrative positions in official or commercial spheres. Such positions are often gained more because of the personal influence of those so situated as to make recommendations, than because of the qualifications of the applicant. As our College endeavors to exalt individual merit above patronage, what we are able to offer does not strongly attract outside students of this type.

Another influence which retards increase in attendance is the steadily advancing grade of class-room work. The effect of this is of course the same on all students, whether from Mission or outside sources. Good ability and hard work are both necessary if students are to climb our hill of learning, and we are constantly grading the roadbed up to higher levels. This is in accordance with our policy for some years, and was definitely approved by the Board of Managers last June. In a word we are trying to exalt quality above quantity, to do intensive, rather than extensive work. College classes numbering from twenty to thirty men each

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are large enough for efficient teaching, and intimate contact between instructor and student, and we are not anxious to increase them at the expense of educational efficiency. For the present we consider that this insistence on higher standards acts as a retarding influence on attendance, but in the long run this policy should attract larger numbers of able students.

The autumn term began on September 15th, as has been stated, and the next day, curious to report, was a holiday. The Board of Education, as well as other governmental bureaus, had decided that the birthday of President Yuan, which came on September 16th, was a day worthy to be commemorated, and so, in common with government schools, it seemed best to grant a holiday.

On October 10th, the anniversary of the beginning of the Revolution, the College again united with the Tungchou city schools, gentry and merchants, in a fitting celebration and street parade.

On December 10th our College community greatly appreciated a visit from Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China, accompanied by Dr. C. D. Tenney, Chinese Secretary of Legation. Dr. Reinsch lectured before the College on the theme, "The Participation of the People in Government".

The autumn term closed December 24th, and the winter term opened on January 5th. The semi-annual examinations which mark the end of the first semester were held January 28th to February 3rd.

Administration.

In the administration of the College, the present policy followed by the Faculty, which recognizes the students as young gentlemen, gives them large liberty, and expects them to exercise self-control, seems more and more justified as the years pass by. During the period under review I do not recall that there was a single case of discipline serious enough to demand the attention of the Faculty.

Perhaps the only distracting influence was the European war, with its concomitant disturbances in Asia. Our students have of course been intensely interested in the war as a whole, but the Japanese occupation of parts of Shantung, and the struggle for Tsingtao brought the horrors of warfare so close home to our students that it was difficult for them to restrain their excitement. The events of the past few years have, however accustomed our students to political excitement, and, while a fervent patriotism continues to develop in them, they are becoming more self-controled.

Normal Department and Post-graduate Study.

No new class was matriculated in the normal department last autumn. The applications received were from students not qualified to do the work of a post-graduate department, and it seemed best not to lower the standard set by the department last year.

In this connection it is interesting to note that not only did no member of the graduating class of 1914 apply for admission to this normal department, but not a single member entered any other post-graduate institution, such as the Theological or Medical Colleges. It is difficult to account for this situation. Probably the largest single factor

is economic pressure--the necessity felt by the graduates, after a long period of study, of securing remunerative positions in order to help in the support of their parents, or at least not drain the limited resources of their homes by further study. Perhaps a second reason why no members of last year's class entered upon further study, is the hope that the proposed union University will be established soon, and their belief that its higher departments will offer better and more atrractive courses. Such an attitude on the part of our students emphasizes again the importance of consummating the union movement at an early date.

Education and Evangelism.

During the autumn the College continued its policy of linking up educational work with evangelistic work as far as possible. Mr. Biggin carried on as usual evangelistic work in the country field of the London Missionary Society near Tungchou. Mr. Frame was relieved from all but two courses in order that he might give as much time as possible to country evangelistic work. Mr. Corbett continued to preach occasionally in the Tungchou Church, but on account of extra work in his department due to the re-arrangement of courses, could not take as large a share in outside work as he wished. Mr. Porter, with a little less than a full schedule in his department, gave much aid to the Tungchou church and city work, and went regularly to the Gospel chapel one evening each week to preach. Mr. Kuan, Mr. Ts'ui and myself combined our time and accepted responsibility for one evening each week at the Gospel chapel. Mr. Kuan and Mr. Ts'ui, furthermore, are prominent in the work of the local church, and together with nearly all the members of the Faculty, take a share in the Sunday Preaching. Mr. Kuan Wan Kung, the classical teacher, and Mr. Ch'uan, the office secretary, aided by Mr. Yang Chin Ch'ing, have organized Bible classes for a regment of soldiers stationed at Tungchou, about forty of whom have been coming to the College classrooms every Saturday evening for Bible study and educational classes.

The students also have kept up much evangelistic effort, going to the city, the surrounding villages, and the local prison, every Sunday for preaching, under the direction of the Y. M. C. A., and the Volunteer Band.

All but nine of the College students were church members at the beginning of the year, and three of these nine were baptized early in the winter. The chief religious need in the student body is therefore not so much for direct evangelism, as for the culture of Christian character, and the direction and encouragement of the students in Christian service. The Y. M. C. A. and the Volunteer Band, with the aid and encouragement of the Faculty, are endeavoring to meet these needs, and some progress is made each year.

Equipment.

In the equipment of the College we are able to report a new and much improved lavatory, due largely to the thought and enterprise of Mr. Shaw, who has had oversight of grounds and buildings. The new room is much larger than the old, and, besides carefully cemented walls and

floor, and cold and hot water supply systems, is provided with shower baths, a sanitary improvement made practicable for Chinese students only since their queues have been abolished.

SECOND SEMESTER.

The mid-year examinations, which closed on February 3rd, were followed by a few days' recess. When the results of the examinations were reported, we found that one man in the Freshman class, one in the Sophomore class and two in the Junior class, had failed to secure passing grades, and were compelled by our new rules to withdraw from the College. One or two of these men, altho lacking in ability, were earnest students, and it was with feelings of reluctance that we saw the doors of educational opportunity close for them. Later in the year a member of the Senior class, whose scholarship was barely up to the requirements, and whose health had been poor, withdrew, and could not return to complete the course.

The status of Chinese in our course of study has for years demanded much attention. On the face of the question it would seem that classical Chinese, the teaching of which has monopolized Chinese education for upward of two thousand years, should be the easiest subject in our curriculum to get properly taught. But I think our Faculty will agree that it is most difficult. During the year some special rules regarding failures in Chinese have been adopted, and the classical teachers are now more strict in holding students up to the requirements. From these measures, as well as from what we trust is being done to improve the study of Chinese in the lower schools, we expect better results in this department in the future.

In the department of English, additional practice in the use of English by the students has been gained this year in the weekly meetings of an English literary society, organized on the same basis as the other literary societies, which meet regularly every Wednesday afternoon.

During the past few months some changes in the College curriculum have been agreed upon, for which we request the approval of the Board of Managers. These changes have been worked out, partly as a result of conference with representatives of Peking University, in preparation for our future union with that institution, and partly to follow as nearly as possible the course of study adopted by the Board of Education of the Chinese Government. According to this course, as reduced to a schedule by the Government University in Peking, the three years of so-called "university preparatory study" (Ta Hsüeh Yü K'o) which follow the middle school course, divide into two parallel departments designated literary and scientific courses. Our Faculty has worked out a somewhat similar arrangement of the studies in the first three years of our course, an arrangement which we understand to be in line with recent changes in the Peking University course, and we ask the approval of the Board of Managers for this arrangement.

It does not seem necessary to report each year the regular classroom work, and the courses taught by our staff of instructors, in cases where there is little change from year to year. But a tabular statement of the regular work is appended to the present report.

Physical Conditions and Athletics.

The health of the students has on the whole been excellent and only minor ailments have interfered with the daily work. Mr. Biggin, after several years of faithful and much appreciated medical service for the students, transferred this responsibility to the Tungchou hospital, newly organized under the direction of Doctors Love and Fan. The College is grateful to these two physicians for the services they have rendered.

During the spring there was much more athletic activity than during the autumn. The local field meet was held on April 19th, and there followed in succession the "Triangular Meet" at Tsinghua College, the North China meet at Tientsin, and the Far Eastern Olympic Sports at Shanghai. At Tsinghua and Tientsin we maintained our habitual second place (Tsinghua winning first place again), but at Shanghai our score of points fell far below our record in the national sports a year ago. Li Ju Sung, of our Senior class, won the Far Eastern championship in the quarter-mile run, and Pai Pao K'un, of the Junior class, gained in a sensational finish the second place in the Eight-mile run (Marathon). Our low score was due to the fact that the Philippine competitors carried off the honors in the contests where we were strong, so that our standing in comparison with other Chinese institutions is higher than the total number of our points might indicate.

Mr. Porter has diligently continued the physical training of our students, and accompanied to Shanghai the six students who went from Tungchou as a part of the North China team.

In athletic sports our most evident progress during the year has been in the game of basket-ball, in which sport our team won first place in the "Trangular" contests.

Religious Conditions and Student Activities.

The Young Men's Christian Association, which changes its officers at the mid-year recess, and the Student Volunteer Band, have shown some new vigor during the second semester. The Volunteer Band sent out four groups of four or five men each during the spring vacation, to assist in evangelistic work in the Tungchou field, and these ~~bands~~ groups later reported much interest aroused and satisfaction gained in doing this work. The expenses were met by special contributions previously solicited by the officers of the Band. Funds are in hand for continuing this work during the summer.

The Y. M. C. A., after organizing anew their Bible study classes for the spring, arranged a large meeting in the interests of Bible study, which was held April 26th. Elder Kuo, of the Presbyterian church in Peking, and a number of others were invited to speak, and a varied and interesting program was arranged. The College chapel was well filled with students, members of the Bible classes from the military camps, and large numbers from the Tungchou church and Sunday Schools.

Another meeting of special interest arranged by the Y. M. C. A. was held May 15th, with Mr. Yung T'ao of Peking, the prominent philanthropist and patriot, as the chief speaker. The earnestness and eloquence with which he pled for consecration in the service of China made a deep impression.

The widespread agitation in China in behalf of the "National Salva-

tion Fund" found response in the city of Tungchou, and in the College, and on May 29th and 30th meetings were held in the city in the interests of this fund. Our students took an enthusiastic part in these meetings, and contributed an average of nearly a dollar each toward the fund.

During recent years the Faculty has more than once suggested to the students the advisability of a comprehensive student organization, which might act on matters of general interest to the student body, and serve in a representative capacity between the students and the Faculty. During this year the students have effected an organization of this sort, and on several occasions it has proven useful. To define the exact functions of this body has been difficult, so no written constitution has been adopted, both students and Faculty apparently being willing to allow the constitution to develop by historical precedent--as has been done so successfully in the British Government!

A Dramatic Society made its appearance for the first time this spring amongst our student organizations, having for its purpose the production of amateur plays in connection with social and other meetings of the students. That our students have talent in dramatic performance has long been observed, but this talent is much in need of guidance and encouragement toward a higher standard of excellence. We are hoping that this higher develoment can be attained thro the society now organized.

Another student organization, not new but newly revived, has for its purpose the securing of funds from students and graduates of the College to be used in evangelistic or church work, as a thank offering in return for the aid the students have received from the churches. This society, known in Chinese as the "Fan Pu Hui", was organized a number of years ago, but has not heretofore sought general recognition and support. It is not yet clear how much strength the society will develop, or what the lines of its work will be, but its motive is certainly a most worthy one.

During this semester the regular Wednesday evening prayer-meeting has been conducted on alternate Wednesday evenings by members of the Senior class, chosen by the class at the request of the Faculty. This custom, followed this year for the third time, gives opportunities for the Seniors, shortly before graduation, to address the students on the themes of Christian duty and privilege uppermost in their hearts, and has resulted in a series of interesting and helpful meetings. The excellent attendance at these, and the other Wednesday evening meetings, gives evidence of the students' genuine interest in the things of the spirit.

Lectures and Addresses.

Dr. C. F. Hubbard, Pastor of the Union Church in Peking, visited Tungchou in March and addressed the students on "Morality as the Foundation of National Strength." Mr. Porter and Mr. Corbett gave two ~~more~~ interesting lectures in our "Faculty Lecture Course". Mr. Porter took his theme the "Phenomena of the Sub-conscious", and Mr. Corbett gave an illustrated lecture on "The Construction and Use of the Submarine Torpedo Boat".

The students listened to three addresses during the spring on "life work" themes. The Rev. Mr. Kao of the London Mission Church in Peking,

discussed the ministry; Dr. J. G. Cormack, Principal of the Union Medical College, spoke of the work of the Christian Physician; and Mr. Bailey, of the Y. M. C. A. in Peking, described the work of a secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Some Statistical Facts.

Last year the office secretary, Mr. Ch'uan, prepared a table of the student body to indicate the vocational status of their parents. Some 92 students were investigated, and of these the fathers of 38 were farmers; of 17, merchants; of 9, teachers; of 7, evangelists; of 6, laborers; and of 5, not actively engaged in any vocation. This indicates that more than one-third of our students come from the agricultural class.

For a few years we have been tabulating the ages of each senior class at the time of graduation. The results show that the average age of our students at graduation has been increasing. The graduates this year average 23.5 years of age which is more than two years older than the class graduated five years ago.

Farewell to Instructors.

On June 9th a meeting of students and teachers was held to bid formal farewell to two instructors. Mr. Porter has completed his first period of service and started to the United States on furlough. His varied abilities have added much to the efficiency and reputation of the College, and he will be much missed during his absence. Mr. Shaw has completed three years of faithful service in the English department, and has shown in many practical ways his keen interest in the welfare of the College and the student body. He goes home for theological study, after which we sincerely hope he will return to the field for further service.

Additions to the Library.

About seventy new books were added to the library, nearly all in Chinese, and most of them publications of the Christian Literature Society. A large new map of China, and some twelve new imported maps, have also been added to our equipment, making possible more efficient teaching in the department of history.

Administration.

The statements made about administration and discipline concerning the first semester apply equally well to the second. It is a pleasure to be able to say again that the administrative machinery has worked smoothly, and that no important cases of discipline arose. The members of the Faculty co-operate efficiently and harmoniously, and the students seem to be learning that self-control in an atmosphere of liberty furnishes not only the best condition for study, but brings also the highest satisfaction and enjoyment. We believe we see evidence of progress in character-building, and in that moral and religious development which prepares best for the service of God and of man, and promises to increasingly realize the ideals of the institution.

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Managers,

(Signed) Howard S. Galt,

President.

TABLE OF INSTRUCTORS, SUBJECTS, AND HOURS TAUGHT

Instructors (In alphabetical order)	College Class	Subject	Hours per week in Classroom	Hours per week in Laboratory
Mr. Biggin	Senior	Biology	2	4
	Junior	Botany	2	3
	Sophomore	Physiology	3	
	"	Jewish History	3	
Mr. Corbett	Junior	Chemistry	2	4
	Sophomore	"	1	2
	"	Physics	1	4
	Freshman	"	3	8
Mr. Frame	Senior	Modern History	3	
	Freshman	Western History	5	
Mr. Galt	Senior	Political Science	3	
	Junior	Sociology	2	Hours outside Classroom
	Sophomore	Political Science	2	
Mr. Hsueh	Senior	Chinese Classics	4	
	"	" Essays & Penmanship		4
	Freshman	" Classics	4	
	"	" Essays & Penmanship		4
Mr. Y.C.Kuan	Sophomore	Economics	2	
	Freshman	New Testament Epistles	3	
Mr. W.K.Kuan	Sophomore	Chinese Classics	4	
	"	" Essays & Penmanship		4
Mr. Porter	Senior Junior	Philosophy	4	
	Senior	Logic and Ethics	2	
	Junior	Logic and Ethics	2	
	"	Psychology	3	
Mr. Shaw	Senior	English	3	
	Junior	"	5	
	Sophomore	"	3	
	Freshman	"	3	
Mr. Ts'ui	Freshman	Trigonometry	4	
Mr. C.C.Yang	Senior	Higher Mathematics	3	
	Junior	Calculus	2	
	Sophomore	Analytics	3	
Mr. H.M.Yang	Junior	Chinese Classics	4	
	"	" Essays & Penmanship		4

Instructors marked with an asterisk have also taught in the affiliated American Board Middle School.

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Mr. Corbett	Junior	Chemistry	3	4	
	Sophomore	"	3	2	
	"	Physics	3	4	
Mr. Frame	Freshman	"	3	3	
	Senior	Modern History	3		
Mr. Gait	Freshman	Western History	3		
	Senior	Political Science	3		
	Junior	Sociology	3		
	Sophomore	Political Science	3		
Mr. Hsieh	Senior	Chinese Classics	4		
	"	Essays & Penmanship	4		
	Freshman	" Classics	4		
	"	" Essays & Penmanship	4		
Mr. Y.C. Hsu	Sophomore	Economics	3		
	Freshman	New Testament Epistles	3		
Mr. K.S. Hsu	Sophomore	Chinese Classics	4		
	"	" Essays & Penmanship	4		
Mr. Hu	Senior	Philosophy	4		
	Junior	Logic and Ethics	2		
	Senior	Logic and Ethics	2		
	Junior	Psychology	3		
Mr. Shaw	Senior	English	3		
	Junior	"	3		
	Sophomore	"	3		
	Freshman	"	3		
Mr. Ta'ui	Freshman	Trigonometry	3		
Mr. C.C. Yang	Senior	Higher Mathematics	4		
	Junior	Calculus	3		
	Sophomore	Analytics	3		
Mr. H.M. Yang	Junior	Chinese Classics	4		
	"	" Essays & Penmanship	4		

Instructors marked with an asterisk have also taught in the affiliated American Boys Middle School.

Report to the Union College Union Special

1914-15.

Howard W. Hart.

Omnibus

III.

6 136

TRANSLATION. Letter from the Memorial Primary School (for boys), Ch'ing Yuan.

We early lifted up our eyes with desire to look upon the illustrious who have long helped and befriended us!

To the officers and committees of the American Board of Great America, respectful salutations! An humble petition!

It has now been eleven years since Pastor Paul L. Corbin established our unworthy school, which has now attained the number of seventy-six pupils. As to the location of our school, it is in a district city, and in the center of the whole territory governed by Ch'ing Yuan. In reason we should have here a Grammar School. But up to this time the reason no such school has been established is no other than that the court we have rented is small and narrow, and there is no other suitable place. This is just the time when our unworthy country is establishing a republican form of government, and education should be re-created. Consequently, all those who have responsibility as teachers are everywhere promoting schools and all educational matters. Christianity is the builder of civilization and the root of reformed customs. In view of this fact, shall we permit our Christian schools to fall behind those of the non-Christians?

Accordingly, we here at Ch'ing Yuan have unitedly hoped that we might be able to secure a place and build a school, so as to enlarge our holy church and implant doctrine and righteousness in the young. Alas! our means are insufficient, and we have not the strength to prepare such a place. We have long known that you, honorable sirs, have the mind of Christ in wishing to help and save men, and that you lend your aid to everything affecting matters of benevolence. We have thought, therefore, that you would not be unfeeling as to the needs of our school, and we therefore humbly beseech you to help us with funds in order that we may carry through the enterprise of building a school-house. If this can be done the church will be exalted with happiness, and we your petitioners will also be joyful beyond measure. As we write these words we are filled with hope.

Respectfully wishing you great peace.

The Memorial Primary Schbol (for boys) of the Christian Church, Ch'ing Yuan, Shansi Province, China.

The teachers, Mêng T'ing-chieh and Chang Hui-yuan.

The pupils, Yuan Fan, and 75 others.

(Names affixed to the original.)

1916, 11th. month, 15th. day.

Primary School for Boys:
Nov. 15, 1916.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE NORTH CHINA UNION WOMAN'S COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR JULY 1, 1915, to JUNE 30, 1916 -

The College had hoped to get possession of new property on Teng Shih K'ou Street, near the American Board Mission, in time to move to its new quarters last autumn, but a family lawsuit as to the division of the proceeds of the sale dragged on for a year through various courts, and prevented our taking possession until May 1916. The buildings are now undergoing repair, and it is hoped that college can open there next September, with dormitory and dining room accommodations for about forty students, chapel, class rooms, library, etc., sufficient to accommodate about a hundred students, and homes for about six foreign teachers. With the repair and erection of other buildings for dormitories, the place will accommodate a hundred students. Still we are very desirous of purchasing more land, joining the two or three English acres which we now own, thus providing for future growth.

The place is interesting historically. Bricks found on the premises bear the date of the Emperor Hung Chih, of the Ming Dynasty, who reigned from 1488 to 1506, just the time when Columbus discovered America. A few years later it was the family temple adjoining the palace of Yen Sung, the corrupt power behind the throne, who made and unmade officials and gave entertainments rivaling the Emperor's. In 1644, when the first Emperor of the Manchu Dynasty ascended the throne in Peking, Viscount T'ung-tulai took possession of this old palace of Yen Sung's, calling it T'ung Fu, and thirty years later the family title was raised to dueal rank because a daughter of the family, one of the wives of the first Emperor, had given birth to the famous king Kang Hsi, second Emperor of the Ch'ing Dynasty. The first great hall in the palace, now to be used as a college chapel, was known as the throne room, and there until the place was sold to the College, stood an old throne upon which tradition says the Emperor Ch'Ing Lung had been seated when he visited the palace. In the long line of dukes no illustrous names are found, and dissapation and poverty set their mark of ruin and neglect on falling walls and neglected gardens, until in 1915 the place was sold to the Woman's College.

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The college department has continued this past year to occupy buildings with Bridgman Academy, but the management has been separate, and separate kitchens and dining rooms have been maintained. The college girls have taken entire charge of their kitchen and dining room, and the dean has had no responsibilities beyond handing out their stated allowance. The Students' Self-government Society has had no cases of discipline to report, so the connection of the dean and the teachers with the Students has been the very pleasant association in class room, chapel, and social and religious life.

Students. In the regular four years' course we have had eight Juniors, three who have taken part with the Junior class while giving more than half time to teaching, and eight Freshmen, a total of nineteen. There have been five in the Senior year of the Higher Normal Course, and one taking part work in the Junior year of the Higher Kindergarten Education Course. In addition to the 28 reported above, there have been four in the preparatory course, which will be reported later. Our only graduates this year were from the Higher Normal Course, and two of these graduates have now returned to their homes several days' journey from Hankow, having been in the school more than six years without returning home. . . . . .

Curriculum. We wish to add either German or French to the studies for which credit is given in our curriculum. Four young women studying in the college this year are now in Shanghai, waiting to take the Ch'ing H'ua examinations, hoping that they may be sent by the government to study in America. As we have no foreign language except English, three of them have had to find private teachers in order to prepare. As one language in addition to English and Chinese is required for admission to most western colleges and universities, it seems important to make this addition.

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We also ask that the same arrangement be made for the Woman's College as has already been authorized for the men's, whereby college students entering the Medical College can shorten the entire course one year by taking the required studies of the senior year in college during the junior year, and receiving the college diploma after three years' study in the College of Arts and one in the Medical College.

We also find a demand for what might be called a one or two years' preparatory course. Students apply for matriculation who are graduates of middle or normal schools, but who are not qualified in English or mathematics to enter the Freshman class. Some are qualified in English but lack science. Bridgman Academy being a middle school they object to entering as regular students, and as they are usually in advance even of our Freshmen in Chinese studies, it is not easy to arrange for them. If they were classed as "College Preparatory" they could go into regular academy classes for a large part of the work which they need to make up.

Religious and Social Work. Here the students take the initiative. Thirteen college students attended the Y.W.C.A. Summer Conference at Wo Fo Ssu last summer, and the inspiration gained carried them through a successful year of work for others and of self-development. All of the regular students are Christians; but one, owing to opposition in the home, has not united with the church. All on Sunday teach Bible classes or groups of little children. All of the boarders are either leaders or students in the Y.W.C.A. weekly Bible classes, held Saturday or Monday evenings, and their devotional meeting Sunday evening has shown spiritual life. Two evenings during the week group prayer meetings with their foreign teachers, not exceeding a half hour in time, take the place of evening prayers. In the spring a series of meetings with the academy girls, led by Miss Ruth Paxson, made a deep impression. All of the students joined the Eight Weeks Club, and are pledged to some definite work for others for that length of time during the summer vacation. All assisted in explaining on women's days at the Public Health Exhibit held in May under the auspices of Dr. Peters of the Y.M.C.A., and Dr. Bayly of the Medical College.

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REC'D JUL 12 1918

Excursions and Cottage at the Hills. Two geology excursions, three or four members of the class joining both excursions, were taken - one in June starting from Wo Fo Ssu, and one in October with headquarters at the cottage on Ssu Wang Ting, Western Hills, which has been erected for the students of the Union College and Bridgman Academy. This cottage not only provides for our summer colony and for sick students during the year, but will furnish a home for our nature study classes. There is a railway station just at the foot of the hill, so it is very convenient of access. In the geology excursions all of the girls showed themselves good walkers and climbers, some keeping up with their teachers on a ten mile tramp. Dr. Wilder's bird classes made one excursion to the country, and Mrs. Goodrich took the "Camp Fire" group to the Bell Temple and the Yellow Temple outside the city walls.

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Extracts from the Report of the North China Union Woman's College for the Year July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916

REC'D AUG 1 1916

Report of the North China Union Woman's College,
July,1914 June,1915.

Only a brief report is given below, as the writer has not been having the administrative work of the college during the past year, Miss Payne having continued a second year as acting dean.

Teaching Staff.

The foreign teaching staff has included Miss Payne,Miss Miner, whose only teaching has been in Geology and two normal classes a week to prepare students for teaching the Sunday School lessons and the Y.W.C.A. Bible Study classes,Mrs. Stelle,Miss Miske and Miss Vanderslice (now Mrs. Edwards),Miss Harmon,Music and English, and Miss Guffin,Miss Crane and Miss Mickey, who have all taught a little English. We were glad to welcome Miss Crane and Miss Mickey last autumn. The latter, in addition to teaching, will act as secretary to the principal.

In the Chinese staff Mr. Kuan and Mr. Sun and Mr. Wang have continued their work. A new teacher was added for the correction of essays, and Miss Ting, a former graduate who returned to teach in the Academy, has taught classes in Psychology and Ethics in the Higher Normal department.

Students.

There have been 22 students in the institution, 3 in the Senior class, who graduated June,15th, 10 in the Sophomore class, 3 in the Higher Kindergarten Training class, who graduated June 15th, and 6 in the Higher Normal class,first year. We are now left with the smallest number of classes we have had for several years, namely a Junior College class, and the second year of the Higher Normal, but we expect to matriculate new classes in College and Kindergarten Training in September. There is a great demand from non-Christian schools for our trained kindergartners, and we shall be glad to receive girls from other missions who are middle school graduates to take this training. Equally great is the demand for our College-trained women, and we have reason to rejoice in the work which our 11 graduates have done. All are in active work, and only one has as yet married.

Religious Life and "Social Service".

A talk given by Mrs. Eddy near the beginning of the autumn semester gave a great impetus to Bible Study, and all in the boarding department joined Y.W.C.A. Saturday evening Bible Classes, either as leaders or pupils. On Sunday all have taught either in the regular Sunday School or in the afternoon schools for non-Christian children in five different places. The teachers and students have also assisted in other lines of "Extension Work",like lectures and social gatherings for non-Christian women and teaching children in the Orphanage (P'in Erh Yuan). Thirteen of the students attended the recent Summer Conference at Wo Fo Ssu and received great practical aid in the direction of their work for others, as well as in physical and spiritual upbuilding. Special meetings led by Mrs. Stelle during Passion Week also greatly deepened their spiritual life. All of the students are Christians.

Scholarship.

The young women are earnest students and need no exhortations to diligence. They lack in the lines of original research and thinking. Eight of the members of the Geology class remained at Wo Fo Ssu after the recent Summer Conference for three days of laboratory work in the Hills, and proved equal to a ten mile tramp, including a climb of about 1500 feet.

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Future Plans.

The secretary of the Executive Committee will report briefly upon the new location for the College and the changes in curriculum. Last year we reported our desire to add a special English course, for which more tuition will be charged, and we will receive pupils for that course next autumn, if enough to form a class apply for admission.

The vote of the Executive Committee favoring the adding of our fourth "vocational course" of two years for students who have completed middle school work comes in response to a genuine demand for advanced Bible and religious training, both on the part of young women who desire to take the training, and on the part of schools which want better qualified Bible teachers. The present opportunity for "social service" and for "follow-up" work after campaigns with non-Christian students, like those held last autumn, makes the ~~clas~~ call to begin this course in the near future almost imperative.

Needs.

We hope t next autumn to welcome two new American teachers, Dr. Amy Metcalf, to teach in both of the Woman's Colleges, and Miss Tenney for the Kindergarten Training Department. This leaves as our greatest needs, a teacher of Music and a specialist for the Normal Training Department. In the Chinese department we greatly desire a teacher who can give instruction in literature and essay-writing along modern lines.

The need of an entirely new location, with suitable buildings and equipment, will be given in a separate report. The College has just completed ten years of its history, and the new times and larger opportunities demand this expansion.

Lucien Miner. Principal.

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Contents of Report of the North China Union Woman's College-Peking

REC'D JUL 12 1918

Report of Woman's Evangelistic Work,
T'unghsien, 1917.

This year has again seen changes in the foreign force here at T'ung hsien. A Chinese woman is quoted as saying, "Miss Andrews left us and went to Peking; Miss Chapin went o Paotingfu; Miss Browne got married; Miss Leavens had to go back to America, and there is no one to take car of the women here in T'ungchou." If it were not for the faithful Bible women, the work in T'unghsien would have fared ill indeed.

Go out into the country first and visit Mrs. Wang. She is 69 years old this year, but you would never know it, if you tried to keep up with her in walking. From one end of the year to the other, she is out in the country, coming home perhaps for a week at Chinese New Year's. Altho she has been allowed money for hiring donkeys, she does not care to use it. She says she prefers walking. When she comes home she is full of delight in her year's work. Hear her report for this year:-

"The spring was spent in Yung Lo Tien and Hsiang Ho, doing village work. In December I was called to Ch'ü K'ou station. Some men in the church there were eager for their wives to study. They understood that no funds were available for station class work, so they decided to contribute, each man either grain, vegetables or fuel, at least enough for ten women for ten days, and all that was asked of the foreign help was a Bible woman to go and teach the class. I went and for ten days ten or more women spent their time studying. At the end they had to break up the class because they could not afford to study together any longer, tho they wished that they could keep on for at least another month. I had just gone to Hsiang Ho when Mr. Chang, the preacher at Ch'ü K'ou, came from station meeting, saying, 'Come back to us. We can have three weeks more of station class, for we have help from the Mission funds.' By this time the roads were frozen and, as the district had been flooded, in some of the places we went over ice and Mr. Chang had to help us, as I slipped very easily. For three weeks we had 20 women and every evening and morning for prayers we had the men and children in, between 30 and 40 in all gathering together." When Mrs. Wang came home for her vacation, out of three weeks one was given to going out with the preaching bands during the Week of Evangelism, and she was the most energetic in the whole company.

Our leading Bible woman, Mrs. Chang, said longingly last autumn, "If I could only have a little chance for study in the Training School in Peking, how glad I would be." It was decided, upon consultation, that it would be wise to let her have the year. How she enjoys it, meeting people, seeing new things and new methods and gathering strength and inspiration for the work here, and how eagerly we look forward to having her come back to us.

New to the work is Mrs. Wang, a graduate last spring of the Bible Training School. Her work is in connection with the Drum Tower church. With eager enthusiasm she started a half day school for women and children. Bible study, hygiene, arithmetic, science and singing was her course. About 20 enrolled and prospects were bright. Then came the summer monarchy and in fear the women refused to leave their homes and come to the church. But through this school she has gained entrance into a number of educated homes. There is a great opportunity for work among women, which ~~les~~ lies before her. Right near the church are two schools for girls, one of them the government normal, to which come girls from all over the province, the other a private school, whose teacher is most friendly to the church. Located in the best residence section of the city, if we had the rooms, we could easily get hold of the educated women and their families. Three lectures have brought a full house and the church was obliged to have two days of Christmas celebrations, so as to accomodate the crowds.

Mrs. Hu and Mrs. Li have faithfully visited over 400 homes in the city and near-by villages."If only people would stay a little while in one place," said Mrs. Hu. These Chinese, too, like to move, and it is rather discouraging just as one has started a woman in reading to go to her home and be told that they have moved the home to no one knows where. Mrs. Hu and Mrs. Li also visit the villages near T'unghsien, sometimes walking five or six miles a day. They minister notonly to the intellectual and spiritual need of the women, but also bring them comfort in material ways, carrying to them presents of little garments that come in boxes, soap especially for the new babies, and other needed articles, for many of the families are extremely poor.

About the first of November when the reports of the suffering from flood conditions began to pour into our ears, some of our women wondered if it would not be possible for them to do something. They had no money, but they wanted to help in some way or other. At that time an organization was formed here in T'unghsien of representatives from the church and the city and they appointed a committee of women. On this committee were four Christian women, one of them Mrs. Wang, our Bible woman, Mrs. Porter and the wife and daughter-in-law of the city official. Old material for making over had already been given by some of the foreigners and it was decided to start in by asking the women to meet once a week and make over this material into garments for the refugees. The committee decided to ask that the two churches be used as sewing centers for the women. Cotton was bought and then new cloth was given; contributions were also given for the buying of material and the work grew in interest. At first the women met twice a week and then, as they realized the amount of work that was before them, they decided to meet every day, coming about ten o'clock and working until about four in the afternoon. Cutting and sewing was done right there at the church es, and the women gladly gave their time. One of the women of the church took full charge of the planning and oversight of the work. She was at the church at nine o'clock in the morning and was the last one to leave in the afternoon. She kept the women cheerful, starting a hymn if they seemed to be a little tired and even the children were given work to do. such as winding the thread and picking out the cotton, and other little easy things that kept them busy. The Red Cross organization in Peking gave us 250 garments with cotton to be made over into wadded garments and in the six weeks from just before Thanksgiving until Christmas nearly a thousand garments were made by the women. Some were kept in T'unghsien for refugees that came into the city, but most were sent out to the district south of Peking where the land is still covered with nearly 15 feet of water.

This year plans for the Week of Evangelism were made early. About a month before the time the topic was brought up before the women and they were asked to be ready to respond to the call when it should come, for volunteers for the week. The Sunday before the week over 25 women from the two churches volunteered. It was felt by the leaders that we ourselves wanted to have a time of prayer together before we went out on this important work, so for four days a prayer meeting was held in the home of Mrs. Stelle, which these owmen most faithfully attended. They felt that they were truly going out with one purpose. Topics had been prepared beforehand and written on large sheets of paper in big characters, so that they could be pinned up on the walls, as in street preaching the eye is of great assistance to the ear. This week was during the Chinese New Year time of rest. After the seventh of the Chinese first month, the women are allowed to go out of their homes and during the whole month they practically give themselves up to gambling and visiting and eating. Sunday afternoon after the service, the two bands

started. The plan was to spend three days in the city and four days in the villages near the city.

I was with the company from the Drum Tower church, but there were some who had come from the College church, to help, as that church has very few women members of its own. The place that we went to was near a public bath house where the soldiers were constantly going in and out. We did not go into a court, but were in a rather secluded street, and there, in spite of the wind, the women talked to a company of mostly men and children. One of the women last year had said that she did not want to speak on the street, but this year is seemed as if everyone was ready to speak anywhere, and be led as seemed wise. The next two days, between the two bands I suppose between three and four hundred women and children must have been reached. Everywhere we went the children swarmed, and as there were some young girls with each band, they took it upon themselves to take the children off and teach them texts and hymns and keep them quiet, while the women spoke to adults. One of the duties of the foreign lady was to try and bring the women back once in a while to the topic of the day. It was very hard at times to keep them from wandering all over, but we all felt that this year they were far better than they had been before and we saw marked improvement each day. Tuesday, the last day in the city, was very windy and the band that I was with, of ten, decided that it was impossible to hold the meetings on the street, so we separated into groups of twos and went to differen parts of the city in homes. I went with two women and we visited in two places where they had never even seen a foreigner or heard the Gospel. It was hard to get the women to do personal work. It was far easier for them to talk to a company than to settle right down to one person and try at that time to direct them to Christ and lead them to make a decision, but in that, too, the women gradually grew during the week.

The first day in the villages was most encouraging. The two bands went that day to four villages and at least two or three hundred women heard the gospel. They were most eager listeners and would stay as long as we would talk. On Thursday we went to one of the further villages, which meant going in carts. On that day seven carts went out in various directions. Our party went to Chang Chia Wan, a large village. There is a family in this village that has one Christian. One of the older generation last year was most bitter against the church and against the people when they tried to come to the home, but he has been taken away and this year they were most cordial in greeting us and asked us to come again. In spite of the wind, we went out on the street and the women gathered in crowds and when we came to report to each other, we found that both groups had had the same eager interest. At least 200 women and children were reached by that one preaching band. On another day we went to two places that are most interesting. In one small village a family of Christians was murdered in 1900 and also the relatives who were in no way connected with the church. We felt the atmosphere of hardness as we were talking there. At the village just across the road from here last year when the preaching band went out, they were surprised to find the place so easy to enter. In their plans they had not expected to go there because it was such a hard place. The women did not know of the notoriety of this place, and they went there and were very well received. When we went there this year we went right up to a big temple gate. The temple keepers went in and brought out benches. They also made tea for us and we were allowed to tack up our texts on the temple gates and there the women gathered round, the men encouraging them to come. At the end of the week's work, some of the women said, "How I wish I could go out every once in a while to these villages. The were especially interested in the village work, and we are planning now to follow up this work in some of the nearby villages. Some of our

church women are ready to go out Sunday afternoons and hold services. Not only the women, but the girls of the girls school, twelve of them, have volunteered to go out Sunday afternoons to help in the teaching of the children. We have two places now and we expect that there will be two more in another few weeks.

When volunteers were called for, one young woman, the wife of a doctor who used to be assistant here in our hospital, volunteered. Afterward she wanted to take her name off the list "because", she said, "I cannot speak. I do not dare to open my mouth and say a word." I had known her from her girlhood. Her parents were killed in 1900 and she had been in our schools in Peking. Last spring one of their children, the brightest and really the mother's pet, died from scarlet fever, and it has ~~lee~~ left her lonely and restless. I went to her and laughingly said, "Your name is not taken off the list. I want you to go with us." And she said, " I will have to mind my teacher. " The first two or three days ~~-~~ she went with the band and would talk to the children, and then one day after hearing her talk in a most interesting way to the children, she was asked to speak to the women. She gave just a little talk but it was simple testimony from the heart and for the remaining two days she gave her all and isone of those who is ready to go out now Sunday afternoons and help with the follow-up work.

So you see, in spite of lack of supervision, work is going on, and now with Miss Smith coming to us, we have bright hopes for the future.

Elizabeth Stelle

Report of Women's
Evangelistic Work

1917.

AD INTERIM VOTES OF THE CHIHLI DISTRICT
(Foreign Organization)

(As reported at the Annual Meeting, April 1917)

(1) Voted, that the Prudential Committee be requested to increase Mr. Frame's salary for 1917 from $500.00 to $600.00, so that the combined salaries of Mr. amd Mrs. Frame may amount to $1100.00, being the salary of a married missionary resident in Peking.

(2) Voted that the Prudential Committee be requested to grant that remuneration received by Mr. Hubbard for teaching of a temporary nature in Chinese Schools be used locally in accordance with the rules and practice of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. of China.

(3) Voted, that Mr. McCann's resignation from the chairmanship of the District Property Committee be accepted, and that the Property Committee be requested to elect a new Chairman from among its members.

(4) Voted that the Foreign Organization of the Chihli District of the North China Mission elect four representatives on the Board of Directors of the Union University.

(5) Voted that each member of the District vote for four representatives, and that the four receiving the highest total number of votes be considered elected.

(6) Voted that the District Association be requested to accept responsibility for the election of American Board representatives on the Board of Managers of Peking University.

Doc. Income Chihli District

Duplicate

REC'D MAY 28 1917

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Ad Interim Committee
Chihli District

a Tientsin
b Peking
c Tungchow
d Paotingfu

2. L.M.S.
a. Tientsin
b. Peking
c. Tsangchow

3. M.E.
a. Tientsin
b. Peking
c. Tsunhua

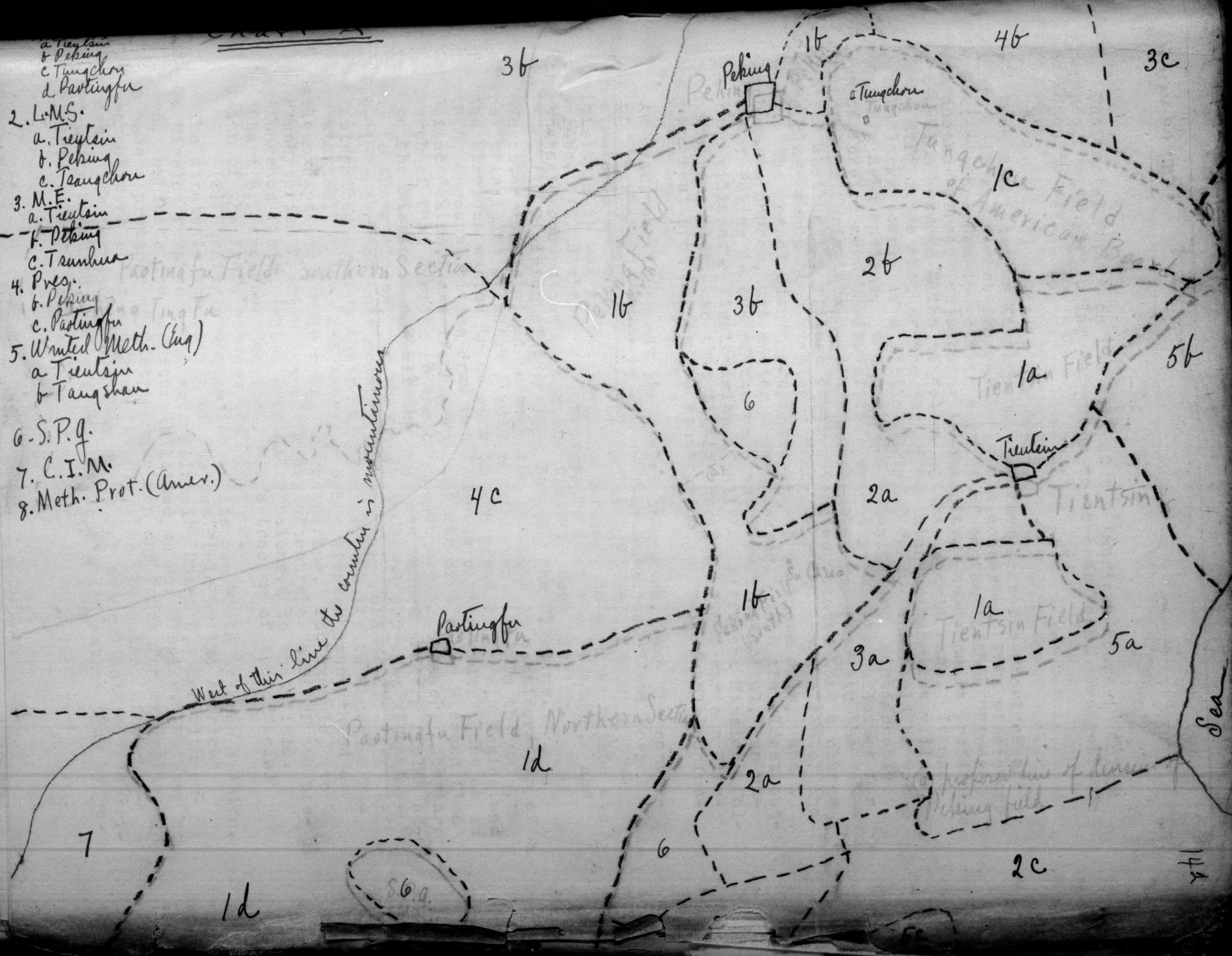
4. Pres.
b. Peking
c. Paotingfu

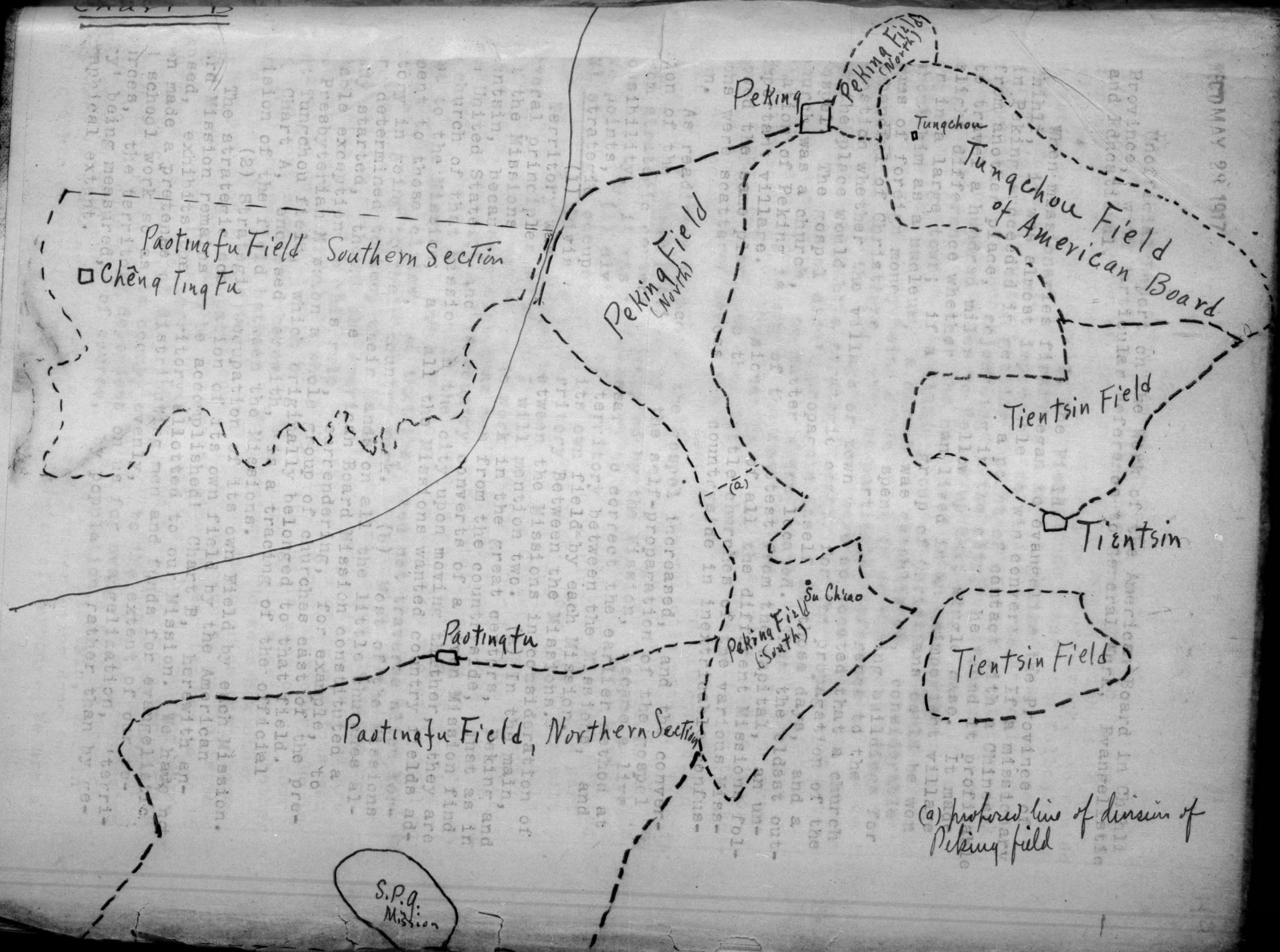
5. United Meth. (Eng)
a Tientsin
b Tangshan

6. S.P.G.

7. C.I.M.

8. Meth. Prot. (Amer.)




Peking
Peking Field (North)
Tungchou
Tungchou Field of American Board
Peking Field (North)
Tientsin Field
Tientsin
(a)
Su Chiao
Peking Field (South)
Tientsin Field
Paotingfu Field Southern Section
Chêng Ting Fu
Paotingfu
Paotingfu Field, Northern Section
S.P.G. Mission
(a) proposed line of division of Peking field

RECD MAY 28 1917

Unofficial Report on the Work of the American Board in Chihli Province, with Particular Reference to General Work, Evangelistic and Educational.

I. The Field.

When missionaries first began to evangelize the Province of Chihli, it was almost impossible to win converts. If a missionary in Peking succeeded in getting a point of contact with a Chinese from another place, sojourning in the city, he found it profitable to travel a hundred miles to follow up that single case. It made slight difference whether the man lived in an unimportant village or in a large town; if a little group of Christians could be won about him as a nucleus, a church was established, considerable sums of foreign money being often spent in providing buildings for a handful of Christians, with no particular reference to the question whether the village or town were so located that a church in the place would be a strategic center for the propagation of the gospel. The gospel didn't propagate itself in those days, and a church was a church, no matter where located. Thus the oldest outstation of Peking is one of the remotest from the capital, an unimportant village. Missionaries of all the different Missions followed the same plan, so that little churches of the various Missions were scattered across the countryside in inextricable confusion.

As readiness to accept the gospel increased, and the conversion of the whole province by the self-propagation of the gospel from strategic centers, occupied by the Mission, became a live possibility, it was ~~to~~ necessary to correct the earlier method at two points, (1) division of territory between the Missions, and (2) strategic occupation of its own field by each Mission.

(1) Division of Territory Between the Missions.

Territory was divided between the Missions in consideration of several principles of which I will mention two. (a) In the main, all the Missions wanted to do work in the great centers, Peking and Tientsin, because cities draw men from the countryside, just as in the United States, and if country converts of a given Mission find no church of that Mission in the city upon moving thither, they are lost to the Mission; and all the Missions wanted country fields adjacent to those cities, so that they need not traverse alien territory in going to their country work. (b) Most of the Missions were determined to keep their hands on all the little churches already started, though the American Board Mission constituted a notable exception to this rule, surrendering, for example, to the Presbyterian Mission a whole group of churches east of the present Tungchou field, which originally belonged to that field.

Chart A, enclosed herewith, is a tracing of the official division of the field between the Missions.

(2) Strategic Occupation of its own Field by each Mission.

The strategic occupation of its own field by the American Board Mission remains to be accomplished! Chart B, herewith enclosed, exhibits the territory allotted to our Mission. We have not even made a pretense of distributing men and funds for evangelistic and school work so as to occupy evenly, to the extent of our resources, the territory dependent on us for evangelization, 'territory' being measured, of course, by population rather than by geographical extent.

II. Occupation of the American Board Field.

1. Centers to be held by Missionaries Engaged in General Work.

Your conception of the number of centers in which it is wise for missionaries of the Board, engaged in general work, to reside will be determined largely by your attitude toward the following questions:- (1) Is it wiser to expect each missionary to oversee varied forms of activity, or to specialize in a particular form of work? (2) Is it wiser to separate missionaries so that they work independently of each other, or to locate them in groups large enough for constant interchange of counsel?

Question (1) Is it wiser to scatter missionaries widely throughout the field, leaving each one to oversee (a) city evangelistic work in the town in which he resides, (b) country evangelistic work in the adjacent country field, (c) school work, and (d) evangelistic work among students in government schools? Or is it wiser to concentrate your missionaries in fewer centers and encourage them to specialize in these four very different forms of activity?

Your answer to this question will depend on (a) whether you think we have already devised a satisfactory method of doing evangelistic work or not, (b) whether you think sound method is important or not, (c) whether you believe that specialization is the better means of developing sound method or not.

As regards (a), I am here recording my personal conviction that our Mission is wretchedly weak in evangelistic method. This is no criticism of the one or two men in the mission who alone have any time to devote to evangelism. They have to do so many other things that they can't even study the problem. Since Dr. Ament died, there has been no vigorous and inventive missionary who has devoted himself to the problems of evangelistic touring, and only a part of Dr. Ament's energies went into that work. Consider the result of this lack. (1) Our mission does its institutional work notably well, but the rate at which we are making Christians, as compared with other Missions, is humiliating. Our failure is likely to be laid, quite unjustly, to our liberal theological bias, whereas the real reason is that we don't work intelligently at evangelism. (2) Under these circumstances, there is no tradition of touring method to hand down. There was no one in Tungchou who could tell me anything about the business when I came. There was no one in any other station of the mission who could have told me much. And there was absolutely no provision made by the Mission for giving me the slightest instruction in method. (In our evangelistic work we are a congeries of stations and not a Mission.) In other missions men take seriously the business of evangelism. A new missionary who is expected to do touring work trains for it. He is sent out to tour with the most successful touring missionary of his mission, whether in Chihli Province or in some other province. He sees how other men do the job, and starts to make his own discoveries from the vantage point of their experience. In my own country evangelistic work, I could have saved three years' time in learning how to do it even as effectively as I do it now, had there been a touring missionary who was an adept at the work, and some machinery for getting me into touch with him. The waste of man-power here on the field through failure to establish and transmit a tradition of progressive efficiency in evangelistic work is appalling. The same is true of city evangelistic work. Neither in Peking, in Tientsin, nor in Paotingfu is there any evangelistic work for men being done in fashion worth copying. This is no criticism of anybody. We are a

Mission of young men. There is only one missionary in Chihli now doing general work(evangelistic and educational) who has been more than seven years in the country. No tradition was communicated to us, and we are all doing too many things to become proficient in any one task, ourselves making a new tradition for the future. And the problems of country and of city evangelistic work have become intricate.

(b) There is still found occasionally a missionary who pooh-poohs the importance of method in the securing of results. But all the widening activities of the China Continuation Committee are evidence of the wide-spread feeling that we need to coordinate our work, to learn from each other, to make cautious experiments, to scrap poor methods,-- in a word, to perfect our method.

(c) For the attainment of this result I am, personally, a firm believer in specialization. This does not mean that the touring missionary would not help in the town, and vice versa; but only that one man should be a master of country method and responsible for its application, and always 'on the job', while another man would be responsible for the city work.

Question (2) Is it wiser to separate missionaries so that they work independently of each other, or to locate them in groups large enough for constant interchange of counsel?

Our new joint-organization, in which responsibility for the work is shared with our Chinese colleagues, is giving us, slowly, the results we looked for, in all the stations of the Mission, but I think it fair to say that it produces the best results in stations where (a) there is a reasonably large group of foreign missionaries and where (b) ~~where~~ the Chinese delegates are drawn from a wide enough field so that the ideas of no single group of Chinese preponderate.

(a) A Station Association in which there is a single missionary has to meet the following difficulties:- (1) The missionary is deprived of the opportunity to subject his progressive ideas to the criticism of fellow-missionaries, which, hitherto, is apt to be far more searching than the criticism of his Chinese colleagues. (2) If, by chance, the missionary holds a mistaken view, it is apt, nevertheless, to become the view of his Chinese colleagues and to win thereby an undeserved importance in District counsels, which it would never have attained had a counter view been expressed by a fellow-missionary at the outset, in the Station Association. (3) If a single missionary differs from a majority of his Chinese colleagues, the difference of opinion takes the color of a divergence along racial lines; and to avoid every appearance of foreign dictation, the missionary is apt to insist less than he ought upon his own view. This difficulty vanishes when there is a larger number of missionaries in the one Association.

(b) The advantages of having a comparatively large number of Chinese, representative of a wide field, gathered into a single Station Association, are obvious. In these years when, Chinese and foreigner, we are all together learning how to evangelize China, and no one of us is very wise, the larger deliberative body avoids the danger of idiosyncratic judgments or the rule of cliques. At the same time it is equally to the advantage of the growing country churches that they should belong to a comparatively large field, so that their representatives rub up against the representatives of

a wide variety of churches, each with its own peculiar excellence. Such excellences communicate themselves far more naturally in this way than through the exhortations of the touring missionary.

By this time you will be thoroughly out of patience with these academic observations, and ~~what~~ will want to know what I am driving at.

I. In my judgment, the Board should not maintain missionaries for general work in more stations than it is able to provide with a minimum of three missionaries for such work, one to be responsible for city evangelism, one for country evangelism, and one for school work. For such cities as Peking, Paotingfu, and Tientsin there should be a fourth man for evangelistic work among students of government schools. Unless the Board is prepared to add to its staff of missionaries in the Province of Chihli more men than most of us venture to hope, the Board will be unable to maintain more than three stations with such staffs for general work. A plan for consolidating two of the present four stations is elaborated below.

II All of us general work missionaries wish the Board might definitely undertake the policy of maintaining in Chihli the twelve missionaries for general work which the three stations demand, according to the above plan, and a thirteenth man for the District Evangelistic Committee, as described in a presentation of the evangelistic outlook in Chihli Province, made to Dr. E.Lincoln Smith, of which you have a copy. What additions to the present force this would involve I will indicate below.

III. In increasing the staff of missionaries for general work according to this plan, it would be highly desirable that the Board should increase the appropriation for general work, dividing it as suggested below.

I. The Amalgamation of Tungchou and the Peking Northern Field.

If you will look again at Chart B, you will see how readily our field in Chihli lends itself to a tri-partite division. The Southern Peking Field, south of the red line, has far closer connections with Tientsin than with Peking. From Su Ch'iao there is direct steam-boat connection, at a very cheap fare. Exports from that section go to Tientsin. The Mission Compound in Tientsin is within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. Delegates to meetings of the Tientsin Station Association would save a day's time and considerable expense as compared with going to Peking. School children from those out-stations, who now make the long journey to Peking, could far more conveniently attend school in Tientsin. The Peking Station is willing to surrender six churches, situated in that section of its field, of which three belong in the front rank of Peking's most flourishing churches, if Tungchou will amalgamate with her, so that she may continue to enjoy the advantages of wide representation in her counsels; and the little churches are willing to be transferred, in spite of their historical connection with Peking, as soon as the staff of the Tientsin Station is large enough to give them proper superintendence. Peking is willing to make every concession to Tungchou in the details of station organization, where those details differ at present; to use the name "Peking-Tungchou"; and to hold alternate meetings of the amalgamated "Peking-Tungchou" Station Association in Tungchou. She is willing, also, that whatever missionary of the Peking-Tungchou Association be assigned by the Association to do the touring work of the

amalgamated field should reside in Tungchou, if that seem to Tungchou a desideratum. With three trains a day between Peking and Tungchou, the country fields of both stations could be visited equally well from either place. The remotest place from Peking in the Tungchou country field is nearer Peking than Peking's present southern field. And the remotest place from Tungchou in the Peking northern field is nearer Tungchou, if you measure by the time required for the journeys, than the southeastern end of Tungchou's own field.

The Tungchou evangelistic work would profit in a number of ways by the change. (1) The Peking country churches are farther advanced in the matter of self-support. (2) The Tungchou country churches could share in the services of an itinerant Chinese overseer, the services of whom Tungchou cannot afford by herself. (3) Readier interchange of evangelists between the two fields would work out advantageously for both. (4) The evangelistic committee of the two stations would be a stronger committee than the present Tungchou committee. (5) The touring missionary would be a specialist in that particular job. Though I am a Tungchou man, I may perhaps be so bold as to say that I think Peking would also profit by the amalgamation!

To the Board, also, I should like to point out that, with the moving of the college to Peking, Dr. Galt, Mr. Porter, and Dr. Wickes, who have been main-stays of the Tungchou Station Association, are all leaving; that new foreigners appointed to the staff of the Tungchou Academy will by no means have such acquaintance with the evangelistic work as did Dr. Galt and Mr. Porter, who formerly were responsible for that work in Tungchou, and that the new appointments have not yet been made; and that, therefore, the Tungchou Station Association will practically have but one foreign member, in addition to the doctor, and will be liable to all the disadvantages of a one-missionary Station Association outlined above. I may add that Dr. Love would be very glad of a medical committee appointed by the amalgamated Station, on which one of our doctors in Peking might serve, rather than a medical committee made up entirely of lay Chinese.

Why write to the Board about all this, you will ask. Why not proceed to set our house in order and merely report to the Board the accomplished fact? Well, it must be confessed, Tungchou objects! The question was brought up in the four Station Associations of the Province in advance of the District Meeting. Peking was ready for the readjustment, though she stood neither to gain nor to lose very much. Paotingfu was eager, since she saw a possibility ahead of gaining at last missionaries and funds more nearly in proportion to her deserts. Tientsin also saw light ahead. But Tungchou was recalcitrant! Porter and I pled vigorously for the proposal. The new church in the city was eager for it. Unfortunately not one of the country preachers who is a member of the Association could be present at the special meeting held for discussion, and I had not ventured to present the matter in advance to the lay representatives of the country churches, who did not fully grasp the issue, and retired from the meeting long before the matter came to a vote, toward mid-night. In any case the representatives of our conservative Tungchou church are a majority, and they stood in solid phalanx against the proposals, in which they could see nothing but loss of prestige for Tungchou, absorption in haughty Peking, and a possible curtailment of funds. The advantages or disadvantages to the evangelistic work received scant consideration.

Fortunately Dr. Galt threw in his vote with the majority of the Chinese, so that there was no division along racial lines.

In view of the overwhelming opposition of Tungchou, it seemed unwise to force action by the District this year. Whether or not the matter will be brought up again next year I am not prepared to say. Having been transferred to Peking, I cannot advocate the amalgamation with as good grace as I could when I was a member of the Tungchou Station Association.

II. Missionary Personnel.

Meanwhile Mr. Stelle has been requested to do the touring work both for Tungchou and for the undivided Peking field, as well as the local Tungchou evangelistic work, but is to be a member of both Station Associations, with the needlessly doubled committee work which such an arrangement entails, and under which I have groaned this year, and the District, not having the larger issue before it for consideration, passed as a mere matter of routine a request to the Prudential Committee from the Tungchou Station Association for a new missionary for general work exclusively in Tungchou and its country field.

I am writing to the Board, not to criticize this action, but simply to let the Board clearly understand what a considerable group of us, Chinese and foreigners, have in mind. Most of the ideas did not originate with me. The Board may check up my opinions by correspondence with any missionary in the District engaged in general work. A year of reflection about propositions that seemed to many novel and radical this year may bring about a very changed attitude next year. And whether Tungchou and Peking amalgamate or not, we shall be working for the appointment of missionaries for general work to fill up our ranks as follows:-

We already have four men for Peking-Tungchou, viz., Stelle, Martin, Cross and myself. If Martin is appointed to the Tungchou Academy, Peking-Tungchou will be short a man for school-work.

Tientsin has Chandler and Ballou. If the Board can appoint a man to Tehchow, releasing Stanley for Tientsin, and can appoint a man like Carl Compton for student work, Tientsin's quota will be full.

Paotingfu has Elmer Galt, Robinson and Hubbard. If Shaw could go there for touring work, Paotingfu would be supplied.

Three Station Associations, with four missionaries for general work in each, with reasonably equal fields to work, and with an equal division of general work funds (apart from medical), would be far more effective organizations for the prosecution of evangelistic work than we have now. I hope Tungchou may change her mind by next year!

If the matter is to come up again next year, it is most important that we should receive a gift of $150.00 to enable members of the new District Evangelistic Committee, representing all the stations, to tour the entire Chihli field before the next annual meeting, holding evangelistic meetings as they go, and drawing up a thorough official report upon the field, both to help the District settle such questions as those raised in this monograph, and as a preliminary to a province-wide evangelistic campaign. Also, for the coming year, while the foreign personnel is so weak on account of furloughs and exigencies of language study, (The effectives are Stelle and Frame for Peking-Tungchou, Chandler for Tientsin and Hubbard for Paotingfu), may I solicit for the evangelistic committee a sum of $400.00 to pay the salary and traveling expenses of a strong Chinese like Li Mu Shih of the Teng Shih K'ou church, for a vigor-

ous work of itineration in all the stations of the Province, beginning with Paotingfu?

III. Funds.

I have not before me a copy of this year's estimates. But, if you will turn to the General Work Estimates in last year's Minutes of the North China Council, p. 14, and omit the estimates for medical work, you will get the following figures:-

Tientsin	$1624.00
Peking-Tungchou	3885.00
Paotingfu	2211.00
Total	$7720.00

Is there the slightest chance that we could win a favorable hearing from the Board if, next year, we should present a request that they appropriate the following sums for general work, evangelistic and educational:-

Tientsin	$3500.00
Peking-Tungchou	3500.00
Paotingfu	3500.00
Total	$10500.00

With field equally divided, missionaries equally divided, and funds equally divided, our annual district meetings would cease devoting the major part of their time to questions of locating missionaries and preparing estimates, and could set themselves to that study of method without serious and prompt devotion to which we stand in danger of losing that position of leadership which our Mission has enjoyed in North China, and of frittering away our time.

This unofficial report is respectfully submitted by the writer in his private capacity as an individual missionary of the North China Mission of the American Board in Chihli District.

Very sincerely,

Murray S. Frame

Should the Board view favorably these proposals, and be able to secure the necessary addition to the general work appropriation, it could put the proposed plan into operation, without in any wise interfering with the authority or officially expressed wishes of the District, in all the essential features of the plan by two acts:-

(1) Appropriate funds for local general work, evangelistic and educational, for 1918, as follows:-

Tientsin	$ 2800.00
Tungchou	1200.00
Peking	3000.00
Paotingfu	3500.00
Total	$10500.00

(2) Make appointments according to the above list.

As soon as the Tientsin staff is able to look after the Peking Southern Field, that field will be transferred, with $700.00 of the annual appropriation, bringing Tientsin's appropriation up to $3500.00 and reducing Peking's to $2300.00. If Peking and Tungchou amalgamate, the resultant station would have an appropriation of $3500.00. $1200.00 is a few dollars in excess of what Tungchou now gets for the purposes indicated.

Board in Chili of the American Board in Foreign Relations particular Reference to General Work, Evangelistic, and Educational

Murray S. Frame

-7-

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III. Funds.

I have not before me a copy of this year's estimates. But, if you will turn to the General Work Estimates in last year's Minutes of the North China Council, p. 14, and omit the estimates for medical work, you will get the following figures:-

Tientsin	$1824.00
Peking-Tungchow	3885.00
Paotingfu	2211.00
Total	$7920.00

Is there the slightest chance that we could win a favorable hearing from the Board if, next year, we should present a request that they appropriate the following sums for general work, evangelistic and educational:-

Tientsin	$3500.00
Peking-Tungchow	3500.00
Paotingfu	3500.00
Total	$10500.00

With field equally divided, missionaries equally divided, funds equally divided, our annual district meetings would be devoted devoting the major part of their time to questions of joint missionaries and preparing estimates, and could set themselves at study of method without serious and prompt devotion to which we stand in danger of losing that position of leadership which our mission has enjoyed in North China, and of frittering away our

This unofficial report is respectfully submitted by the writer in his private capacity as an individual missionary of the North China Mission of the American Board in Chihli District.

Very sincerely,

Murray S. Frame

Should the Board view favorably these proposals, and be able to secure the necessary addition to the general work appropriation, it could put the proposed plan into operation, without in any wise interfering with the authority or officially expressed wishes of the District, in all the essential features of the plan by two acts:-

(1) Appropriate funds for local general work, evangelistic and educational, for 1918, as follows:-

Tientsin	$2800.00
Tungchow	1200.00
Peking	3000.00
Paotingfu	3500.00
Total	$10500.00

(2) Make appointments according to the above list.

As soon as the Tientsin staff is able to look after the Peking Southern Field, that field will be transferred, with $700.00 of the annual appropriation, bringing Tientsin's appropriation up to $3500.00 and reducing Peking's to $2300.00. If Peking and Tungchow amalgamate, the resultant station would have an appropriation of $3500.00. $1200.00 is a few dollars in excess of what Tungchow now gets for the purposes indicated.

Report on the Physical Training and Athletic work.
Oberlin Memorial Academy. Year 1918.

A committee, which consisted of Mr. Davis, Mr. Wang, a teacher who had received athletic training at Tungchow, and myself, was appointed by the faculty to take charge of the Athletics of the school. This committee had the hearty cooperation of Mr. K'ung and Mr. Fairfield and others of the faculty. Whatever results have been obtained in this line this year have been due to the hearty cooperation of both faculty and students. Mr. Davis spent from one to two hours each day on the field coaching the track and basketball work. From him the boys were able to get the form and spirit of the various events and games. The athletics have been pushed forward very greatly by the year of work which he put in with the boys. It is hoped that the things he taught them will be passed on down from year to year by the boys themselves.

Importance of Physical Training and Athletics.

The physical training work of the school receives, on the whole, far less attention than it importance deserves. It is handled by the faculty as a side issue, whereas it should be handled as a seperate and special department of work. There should be a man especially trained to take charge of the work whose whole thought and time should be given to the physical development of the boys. The physical condition of Chinese boys as they come to our schools is probably worse than that of American boys of similar type owing to the fact that they have had no well-directed play and the play instinct, in fact, is well-nigh crushed out of them by the grinding study methods employed in most Chinese schools. It is one of the tragic sides of the old Chinese school life that the spirit of play is crushed out of the boys. It is frowned upon by teacher and parent alike. The idea that there was education in play would appeal to the average Chinese teacher as fantastic and unbelievable. He can understand military drill because that teaches discipline, but games and play distract from the main business of the school. Play may be permissible in the kindergarten but certainly not after the boys are big enough to study steadily. This environment naturally has a serious effect upon the general health and physical vigor of the boys. They often do not appear vigorous and are round shouldered and sallow faced. They lack that alertness with which we are familiar in our American schools. They do not appear to have any measure of endurance and have a strong tendency to tuberculous troubles. They have a marked dislike for play and physical exertion and a general love for lounging around. Often they have a noticeable sissiness of manner which is enhanced by their long gowns. Getting rid of the long and troublesome gown is one of the strongest arguments for adopting a school uniform. Many of the boys insist upon conducting their physical exercise, even where there is running and games, with their long gowns on, but this change will come in time. They show their lack of proper attention to physical exercise by the amount of stomach trouble and minor sicknesses which they have. It is said that Chinese boys are graceful. According to my observation their gracefulness is confined largely to the making of bows and the manipulation of their fingers, which they must keep supple for writing characters. They are certainly not graceful in the use of their large main muscles. The Chinese ideal of dignity of bearing does not greatly appeal to an American, that is, I am speaking of the

products of the old Chinese training. It lacks punch and power. The boys also have some questionable habits, due to idleness and lack of athletic interests. They have a tendency to coarse language, cigaret smoking, weakness of will, dishonesty, lack of sportsmanship and fair play, lack of democratic spirit among themselves, no sense of team play or enthusiastic or sportsmanlike loyalty to a team or group, except as it is expressed sometimes narrowly and harmfully. Their spirit of individualism is strong and their group spirit becomes a misdirected mob-spirit upon occasion. Of course, it must not be supposed that every boy is suffering from all these ills, but they may be observed by those who come closely in contact with students and they are the sources of the ill-repute of many of the schools in China.

Good sound athletic work, well directed, is the most powerful agent the school has for building men, physically, mentally, and morally. It gives physical efficiency, a good carriage, a full chest, a bright eye, a good complexion, grace, a stable nervous system, a good digestion, a healthy manliness, strong heart and lungs, and robust health. These are the really significant aims in physical training. But play is more than a body builder, it is a form of education for the mind. It inspires mental alertness and energy, it trains the judgment. It affords a tremendous mental stimulus in the interaction of teammates upon each other. A good judgment and a good play win instant approval while the disapproval for a poor play is equally instantaneous and emphatic. Boys do not mince words on the playground. In all good play there is also an absorption in the business in hand, entire forgetfulness of self, and an intuitive following of spirit guidance, which if carried into life make for the success of the boy and man. But it is upon the moral nature of the boys and the morale and general spirit of the school that the athletic work has a most noticeable effect. It takes up the time that the boys often spend in idleness and fills their minds with wholesome thoughts. It affords a safe outlet for their surplus energy and the boys gets the benefit instead of the Devil. While the boy's play may be somewhat directed, still he is a free agent in it and he develops self-control, nerve, self-confidence, rather than self-conceit, power of quick decision. His will power and steadiness of purpose are developed as well as a sense of justice, honesty, and sportsmanship. His questionable traits disappear because he has new thoughts and new aspirations which drive them out. Jane Addams maintains: Amusement is really stronger than vice, and it alone can stifle the lust of it." It teaches team-play and loyalty and a sense of democracy together with a fine manliness and confidence of spirit. Of course it should not be supposed that I believe that play cures all the ills that flesh is heir to, but if it is rightly conducted, it does do wonders for a school, and it is deserving of a prominent place in our thinking and planning for our school life.

These general ideas formed the background of the work of the committee in its planning for the athletics, but besides these general aims it was hoped that the work might be so conducted as to reach every boy every day. It is the boy who isn't athletic who has the greatest need for play and physical exercise. Another specific aim

which was kept in mind was to inspire in every boy a real love for sports. The genuine dislike that many boys have for rough play out-of-doors is hard to overcome. It was hoped, too, that the athletics might be made to develop some good strong team spirit and with that a larger and more general school spirit. It was hoped also that the work would bring out the boys who were the real leaders and so direct their energies that the morale of the school as a whole would be affected thru them. Thanks to the hearty cooperation of both students and faculty some advance is noticeable in the achievement of these aims, though only a beginning has been made. There is a noticeable advance in the love for outdoor exercise which the boys manifest. Groups of boys may often be seen earnestly discussing their athletic work The boys seem to be gradually developing a sense of team play and team spirit, and several of the boys have shown splendid qualities of initiative and leadership and the other boys seem to cooperate with them with quite a lack of selfishness.

The Organization of the Work.

With the above aims in mind it was decided to divide the school of about one hundred boys into four companies, or groups. To secure a reasonably even strength for the purpose of stimulating rivalry four captains were selected by the committee and these four men chose the men who should form their companies in rotation until every boy in the school was assigned to some company. In each company two and sometimes three vice-captains were selected to assist the captains and to act in their places if they were obliged to be absent. Careful guidance was given these leaders, but at the same time considerable initiative was permitted. Cautious efforts have been made to stimulate a healthy rivalry between these companies in the various forms of athletic work. For example, a track meet, modelled upon the meets of the No. China Amateur Athletic Association, was conducted according to form, though the records made were very mediocre. At least every boy in the school had the opportunity to see what a real track meet was like and to take some part in one. One of the companies won first place and received the congratulations of the rest of the school. Each company chose a color and each boy wore the color upon his sleeve during the meet. It was imagined that they represented four important schools in a big meet. The same plan has been carried out with a soccer football tournament and a basketball tournament. Perhaps later we may have a tennis tournament, a competitive military drill and a singing contest under the same organization. It is a source of satisfaction to see that the boys are beginning to "rough it up" a bit and at the same time hold their tempers fairly well. Most careful supervision is given to see that the sport is well conducted and clean. Of course, perplexing problems arise occasionally. The course of self-development 'never did run smooth', but so far we have been able to guide things so that the initiative of the boys has not had to be checked. If student leadership can once be established with some sound and helpful traditions it will be easier to perpetuate it, though it will never run itself without friendly and helpful guidance.

The Track Athletics.

In the fall of 1917 the first inter-scholastic athletic meet took place at Taiyuanfu. It was the first meet of the kind ever held in the province. We sent a team which took first place and made quite a name for itself and for the school in the province. In the spring of 1918 another meet was held in which our boys took seven out of nine firsts. These two victories were due to the previous training in track work which the boys had received from Mr.K'ung. These victories may work us some injury as well as some good. For example, another track meet was held in the fall of 1918 but the heads of the Government schools combined to refuse us an invitation to participate. However, this matter will probably adjust itself in the future. The Government schools have hired four experts in track work to coach them this year and we may receive a doubly cordial invitation to take part next time because they will be out to trim us. This puts our boys on their metal, but, alas, our material is limited. We have but a hundred boys to draw from as compared with the several hundred that some of the leading Government schools have. I fear that we shall not hold first place. But we are trying to forewarn the boys by saying that their reputation and the reputation of the school will depend more upon the pluck and spirit shown than upon the points made.

Soon after the spring meet at Taiyuan, it was decided to send a team to the big meet at Paotingfu, May 1918. This meet was the annual one of the North China Amateur Athletic Association and all the prominent Government schools as well as Christian schools of the nine northern provinces of China participated. There were more than 400 entries. There were two classes which included the Middle School class and the "All Comers". We registered in the "Middle School" class. We had four men in the meet. They were each registered for two or three events. Although they were a little weak-kneed in facing anything so large, they held their nerve well and ran in all their events, though they captured no points. They were impressed beforehand with the idea that they must run their races out no matter how far behind they were, and even if they saw many dropping out. This they did in splendid shape, but they found themselves in fast company. One of the boys in describing his feelings, said: " When I looked ahead, even though I was running as fast as I could and had no strength left, I saw not only two or three to overtake but a whole flock (i ch'uen jen)" This experience was good for them and they learned some things by it which you cannot take away from them.

Advantage was taken of the opportunity to have these four men make a careful study of all the events, the form of the best athletes, the rules governing the conduct of the events, the method of conducting the meet, the spirit of the various teams and schools, etc., with the idea that they should act as coaches upon their return. This they did and this last fall they acted as regularly coaches giving the rest of the boys in the school the benefit of the training they had.

The work was so divided that each day each of the companies received instruction in some one event. In this way every boy in the school, by a system of rotation, received instruction and had a chance to try out in practically all the principal events of the track and field. The member of the track team that was most fond of a certain event was assigned to that event for coaching. The general supervision and instruction of the field events was undertaken by Mr. Davis and these men acted as his assistants. Mr Wang, the other member of the committee took charge of the running events. After two or three weeks of this sort of instruction, each company held trials in each event, every boy being obliged to compete. By this method the three leading men for each event were selected from each company. These men formed the track teams for their respective companies, which were imagined to be different schools, and with these teams we held a regular track meet. By this means the most promising material in the school was brought out and developed and this coming spring it will be the nucleus of the school track team .

By the time this work was accomplished it was cold weather and the track work was laid aside for football, basketball, military drill, and music. Voluntary tennis is encouraged at all times. The same plan was used in giving every boy instruction in these different things as was used in the track work. Each day one company was assigned to one thing, and the object was to reach every boy and gradually select representative teams from each company. Mr. Davis took charge of the coaching of the basketball work, and before Christmas teams to represent each of the companies had been picked out and a tournament had been played off. The boys showed the effects of their coaching very prominently. They had developed a love for the game and a sense of teamplay that was quite remarkable. They had learned also, or at least had begun to learn to observe the rules closely and to abide by the referee's decision without argument. This is, in itself, a splendid achievement for Chinese schoolboys. The football was coached by two of the students and they handled their responsibility remarkably well. They also selected teams from each company and played off a tournament before Christmas. The military drill was in charge of a teacher who had fought in the Revolution and had had training in a military school. He was an enthusiast in this line and proved very stimulating to the boys. They may have a competitive exhibition in this work next spring. The singing is not athletics, but was conducted under the athletic organization for convenience. A singing contest similar to that conducted for the other events may prove stimulating to the school singing and add to the general spirit of the school.

The school is blessed with beautiful grounds and an increasing athletic equipment. Through the generosity of Mr. K'ung a new track for running has been laid out and graded, track equipment such as hurdles, javelins, discus, standards for jumping, etc. have been supplied. He has also purchased footballs, basketballs, stop watches, tennis nets, new baskets for basketball, etc. The boys on their part have tried to show their appreciation by making hard use of them. We should add to the athletic work some new games such as Volley ball, Indoor baseball, Handball, boxing, wrestling, increased tenis facilities, cross country work, etc. These, however, can be added in time.

Respectfully submitted, for the Committee,
Frank B. Warner.

Report to Trustees

The work was so divided that each day each of the committee received instruction in some one event. In this way every boy in the school, by a system of rotation, received instruction and had a chance to try out in practically all the national events of the track and field. The member of the group that was most fond of a certain event was assigned to that event for coaching. The general supervision and instruction of the field events was undertaken by Mr. Davis and these men served as his assistants. Mr. Ting, the other member of the committee was charge of the running events. After two or three weeks of this cost of instruction, each company held trials at each event, every boy being obliged to compete. By this method the three leading men for each event were selected from each company. These men formed the team for their respective companies, which were assigned to be coached, and with these teams there was held a weekly track meet. By this means the most promising material in the school was brought out and developed. The meets were quite exciting, it will be one memory of the school later days.

By the time this work was accomplished it was late October and the track work was laid aside for football, basketball, military drill, and music. Voluntary labor is encouraged at all times. The same plan was used in giving every boy instruction in some different branch as was used in the track work. Each day one company was assigned to one thing, and the object was to reach every boy and effectually assist representatives from each company. By this plan of the committee all were benefited very accidentally. Many had developed a love for the drill, and by the time the drill was made compulsory, they had become so learned in the drill that they were able to assist others. This is, in fact, the method of the Boy Scouts. The Football team was organized by the committee, and the boys showed the effects of the training. Many had developed a love for the game, and by the time the football season was over, they had become so learned in the game that they were able to assist others. This is, in fact, the method of the Boy Scouts. The Football team was organized by the committee, and the boys showed the effects of the training. Many had developed a love for the game, and by the time the football season was over, they had become so learned in the game that they were able to assist others.

Respectfully submitted, for the Committee,
FRANK A. WEIMER.

Report of Inspection of
Shansi District. Am

Fenchow Boys' Sc

Name of Community	Approximate Population	Chief Occupation	Enrollment 1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	6th year	Total Students	Boarders	Total	Age Oldest Student	Youngest	Average	Family Christian	Official	Scholar	Merchant	Skilled Labor	Farmer	Church Members among Students 1st Step	2nd Step	Baptized
Hsia Chü Chen	1900 Families	Farming Merchant	16	16	4	5			41		41	14	17	12	5	0	0	5	4	32	2	3	5
Hsiao Chen	700 "	Farming	13	9	12				34		34	15	8	12	0	0	0	20	0	14	0	0	0
Chü Tsun Chen	1500 "	Merchant Farming	13	4	2	1			21		21	14	17	12	1	0	0	5	4	12	2	3	3
Lo Cheng Chen	600 "	Farming Merchant Scholars	11	14	9	2			36		36	15	17	10	8	0	6	16	0	12	20	2	4
Tung Shih Tsun	180 "	Farming	0	20	9	10			39		39	15	8	11+	0	0	0	20	2	17	0	0	0
Tien Tsun Chen	800 "	Farming Merchant	5	5	8	8			26		26	15	8	11+	3	0	2	14	0	10	3	0	0
Kuan Tsun	250 "	Merchant Farming	6	3	9	4			22		22	15	7	10	5	0	0	5	2	15	7	0	2
San Chuan Chen	2000 "	Merchant Farming	4	10	8	5			27		27	14	8	11+	1	0	0	13	3	11	0	0	1
Tung Chia Chuang	700 "	Merchant Farming	21	18	19	5			63		63	17	7	10+	4	0	9	34	0	12	0	0	0
~~Hsi Hê Pao~~	~~500~~ "	~~Farming~~	36	19	14	6	4		79		79	15	7	10	10	0	3	33	0	43	0	0	0
Shang Fa	60 "	"	6	4	4	5			19		19	16	7	11+	8	0	1	3	0	15	0	1	5
Yen Wu Chen	400 "	"	4	8	2	3			17		17	15	7	11+	4	0	0	3	0	14	0	0	0
Cheng Tze Tsun	1000 "	"	13	5	3	1			22		22	17	8	12+	2	0	0	4	0	18	0	2	0
Fenchow City	4000 " or 50000 people	Merchant	13	13	16	21	13	17	33	50	83	17	7	11+	31	0	4	71	0	8	6	9	25
Liu Lin Chen	2000 Families	Farming	21	15	14	11	5	8	65	9	74	14	7	11	16	0	10	25	0	55	13	9	17
Totals			182	163	133	87	22	15	544	59	603	14-15	7-8	10-11	98	0	37	271	15	~~266~~ 286	53	29	62

ection of Elementary Schools
t. American Board.

Boys' Schools

$ Mex. Approx. Figures

y			Church Members among Students			Place		Finances					Equipment	
Merchant	Skilled Labor	Farmer	1st Step	2nd Step	Baptized	Owned or Rented	Size of School room	Teachers Salary	Other Expenses	Total	Contributed by Mission	% from Mission	For how Many Students	How Obtained
5	4	32	2	3	5	Church Property	40X30	$120.	92.	212.	100.	47%	80	Mission Funds
0	0	14	0	0	0	Rented	30X15	Private School. Aided by the Mission						
5	4	12	2	3	3	Church Property	20X12	70.	20.	90.	70.	77%	15	Mission Funds
6	0	12	20	2	4	"	40X20	70.	20.	90.	70.	77%	20	"
0	2	17	0	0	0	Rented Temple	30X15	Private School recognized by the Mission						
4	0	10	3	0	0	Church Property	20X12		"	"	Aided		"	" "
7	2	15	7	0	2	"	20X15	80.	27.	107.	80.	75%	30	Mission Funds
3	3	11	0	0	1	"	20X12	100.	24.	124.	100.	80%	40	"
4	0	12	0	0	0	"		160.	34.	194.	134.	70%	42	"
3	0	43	0	0	0	Rented	30X12	200.	40.	240.	160.	66%	0	—
	0	15	0	1	5	Church Property	20X12	120.	24.	144.	125.	86%	27	"
3	0	14	0	0	0	Rented	20X12	100.	20.	120.	100.	83%	0	—
4	0	18	0	2	0	Rented Temple	20X12	80.	30.	110.	76.	70%	18	"
1	0	8	6	9	25	Mission Property		540.	400.	940.	870.	81%		
5	0	55	13	9	17	Rented		300.	160.	460.	375.	82%	50	"
1	15	~~266~~ 288	53	29	62			1940.	891.	2831.	2260.	80%		

Report on the
Elementary School
Shawnee Dist
1910
Frank B. Woods

Taiku Boys' Sc

Hu Chia Chuang	40 Families	Farming	11	10	4				25		25	13	7	11	9	0	0	10	3	12	3	0	1	Rented	30
Yang Chia Chuang	100 People	"	1	5	4	2	5	8	16	9	25	13	7	10	1	0	1	14	1	9	4	0	3	—	
Tun Fang Tsun	800 Families	Farming Merchant	10	7	7	3	3	2	32		32	15	7	11	2	0	0	23	0	9	9	3	3	Church Property	4
Tê Ying Tsun	200 "	Merchant Farming	14	6	3			2	25		25	17	7	11	2	0	0	15	0	10	6	0	0	School Property	4
Fan Tsun Chen	400 "	Merchant	15	15	2	4			36		36	15	7	10	5	2	2	12	0	16	2	0	0	Rented	3
Yang I Chen	500 "	"	5	9	5	5			17	7	24	16	7	10	4	0	0	15	0	9	0	1	0	"	3
Nan Ching Tui	35 "	Farming	13	10	10	7			16	24	40	16	9	12	12	0	0	13	0	27	5	1	7	Church Property	5
Chang Tou	300 "	"	18	5	3	5			25	6	31	15	7	11	7	0	3	6	0	22	5	1	5	Rented	4
Ching Yüan Ch. Suburb	320 "	"	32	10	5	4			51		51	16	7	11	6	0	5	3	0	45	7	3	8	Village Temple	4
Kao Pai Chen	3000 "	Farming Merchant	62	12	12	7			93		93	17	7	11	2	0	0	47	0	48	40	12	8	Rented	3
Totals			181	89	55	37	8	12	336	46	382	13-16	7	10-11	52	2	11	158	4	207	81	21	35		

Taiku Boys' Schools

11	9	0	0	10	3	12	3	0	1	Rented	30X12	100.	127.	227.	108.50	43%	40	Part from Mission " " Village
10	1	0	1	14	1	9	4	0	3	—	—	Elementary School of Memorial Academy						
11	2	0	0	23	0	9	9	3	3	Church Property	40X12	75.	33.	108.	92.	88%	30.	Partly local
11	2	0	0	15	0	10	6	0	0	School Property	40X12	133.	60.	193.	167.	86%	24	" "
10	5	2	2	12	0	16	2	0	0	Rented	30X15	42.	20.	62.	42.	70%	30	" "
10	4	0	0	15	0	9	0	1	0	"	30X12	75.	100.	175.	163.50	93%	30	" "
12	12	0	0	13	0	27	5	1	7	Church Property	50X15	160.	150.	310.	247.50	79%	35	Mission
11	7	0	3	6	0	22	5	1	5	Rented	40X15	75.	100.	175.	133.50	73%	30	"
11	6	0	5	3	0	45	7	3	8	Village Temple	40X12	135.	65.	200.	193.	97%	20	"
11	2	0	0	47	0	48	40	12	8	Rented	50X12 30X12	159.	113.	272.	226.	83%	40	"
10-11	52	2	11	158	4	207	81	21	35			954.	768.	1722.	1373.	78%		

Fenchow Girls'

Loa Cheng Chen	600 Families	Merchant Farming Scholars	3	11	8	3			25		25	15	17	11	4	1	20	0	0	4	5	0	0	Church Property
Tung Chia Cheuang	700 "	merchant Farming	8	4					12		12	15	17	12	2	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	Private residence loaned
Chang Tze Kun	1000 "	Merchant	3	3	3				9		9	13	8	11	4	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	Rented
Liu Lin Chen	2000 "	Farming	—	—	—				20		20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Fenchow (Mission)	4000 "	Merchant	17	6	8	6	2	3	16	26	42	15	8	14	37	0	13	11	6	12	16	1	13	Mis
Totals			31	24	19	9	2	3	82	26	108	13-15	11-8	11-12	44	1	35	30	6	16	21	1	16	

Fenchow Girls' Schools

20	0	0	4	5	0	0	Church Property	20X12	50.	18.	68.	62.	90%	
2	10	0	0	0	0	0	Private residence loaned	10X12	50.	12.	62.	50.	80%	
0	9	0	0	0	0	0	Rented	20X12	50.	25.	75.	65.	86%	
						3								
13	11	6	12	16	1	13	Missions							
35	30	6	16	21	1	16			150.	55.	205.	177.	86%	

Taiku Girls' Schools

Tung Yang Chen	Merchant Farming	Unclassified				10	10	12	8	10	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	Rented	30X12	51.
Yang I Chen	Merchant	2	3	2	2	9	9	12	8	10	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	"	30X12	72.
Hsi Ku Tsun	Farming	5	2	4	3	14	14	13	6	10	5	0	0	9	0	5	0	1	0	Church Property	30X12	51.
Chang Tou	"	12	5	4	3	24	24	14	7	10	3	0	2	9	0	13	0	0	0	Rented	20X12	51.
Ching Yüan	"	6	6	5		17	17	13	8	10	0	1	3	9	0	4	6	1	1	"	15X12	51.
W. Suburb		10	8	8	9	3	32	35	10	8	12	19	1	20	12	0	2	9	11	2	Mission Plant	
Taiku (Mission)																						276.
Totals		35	24	23	17	77	32	109	12	16	6-8	10	29	2	25	58	0	24	15	13	4		

Taiku Girls' Schools (4)

0	10	0	0	0	0	0	Rented	30X12	51.	60.	111.	69.50	63%	15	Local Sources
0	9	0	0	0	0	1	"	30X12	72.	20.	92.	90.50	98%	20	Mission
0	9	0	5	0	1	0	Church Property	30X12	51.	50.	101.	97.	97%	24	"
2	9	0	13	0	0	0	Rented	20X12	51.	32.	83.	72.	86%	0	—
3	9	0	4	6	1	1	"	15X12	51.	25.	76.	69.50	91%	14	"
20	12	0	2	9	11	2	Mission Plant								
25	58	0	24	15	13	4			276.	187.	463.	398.50	86%		

Summaries

Boys'	Fenchow & Taiku	360	252	168	124	30	27	880	105	985	13-16	7	10-12	150	2	48	429	19	495	134	50	97				
Girls'	Fenchow & Taiku	66	48	42	26	2	3	159	53	212	12-16	6-8	10-12	175	3	60	88	6	38	36	14	20				
Fenchow	Boys' & Girls'	210	187	152	96	24	18	626	80	706				142	1	72	301	21	304	74	30	76				
Taiku	Boys' & Girls'	216	113	78	54	8	10	413	78	491				81	4	36	216	4	231	96	34	39				
Totals	Fenchow & Taiku	426	300	230	150	32	30	1039	158	1197	12-16	6-8	10-12	223	5	108	517	25	533	170	64	117				

Summaries

5	13-16	7	10-12	150	2	48	429	19	495	134	50	97			2874.	1667.	4541.	3633.	80 %	
2	12-16	6-8	10-12	175	3	60	88	6	38	36	14	20			426.	252.	678.	575.50	86 %	
																Incomplete Figures				
6				142	1	72	301	21	304	74	30	76								
1				81	4	36	216	4	231	96	34	39								
7	12-16	6-8	10-12	223	5	108	517	25	533	170	64	117			3300.	1919.	5239.	4208.50	80+ %	

Motions which have passed the
North China Mission, Committee Ad Interim.

1. Moved, that the C.A.I. approves of the appointment of Mr. A.C Grimes as Acting Treasurer of the Mission during Mr. McCann's absence on vacation.

2. Moved, that the C.A.I. recommend that the Mission Secretary continue efforts to secure the permanent appointment to the North China Mission of Mr. and Mrs.H.H.White;

to the Moved, that in view of the Board's decision that at present the Whites be only temporarily located in North China, and in view of the fact that the needs of the Treasury and Agency for help are already met, the C.A.I. reaffirm the action of the Peitaiho Conference making a temporary appointment of the Whites to Tehchow for work in Porter Academy in English teaching.

3. Moved, that the Mission Treasurer, or Acting Treasurer, be authorized to make a loan of $1,000.00 - $1200.00, according to the need, to the Mission Treasurer; this sum to be used as an Emergency Loan Scholarship Fund to enable Congregational students from our Mission to meet the higher fees of Peking University. It is understood that not more than $20.00 per half-year is to be loaned to any one student; students will be expected to repay the loan after they obtain positions. The loan by the Treasurer is to be made from the Theological Fund, to be repaid when other funds arrive.

4. Moved, that,while the C.A.I. is not convinced of the wisdom of Mr. Leiper's decision and therefore does not feel able to fully approve of it under existing conditions, if Mr. Leiper still feels that he should enter the work in Siberia, we reluctantly concur in the decision and grant leave of absence for one year or less, as war conditions make necessary.

5. Moved, that the C.A.I. grant Dr. Ingram leave of absence for war service for as long as his services are needed.

6. Moved, that the C.A.I. accepts Dr. Ingram's resignation from the Mission Property Committee and requests that the Mission Treasurer, Mr. McCann, act in his place as chairman of that Committee until Dr. Ingram's return.

7. Moved, that Rev. Howard S. Galt, D.D., be elected to the Mission Property Committee in place of Dr. Ingram, resigned.

9. Moved, that the resignation of Dr. J.H.Ingram from the Mission Medical Committee be accepted.

10. Moved, by the Mission Medical Committee, in view of the unsatisfactory health conditions of both Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, that a furlough be granted them as soon as it is possible to arrange for their passage to America.

11. Moved, that the Prudential Committee authorize the return of Mrs. Corbin and children to America in 1919, in order that Mrs. Corbin may assume the care of her father.

Motions passed, cont.

12. Moved, that Mrs. J.H.Ingram be elected as the representative of the Chihli District on the Mission Medical Committee.

13. Moved, that the C.A.I. authorize the departure of Miss Payne on furlough as soon as passage across the Pacific can be secured for her by the Mission Treasurer. (Note this furlough will be only six months earlier than the date already authorized.)

Motions passed by
N. China Ad-Interim C.

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Copy to Dr. Strong

Paotingfu, Chihli, North China,
January 24, 1918.

Mr. Charles S. Bates,
Exeter, N. H., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Bates:-

I am sorry to have to begin my correspondence to you with an apology, but I have been very delinquent in not acknowledging your very kind letter of November 27th, which, with the pledge for 1918, brought great rejoicing to the whole station.

The terrible floods in this district have confused all our plans in almost every department, and altho the work which Mr. Galt turned over to me could have kept busy several men like myself, still I have had to put in over half my time on flood relief. I am enclosing a copy of a letter to the China Press, which may give you some idea of the conditions in our field. Our country evangelists have, of course, been in the midst of the suffering and have had to devote a large part of their energies to helping the destitute. Mr. Sun Tzu Hsiang and Mr. Yang Ch'un Lai have been especially helpful to me in this connection. In fact, I have leaned upon these two more than upon any others of our evangelists. The suffering among the poor was so great that we felt justified in taking Sun from his work in Ting Chou for two trips of investigation through the worst affected areas. After this we were able to report the actual conditions in such a way as to get some help from government and Red Cross funds and contributions of sister churches. In December I took Mr. Yang with me to recruit 440 of the worst sufferers for road building in Peking, and he proved invaluable to me on that trip. I was much pleased with his common-sense, good-nature and efficient management. He, as well as Sun and Yeh, have now charge of remitting to the families of these laborers the monthly allowance which comes from Peking.

Recently we have obtained over $6000 with which we are making all of our chapels throughout the country side into refuges for those who have no other means of subsistence, especially for children, widows and cripples, etc. Many of these would starve or freeze to death without our help, as they are doing in many villages. We will be able to take in over $ 1200 into these chapel refuges, which will be under the control of our evangelists. The chapel at Ting Chou is taking in 30 refugees and that at Chang Teng 48, in addition to many more in nearby villages. This will mean a considerable responsibility for your men and will take most of their time, together with other relief work, for the next two or three months. It is our conviction, however, that in no way could we better preach the gospel of God's love and our friendship than in meeting the need of these people, at a time of such suffering. Our relief work has brought us in touch not only with sufferers, but also with the village head men and the district (county) officials, with whom we have been cooperating and in whose esteem I believe the church has greatly risen. I also believe that our work in the future will have many timesthe power and result because of this demonstration of practical Christianity.

Motions passed

As you know, I am a new man on the job and up to a few months ago was not acquainted with the country field, having been formerly engaged in student work in the city. I therefore thought it fitting that each of your men should write his own report;and this they have done, as you will see by the enclosed letters. From their statements and from other sources of information I have been able to fill out the blanks which you sent me and these I am also forwarding to you. I myself, however, have been in close touch with these men lately and I wish to jot down a few of my own impressions.

I have already mentioned the pleasure which I take in the friendship of Yang Ch'un Lai, who seems to me a most promising young man. He had intended to give his life to educational work, for which he is admirably suited and in the meantime is throwing himself, heart and soul, into the evangelistic work at Chang Teng, where he seems to have won the confidence of all classes. I suppose it must be lonesome for him at times, as he is the only college grade man in that community, but so far as I can see he has the true spirit of the missionary and the joy of the work has more than compensated for the absence of college friends, available libraries, athletics and so forth.

Mr. Sun Tzu Hsiang has been my right hand man during the past months. He is intimately acquainted with all parts of the country field and, in my ignorance, has been able to advise and suggest in plans for the country work. I regret that I had to call him so often away from Ting Chou, which should be his main work, but he has been of great service to the field as a whole. Within a few days he was asked to be the representative of our field on the travelling evangelists team for this province. In my opinion and that of many others he was our best man for this important work. However, he repeatedly declined the position and insisted that he wished to go back to Ting Chou where the opening for Christianity was so attractive. He is on excellent terms with the progressive, enterprising district (county) magistrate of Ting Chou and also with many educators and gentry of Ting Chou city. During my brief visits to the chapel at Ting Chou, we received calls from the district magistrate and others in high standing, who seemed on the friendliest terms with our workers.

Mr. Yeh is not of as high intellectual calibre as these other two, but according to his talents is faithful and trustworthy and seems to have an especial gift with boys. During my visit there every evening the rooms were crowded with boys from the Ting Chou school, whom Mr. Yeh had gathered together and for whom he has prepared activities along religious, educational, social and physical lines. He hopes soon to organize a Boys Scouts movement and is encouraged in this by the officials and educaotrs of the city. He is withheld merely by his lack of experience in that particular movement.

Messrs. Sun, Yang and Yeh had a photograph taken of themselves which they beg me to present to you with their compliments.

I am enclosing a couple of snap-shots which I took of the Ting Chou pagoda, one of the tallest in this part of the country. This city, I believe, was once the capital of the country and is still a center of great importance.

It is with very real sorrow that I must announce the death of Mr. Chao Ching K'ai who was at Shen Chai. On my first visit to that city I found that he had just passed away. It is hard to understand why a young man of such promise and entering into his work with such consecration should be taken away. So far as I could ascertain, he was affected with some digestive trouble. He went home for a few days' leave of absence and there consulted a native physician, who gave him some drastic medicine which evidently caused internal hemorrhage. His family are none of them Christians, but they were very deeply moved and comforted by his last words. As he was dying, he said to them, "Do not be sorry for me. I see many mansions ready for us and one of them is for me, and I see Jesus, who is beckoning me to come to him." These words and the joyous manner of his death were reported thru all that district and so his influence still goes on.

Mr. Wu Shu Feng, who, as you remember, was in Wu Chi with Mr. Wang Chih Hsin, left the work in November. Another situation offered itself and, because of the ever-increasing deficit, in your fund, I thought best to advise him to go. I am not well acquainted with ~~me~~ him personally and am sorry not to be able to give you more of a report concerning his work.

After the death of Mr. Chao, Mr. Ch'i, our other evangelist at Shen Chai, was so restricted in his work because of the lack of a helper that we temporarily engaged a promising colporteur, Mr. Wang Che Hsiang, whom Mr. Galt has mentioned in former letters to you. Mr. Ch'i is very fond of him and reports enthusiastically upon his work. We are only giving him $8 a month but he is a great help and is able to do some preaching and take charge of the chapel during Mr. Ch'i's absence to visit country chapels; he is of great service along many other lines, too.

In summarizing my impressions of the field, let me say that, as an outsider coming into this country work, I have been filled with enthusiasm at its prospects and can say in all truth that I know of no better way in which you could invest the funds entrusted to you than in this most promising field and at these strategic points which Mr. Galt has chosen for your work.

A letter has just come from Miss Phelps, telling of the big thing you are doing for the women's work. I am hoping that one of the Bible women will be able to help Mr. ~~S~~ Yang at Chang Teng and make it easier for him to occupy that native center. For a long time we have been promising him a lower grade helper. There are several thriving villages chapels nearby and every time he goes out to visit them he is obliged to close up all work in Chang Teng. Another man on the job at about $10 a month would be of very great value. But, after considering our resources for the year, we have had to refuse him again.

On a separate page I have made a financial statement of the receipts and expenditures for last year, also the estimates budget for the work we already have in hand at the beginning of 1918. Owing to the wretched state of exchange, our estimates committee found that the salaries of Messrs. Sun, Yang and Yeh, together with the chapel expenses and travel would consume your entire gift for 1918. We have no reason to hope for an immediate improvement in the exchange and so dare not add on expenses for the workers who should be in Shen Chai and Wu Chi. We judge that you, too, dislike the thought of a deficit at the end of the year and so we plan to keep your work within the income this next year. However, one of our number has personally guaranteed the salary of Mr. Wang Che Hsiang at Shen Chai until we can hear definitely from you as to whether you would like to keep him on. Mr. Wang Chin Hsin at Wu Chi sends in almost weekly pleas for help in his work, but we have been able to promise him nothing. Fortunately our BOARD appropriations for Paotingfu were increased this year, but a falling off in "specials" caused the actual increase to be no more than sufficient to employ one much-needed worker here in the city. For the vacancy at Wu Chi we have a good man waiting now unemployed, Mr. Hsi Chung Hsüan, of whom Mr. Galt has written you. His salary would be $14 a month.

I do not know just how we will feel about keeping on Mr. Wang Che Hsiang and employing Mr. Hsi to fill the places, respectively, of Mr. Chao and Mr. Wu. It seems as though these places ~~were~~ would have to be filled in some way at the earliest possible opportunity. Their salaries, with a slight allowance for travelling expenses, would mean an increase of about $300 Mexican for one year, or about $200 Gold from the 1st of March. In case you should feel able to, cable me the one word "employ". If you feel that you could take on only Mr. Wang, you might cable the single word "keep". In any case we are sure of your deepest sympathy and prayers and know that you are doing your utmost for the cuase to which we have all given our lives.

I hope that during the year to come I can keep you in closer touch with the work and that you will find much joy in the results accomplished by your investment in this field.

Very sincerely yours,

Copy of Report to Mr. Bates

Report of Sun Tzu Hsiang and Yeh Liang Ti
of Ting Chou.

Greetings!

Since the spring of 1917 there has been established at Ting Chou a work carried on in two chapels and five living rooms. One of the chapels is a large room situated on the street; the other is at the back of the court. We have been greatly welcomed by the gentry and the student classes, as well as the lower classes. In the course of last year we registered from the student class 47 inquirers and from other classes, 32. The total number to take the covenant of the church was 7 and two others were baptized into the church. There is a band of 29 boys who come every night to the chapel, where they learn to sing. The floods this year have not hindered our work. Two months ago we established a Boy Scouts movement which was welcomed by all ss classes. We hope that it will develop into a big thing. In this way we have already reached a great many of the families of these boys. This movement has its bearing on many aspects of our work.

(1) We have got in close touch with the District Magistrate, Hsieh, and he is in deep sympathy with our work.

(2) There are in Ting Chou county 16,000 primary school students and over 300 primary school teachers. We are in touch with not a few of the teachers.

(3) The railroad brings us many visitors of many classes. In this way our work has far-reaching influence.

(4) It has been decided by the Government that Ting Chou should be made the model district of this province. It is very well ordered. From the surrounding villages there come in the head men and elders and then we have opportunity to tell them of the gospel. Later on when we go out to preach in the villages we find a welcome from these men.

The above four points have enabled us already to accomplish something. Please pray God that His Spirit may lead and help us. We especially thank you for your help for Ting Chou, saving many souls for our Lord. We church members of Ting Chou, both men and women, and also we evangelists thank you for spending your heart for us.

(Signed)

Sun Tzu Hsiang
Yeh Liang Ti.

Report of Yang Ch'un Lai of Chang Teng.

Greetings to Mr. Bates!

With the money you graciously gave us last year, the Evangelistic Committee of Paotingfu appointed me to shoulder a piece of holy work. so I have early and late tried to do my duty, not daring to be idle. I hope to be able to face God and you, sir, and the committee which appointed me without reproach.

Following the decision of the committee I came to Chang Teng, 50 li south of Paotingfu and established a chapel. Some times I open the chapel and preach to the crowd; some time with three or five persons I converse about the teaching of the Bible; some times I go into the shops of nearby merchants and talk to individuals. It is now more than a year since I have come here. During that period there have been 61 inquirers and 8 who have taken the second step toward church membership. There have also been more than 10 women who have taken one of these steps. Owing to the fact that we have but a single outside chapel room and the audiences are very large, there is no convenient place for women to meet and so there have been few reached. We also suffer greatly from the need of a woman evangelist here. Altho the numbers of inquirers and covenanters this year are not so very many, still our hope is that some time all will be gathered into the church. The 8 covenanters are, to all intents and purposes, church members and very warm hearted, showing the love of the Lord in their acts. They are held in highest esteem by their neighbors and associates outside of the church. I, your humble servant, consider them the light of the church and the glory of God, unlike other men. The promise here is so great that it is impossible to foretell to what measure ~~t~~ of success the church of Christ may some time reach.

Speaking of the importance of Chang Teng church, I would point out the fact that all the travellers from the south, ~~w~~ south-east and south-west of Paotingfu must pass thru this center, situated on the main road, so it is a busy center, more so than many hsien cities (county seats). Thus, a chapel having been established here, preaching services can be held every single evening. The many travellers to and fro can hear God's name and I can tell them the location of the Paotingfu, Peking and Tientsin churches, so that they can visit them on their arrival. We at Chang Teng do not have to wait for a market place, as at other chapels, in order to preach, but have daily audiences. Moreover, there are over ten villages within a radius of five miles which have branch chapels and all these should be taken care of by the evangelist at Chang Teng. A great need is an inner room where we can have special meetings and for boys' and girls' schools. We also need another helper, but our mother church has too little money, so it is not easy to fill these needs, altho my determination cannot be altered in this regard. The rooms of the chapel are now rented. The place is narrow and the furniture scanty. Nevertheless, God will move the hearts of His servants to help Him complete His church. If my purpose is fulfilled, it will take at least thousands of dollars, so I pray you mention the opportunities of this place to others in your honorable country. Perhaps some will pity the darkness of China and sympathize with the problems of Chang Teng and will help us. This is my hope.

Our opportunities for preaching are wonderfully good. Students,

farmers, artisans, merchants, men and women, old and young, praise our church for its good influence, its high principles, its kind acts. Alas! they have not tasted the real flavor of the Heavenly teaching.

Eight li to the east is a village named Ch'uan K'un. There is a Catholic church there, but no Protestant. Lately they have been coming to us, begging us to come and preach to them. This is unusual. The Bible says, "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into his harvest." This is just the time for Chang Teng.

I am writing this letter especially to report to you.

(Signed) Yang Ch'un Lai.

Report of Wu Chi, where Wu Shu Feng spent most of the year.

Mr. Wu left us in November and I have not been able to get him to write a report. But the following was written by his team-mate, Mr. Wang Chih Hsin.

(1) Evangelistic work. On market days both of the evangelists at the chapel talk with the church members in the forenoon and in the afternoons preaching services are held from 1 to 4. The church members usually number over 15 and the the afternoon audiences often 100. On Sunday morning Bible classes are held for students and children and a preaching service is held at noon. The average attendance of the latter is 25. On other than market days th and Sunday the evangelist visits the church members outside the city.

(2) Sunday School. There are over 20 students from the government a primary school who come to the chapel on Sunday. They are taught singing and are told Bible stories. They like best the illustrated post-cards which we give.

(3) Books and papers. There is one bookcase, containing many kinds of books and a few newspapers. This is open to the public daily from 11 to 4.

(4) Special meetings. We were visited last year by Mr. Frame. 100 came in from the country to hear him, but the students were on their vacation and so lost this chance. In March Pastor Li Pen Yuan from Peking visited Wu Chi. He spoke once to 80 church members and once to the student class in a large public hall. There were 250 men present at the latter address, including the district magistrate and the chief of police. In April Mr. Pai Ya Ko came from Paotingfu and spoke to over 100 merchants. On December 25th a special Christmas meeting was held at which the audience was over 80.

(5) Contributions. The church members plan to give monthly contributions. This year, however, they were not able to, because of the floods. The contributions for the whole year were $20 from church members. The district magistrate, Yang, also made a gift of $20. This amount paid the debts incurred by last year's repairs.

(6) Territory of evangelism. Wu Chi is 13 miles from north to south and 17 from east to west, containing 120 villages. Of these 40 have church members. The village farthest from the city is ten miles away. In other districts we also have five villages for which we are responsible.

(7) Statistics. Inquirers, 167; covenanters, 45; baptized, 35.

(Signed) Wang Chih Hsin.

Copy of letter to China Press

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Paotingfu, Dec. 27, 1917.

The Metropolitan Flood Council,

Peking.

Dear Sirs:-

We beg to present to you a request for funds to assist us in establishing chapel refuges for the destitute in Po Yeh , Ch'ing Yuan and Ting Hsien. Our rules for such proposed refuges are as follows:-

1. Only the most destitute, physically unable to earn a living, will be admitted.

2. The refugees will be fed two meals a day of the simplest fare.

3. A limit of eight adults per chien is imposed.

4. The refugees, so far as possible, will be required to collect the fuel for cooking and heating.

5. Of the refugees a maximum limit of one out of five may be church members.

The proposed plan is a cooperative one between the church and your committee. We will gladly suffer the inconvenience of throwing open our chapels to these people and will furnish adequate supervision, if your committee will grant us food and fuel, or a sum of money which will cover the expense of food and fuel, and also straw for sleeping on the floor. This sum, we estimate, with due consideration to present prices, would not be less than $2.50 a month per adult. We wish to run these refuges for a period of at least two months. You will please find enclosed an estimate for each hsien.

We would like, also, to establish such refuges in Li Hsien, ~~Ch'ing Yuan,~~ Hsien Chai, Wu Chi, Kao I, Chao Chou and Shen Chou and will forward estimates for these hsien, as soon as we have received the official endorsement. In the meantime, we hope that you will grant us our request for the two hsien first mentioned.

Respectfully submitted,

Hunt.

For the Paotingfu Christian Union Flood Relief Committee.

Copy of letter to "China Press"

There has been a great deal of talk about the "Tientsin floods" and we are glad to see that help has come from all parts of the world, so that the suffering in that district might be minimized. However, I wish to call your attention to the fact that the floods near Tientsin were but an overflow from the vast regions father inland which were covered by water and where, in many places, the water still stands, now covered by ice. May I be allowed to report to you in particular the regions surrounding Paotingfu, directly east of Tientsin, which sends some 5 or 6 large streams towards that port. This region was first flooded on July 27th and 28th, when large volumes of water came down from the hills and broke thru dikes and over barriers, affecting an area, that we have personally visited, of which the population is estimated at six million. Incessant rains continued thruout the summer and it was only in September when the surplus overflow reached Tientsin, where, after the first influx, the waters soon subsided. Our district was not so fortunate and many villages still remain islands. The T'ang River, directly to the south of us, is overflowing at the present moment; this, however, is due to the blockage of its progress by ice and, tho serious for the tens of villages concerned, it is by no means as great a disaster as the summer floods.

In October we undertook a trip of investigation, travelling first about 50 miles to the south. The roads were all turned into rivers and the best means by travel was by boat, or, when the water was too shallow, on horseback. In some villages every house had caved in, owing to the fact that the water had come into the houses above the damp course. Other villages were partly or entirely swept away by the rivers changing their courses and digging out new channels. The T'ang River, the P'u T'ao River and the Sha River are the worst offenders in this respect, changing their course almost every year. We came upon several villages which were slowly being eaten away by the stream at their side, the villagers being busy moving away their houses and personal objects from the bank.

Throughout the country the water has made a deposit of loess soil anywhere from two inches to several feel deep. At once point in An P'ing Hsien we found a village which had been covered under 8 feet of this silt. It reminded us of Pompeii. Most of the houses caved in under the onslaught of water, but one or two of the most substantial remained standing. At the time of our visit the only portion of these latter to be seen was the roof, the main structure having been submerged by the mud. The chief occupation of the inhabitants seemed to be diggin out their household utensils and usable bricks. In travelling ~~ag~~ across this hsien, we found but about ten square li of dry land. One village was divided into five parts by the branches of the vicious P'u T'ao Ho. Even the official yamen, where we were entertained, was not immune and a large number of rooms caved in.

As we travelled in boats across what had been good fields, we were often able to see nothing but water-covered fields as far as the eye could travel. The broken kaoliang stalks betrayed the fact that this had once been cultivated. Villages gave the appearance of islands of trees. As we travelled by the main stream, we were held up on five different occasions by the inhabitants of villages who had stretched wire or ropes across the streams and who demanded money with which to build bridges. This appeared to be an excellent means of getting money from those who could afford to travel by boat. A coal barge's men told

that it cost them in this way over $20 to go some fifty li down stream. Fuel bids fair to be at prohibitive prices if this continues.

In this district, travelling up stream, night overtook us half way to our destination and we were forced to pick our way thru the water and quicksand to the nearest village. Here the leading man of the village took us in and we found that under his hospitable roof,- the only one in the village not caved in,- there were five families besides his own, rescued from the flood. In conversation with one of these refugees, a man of about 40, we were told that the water took him by surprise and swept away his house before he could do more than escape from it with his family. He owned less then two mou of land in crops, which, of course, were drowned. The disaster was too much for his wife and she suddenly left him alone with his three children and, turning back, jumped into the main stream. What was the use of living,- no shelter, no food, no clothes, three little children! My host, however, was near by and fished her out, insisting that she tarry a little while longer on this unkind earth. He was a rough-spoken man, but he had his premises full of these refugees and was feeding them from his own pocket. We could stand more citizens of this kind.

Animals have entirely disappeared throughout the territory I visited. There is nothing to feed them. An animal worth $40 or 50 will sell for one-tenth of the price. The few animals we met were usually being, or about to be, skinned, and their uniformly emaciated condition told a hard story. The skins were far more valuable than any meat left on their bones. Last spring the drought was severeand most of the crops were destroyed, scorched by the sun. During the summer wheat was planted in some places three times and drowned out each successive time by recurring rains.

In An Hsin Hsien district the dikes gave way and let the water into a low tract of land, where it will stand for years, unless some engineering is done. Food and fuel are at exhorbitant prices. Intercourse between villages is by boat, for those who can afford it. Recently, however, the water has frozen over, but the slight relief thus afforded is more than overbalanced by the suffering from cold of the poorly clad, poorly fed population.

Last week we visited a district about 25 miles to the south. A portion of the population had long since fled, hoping to keep alive by begging in more prosperous districts. Some were able to exchange their children for four or five silver dollars apiece, thus bringing relief both to the children and themselves. One man with whom we talked had walked over 100 miles to Tientsin in the endeavor to find work and returned without success. Another man had travelled 50 miles and tried begging, for the first time in his lief, but failed to earn as much that way as he could at home by gathering manure at about 7 coppers a day. His rooms had caved in and his old parents and two young sisters were wailing among the ruins. This family, like many others, has been pulling up the scanty sprouts of winter wheat, for food. They complain that it causes stomach-ache.

We have been able to recruit 800 men from all this district for work on the Red Cross road at Peking, at $6 a month. This will be a real relief to them and their families. Thousands were eager to go and many desperate cases had to be refused. All that these men desire

is a chance to work for a living for themselves and their families. In Paotingfu we have started a little work on roads with 20 men, who are in great need. If we only had the funds we could employ and supervise many times that number. Unfortunately, we have no resources as has such a city as Tientsin and we have been slow in obtaining publicity. If any of my readers would like to help in rescuing these people, contributions will be gratefully received by the Paotingfu Christian Union Flood Relief Association. $6 will keep a man and his family alive thru the winter. The suffering up to date is only the foretaste of what will come in the next three months.

Official help seems slow in coming to these districts which are not under the eyes of those in control. Some two months ago Mr. Hsiung Hsi Ling's committee voted $300,000 to be used for dike building throughout the province. This sum was turned over to the treasury. The hsien magistrates with whom we are acquainted have sent requests for help from this sum, but to date none of those in this vicinity have received a cent. At the present time dike building is out of the question. Most of it had to be done before the cold weather by enforced labor. The villages near the breaks in the dikes were obliged to repair those openings, thus entailing an additional burden on those who had suffered the most.

Official relief was given out in the fall, about $2000 to each hsien. This amounted to a few coppers for each of the worst sufferers, enough for from one to six meals, varying in different hsien.

Fenchow Station:

Dr. Watson, Mr. andMrs. Leete, Mr. and Mrs. Hummel, Miss Horn, Mr. Warner,

Minutes

Friday, April 13, 1928. 9:00 P.M.

The Meeting was called to order by the District Secretary, Mr. Corbin. Mr. Hummel was asked to lead in prayer after which the following officers for the annual meeting were elected: Mr. Corbin. Chairman; Warner Mr. Clerk; Miss McConnaughey, Assistant Clerk.

The report of the District Secretary on Ad Interim Business was read and accepted.

The Following committees were appointed by the chair: Estimates Committee--Dr. Watson, Dr. Hemingway, and Miss horn.

The North China Mission of theAmerican Board
Shansi District

Personnel

Fenchow Station

Dr. Watson, Mr. andMrs. Leete, Mr. and Mrs. Hummel, Miss Horn, Mr. Warner,

Minutes

Friday, April 12, 1918. 9:00 P.M.

The Meeting was called to order by the District Secretary, Mr. Corbin. Mr. Hummel was asked to lead in prayer after which the following officers for the annual meeting were elected: Mr. Corbin. Chairman; Warner Mr. Clerk; Miss McConnaughey, Assistant Clerk.

The report of the District Secretary on Ad Interum Business was read and accepted.

The Following committees were appointed by the chair:
Estimates Committee--Dr. Watson, Dr. Hemingway, and Miss horn.

Rept. Rules
Jun. 1918.

19a

The North China Mission of theAmerican Board
Shansi District

Minutes of the Annual Meeting at Fenchow,
April 13 to 16, 1918.

program.

Friday Evening 9:00 P.M. First Session
Satueday Meeting with Chinese Delegates
Saturday Evening 8:00 P.M. Second Session
Sunday Morning 10:30 A.M. Chinese Service
Sunday Afternoon 5:00 PM.M. Annual Sermon by Mr. Corbin
and Communion led by Mr. Corbin and Mr. Leete.
Monday Meeting with the Chinese Delegates
Tuesday Morning 9:30 A.M. Morning Session
Tuesday Morning 10:30 A.M. Devotional Service--- Dr. Hemingway
Tiesday Evening Supper and Social Hour Paper by Mrs. Warner read
by Mrs. Leete.

Personnel

TaiKu Station;

Mr. Corbin. Dr. Hemingway, Miss Munger, Mr. Kung, Mrs.bMunger,

Fenchow Station:

Dr. Watson, Mr. andMrs. Leete, Mr. and Mrs. Hummel, Miss Horn, Mr. Warner,

Minutes

Friday, April 12, 1918. 9:00 P.M.

The Meeting was called to order by the District Secretary, Mr. Corbin. Mr. Hummel was asked to lead in prayer after which the following officers for the annual meeting were elected: Mr. Corbin. Chairman; Warner Mr. Clerk; Miss McConnaughey, Assistant Clerk.

The report of the District Secretary on Ad Interum Business was read and accepted.

The Following committees were appointed by the chair:
Estimates Committee--Dr. Watson, Dr. Hemingway, and Miss horn.

Business Committee--Mr. Warner, Miss Munger, Mr. Hummel.

Meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Adjourned 9:30 P.M.

Saturday Evening 8:00 P.M.

Meeting called to order by the Chairman

Mr. Warner led in prayer.

Moved to proceed to the Committee of the Whole to consider the needs of the District.

After discussion the committee rose and reported progress.

The Program committee reported that the annual Communion Service would Be held Sunday afternoon at 4:30 P.M.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 P.M.

Tuesday Morning, April 16, 1918. 9:30 A.M.

Mr. Corbin acted as chiatman.

Under the head of reports it was voted to defer the reading of the Work Reports until a later time.

The report of the Committee on literature was read and accepted

Under the head of Election of officers Mr. Hummel was unanimously elected District Secretary and also District Property Committee which makes him ex-officio member of the Mission Property Committee.

The fllowing committee were elected:

Language Study Committee---Mr. Pye Mr. Fairfield. It was Voted to ask Mr. Leete and Mr. Corbin to act pro tem. until the return of Mr. Pye and Mr. fairfield.

Committee on Needs: Mr. Pye, Mr. Fairfield. Miss Munger.

Pro-gram Committee---Mrs. Fairfield, Miss Williams, Miss Walton

Literature Committee---Mr. Corbin, Mr. Pye.

Publicity Committee---Mr. Fairfield, Mr. Leete, Mr. Warner.

Committee Ad Interum--- Mr. Leete, Mr. Fairfield.

Member Advisory Council Shansi Board of Federation--- Mr. Fairfield.

Preacher---Mr.Leete Alternate---Mr.Fairfield

Essayist---Miss Pierce Alternate---Miss Munger

Board ofManagers for Higher Educational Work---Dr.Hemingway Mr.Corbin,Mr.Fairfield,Miss Horn, Miss Munger, Mr.Hummel, Mr.Leete, Mr. Kung, Mr. Warner.

Meeting Adjourned 12:00 M.

Tuesday Afternoon, April 16, 2:00 P.M.

Under the head of reports: The report of the Estimates Committee was read and adoped. The report of the Language Committee read and accepted. The Committee on Needs made no report.

It was moved to proceed to the Committee of the Whole to discuss the needs of the District.

The Committee of the Whole rose and reported the following motions which were voted:

1. VOted that the present Committee on the Formation of the Mission Church among foreigners be continued and report at some future time. The present committee consists of Mr.Corbin and Mr.Warner.

2. Voted that the District elect a BOard of Managers to consists of nine members to have charge of the higher education of the District including the Academies and Whose duties shall correspond to those assumed by the Board of Control during the previous year.

3. Voted that Mr. Corbin be asked to confer with Mr.JeNNings at Pingyao in regard to the matter of securing better facilities for having freight brought in from the coast.

4. Voted that the Board be requested for a furlough for Dr.Hemingway and family and Dr. Williams, to begin inthe year 1919.

5. Voted that the District adopt the following schedule of furloughs: Mr.Leete and Family and Mr. Corbin and Family to begin in the year 1920; Mr.Hummel and Family for the year Beginning 1921; Mr. Warner and Family, Miss Horn, and Miss Munger for the year beginning 1922.

6. Voted that an amendment be made tonthe Standing Rules of the District, page 17, Section B. reading on from the clause "of the Mission and Mission Property Committee" as follows

" but that no missionaries in charge of building operations or whose department of work has under construction buildings involving expenditure of funds over $500. G. shall be eligible to membership on the Mission Property Committee".

7. Voted that the Shansi District authorizes any of its Missionaries contributing $100.(Mex.) toward the expense of building, to use $300.(Mex.) feom the American Board Appropriations for Yu Tao Ho Cottagesfor the building of a cottage, provided that conditions satisfactory to the Station property Committee are obtainable.

8. Voted that the Shansi District favor apolicy whereby any family of the district may annually have first option on the occupation of an individual Yu Tao HO mill or cottage by investing $100.(Mex.) in the Yu Tao Ho Property Fund.

9. Voted that every adult living in aMission mill or cottage at Yu Tao Ho pay $15.(Mex.) for the season, and that the funds obtained in this way be called the Yu Tao Ho Property Fund and that it be held by the Fenchow Station Property Committee to be used in improvement upon the Yu Tao Ho Property and that the Committee present an audited account at the Annual District Meeting.

10. Voted that the Shansi District request the American Board for another missionary family for elementary education for Fenchow Station in view of the formation of a Department of Teacher Training, in connection with the junior College at Taiku, with Mr. Warner as its head.

11. Voted that the minutes of the present meeting be typewritten.

12. Voted that the minutes of the present meeting approved as read.

District Meeting adjourned sine die at 6:00 P.M.

Signed,

Frank B. Warner, Clerk.

April 13-16, 1917

The issue of this tract is calculated to spread much terror among the simple and ignorant who will suffer much because of it. Fortunately the chief of Police here is a good friend of the Church and although not a Christian, recognizes the evil of such trash as this. He has forbidden any press to issue it and orders all printed to be seized.

敬惜字紙

南京蒼天府雷震下碑一塊現出經卷文

報應昭彰在眼前速行善事挽蒼天而今若不急追悔那個能逃末刼年爾時南海普陀山忽然雷震落下碑一塊現出經卷文張泰將印刻此經請田府中三人誠心誦此經傳與馬知府知府不信過了數日滿門俱亡　彌勒佛座空中言曰善哉善哉如今末刼之年到了天下人民十分之中要收九分都是那不尊長上不敬父母恃强凌弱欺孤壓貧大秤小斗狼心貪財欺壓忠良騙人銀錢宰殺耕牛等罪之徒　彌勒佛又在空中言曰吾與大羅神仙下界查看有傳送此經者可免一家之災有不信且看戊亥二年有屋無人住有田無人耕三五月惡蛇滿地八九月惡人盡死若有行善者可免十愁　一愁刀兵　二愁水災　三愁晝夜不安　四愁夫婦不團圓　五愁兒女不相見　六愁人死遍地　七愁尸骨無人收　八愁有衣無人穿　九愁有飯無人吃　十愁難見太平年路途人死無其數一萬之中死九千不信此經傳十刼在眼前釋迦佛在靈山觀見末刼之年到了　觀音大士慈心不忍轉致　東嶽大帝差關趙二將巡查人間善惡有魁魁瞞心昧己不忠不孝不敬長上之人種種罪惡瘟疫下降米價太貴白銀三兩一斗饑餓之時更遭十刼雷刼火刼風刼刀刼兵刼餓刼蛇刼虎刼

釋迦佛管天下一萬三千年至今已滿觀見　彌勒佛接位從庚申年起至甲子年五穀不收人民餓死無數若有觀見不信者誠恐難逃十刼也嗣見太平年那時白銀一錢買米一斗家家堆金戶戶積玉若將此經隱匿不傳難免十刼天下人民初一十五焚香齋戒將符三字用黃紙硃砂寫好貼在香上焚香供俸保護人民家家清吉戶戶平安有人將碑抄寫送人者可免一家之災功德無量天下人民改過自然蒼天有眼可逃末刼之年　天師在京設醮凡民有災五穀不收行善可免作惡難逃有不信者且看今年冬月間災難無數尸骨遍地那時鷄鳴有人叫不可答應每月初一十五焚香齋戒可保一家性命天師言曰有人能傳一二張可保身體傳十張可保一家性命不能寫口傳者亦可免災不傳者性命難逃將三字供俸神前或帶身旁庶免民國六年遭刼難前非痛改外惡五七月初九十九二十九初一十六六月初九水乾疫來病症

from heaven with a
filled with all sorts of
coming floods, famines
year promises to be a

Distributed in Fenchow, Apr. 20, 1917.

A Buddhist Tract purporting to be the words of a Stone that came down from heaven with a bolt of lightening near Nanking. It says that the coming years are to be filled with all sorts of horrors and men will be dying on every hand. The only way to escape the coming floods, famines, pestilence and death is to worship the gods more faithfully. Since the present year promises to be a

The issue of this tract is calculated to spread much terror among the ignorant & they will suffer much because of it. Fortunately the chief of Pshoo here is a good fellow although not a Christian, recognizes the evil of such trash as this, & has gone to issue it and order all printed to be seized.

三人誠心誦此經傳與馬知府知縣知府知縣
中言曰善哉善哉如今末劫之年到了天下人民十分之中要收九分都是那
不尊長上不敬父母恃强凌弱欺孤壓貧大秤小斗狼心貪財欺壓忠良騙人
銀錢宰殺耕牛等罪之徒　彌勒佛又在空中言曰吾與大羅神仙下界查看
有傳送此經者可免一家之災有不信且看戊亥二年有屋無人住有田無人
耕三五月惡蛇滿地八九月惡人盡死若有行善者可免十愁　一愁刀兵
二愁水災　三愁晝夜不安　四愁夫婦不團圓　五愁兒女不相見　六愁
人死遍地　七愁尸骨無人收　八愁有衣無人穿　九愁有飯無人吃　十
愁難見太平年路途人死無其數一萬之中死九千不信此經傳十劫在眼前
釋迦佛在靈山觀見末劫之年到了　觀音大士慈心不忍轉致　東嶽大帝
差關趙二將巡查人間善惡有魁魒瞞心昧己不忠不孝不敬長上之人種種
罪惡瘟疫下降米價太貴白銀三兩一斗饑餓之時更遭十劫雷劫火劫風劫
刀劫兵劫餓劫蛇劫虎劫
釋迦佛管天下一萬三千年至今已滿觀見　彌勒佛接位從庚申年起至甲
子年五穀不收人民餓死無數若有觀見不信者誠恐難逃十劫也嗣見太平
年那時白銀一錢買米一斗家家堆金戶戶積玉若將此經隱匿不傳難免十
劫天下人民初一十五焚香齋戒將符三字用黃紙硃砂寫好貼在香上焚香
供俸保護人民家家清吉戶戶平安有人將碑抄寫送人者可免一家之災功
德無量天下人民改過自然蒼天有眼可逃末劫之年　天師在京設醮凡民
亦可免災不傳者性命難逃將三字供佛神前或帶身旁庶免民國六年遭劫
有災五穀不收行善可免作惡難逃有不信者且看今年冬月間災難無數尸
骨遍地那時雞鳴有人叫不可答應每月初一十五焚香齋戒可保一家性命
天師言曰有人能傳一二張可保身體傳十張可保一家性命不能寫口傳者
難前非痛改外惡五七月初九十九初十十五不要挑水吃後來病症
太多　天佛降火星不可穀米喂鷄鴨其罪難免江西省申大人朝皇上二月
初六日遊龍虎山上拜見　天師問今年運氣可否　天師曰人民不安五穀
不收三五月瘟神下界今病症太多狼虎下山劉大人問道
天師曰後有十劫十愁　一愁不太平　二愁山東遭大難　三愁湖廣遭水
旱　四愁四川起狼煙　五愁雲貴受饑寒　六愁四處民不安　七愁有飯
無人吃　八愁有衣無人穿　九愁有路無人走　十愁難過寅卯辰巳年若
是過了寅卯辰巳年就是天上活神仙有人不信者但看九月間見此經文不
送者口吐鮮血而亡見此經傳送者可保闔家安然黃大人問道有改否
天師曰有三字能解或帶身旁或貼堂前可免一家之災

Paste these three words before the door.

蠶　蠶　蠶

Paste these three in the window.

蠶　蠶　蠶

Wear these on your body.

蠶　蠶　蠶

凡三字皆用黃紙硃砂寫
好此供俸神前

貼在香上

and you will escape the etc.

此符帶在身上可免災難

中華民國六年　月　日

敬惜字紙

南京蒼天府雷震下碑一塊現出經卷文

報應昭彰在眼前速行善事挽蒼天而今若不急追悔那個能逃末刼年爾時南海普陀山忽然雷震落下碑一塊現出經卷文張泰將印刻此經請田府中三人誠心誦此經傳與馬知府知府不信過了數日滿門俱亡　彌勒佛座空中言曰善哉善哉如今末刼之年到了天下人民十分之中要收九分都是那不尊長上不敬父母恃强凌弱欺孤壓貧大秤小斗狼心貪財欺壓忠良騙人銀錢宰殺耕牛等罪之徒　彌勒佛又在空中言曰吾與大羅神仙下界查看有傳送此經者可免一家之災有不信且看戊亥二年有屋無人住有田無人耕三五月惡蛇滿地八九月惡人盡死若有行善者可免十愁　一愁刀兵　二愁水災　三愁晝夜不安　四愁夫婦不團圓　五愁兒女不相見　六愁人死遍地　七愁尸骨無人收　八愁有衣無人穿　九愁有飯無人吃　十愁難見太平年路途人死無其數一萬之中死九千不信此經傳十刼在眼前釋迦佛在靈山觀見末刼之年到了　觀音大士慈心不忍轉致　東嶽大帝差關趙二將巡查人間善惡有魁魒瞞心昧己不忠不孝不敬長上之人種種罪惡瘟疫下降米價太貴白銀三兩一斗饑餓之時更遭十刼雷刼火刼風刼刀刼兵刼餓刼蛇刼虎刼

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Shansi Antiplague Bureau Report, TaiYuanFu, Jan.23,1918.

The force at work is as follows:

Dr.Young of Peking, Dean of the Union Medical College and of antiplague experience in Manchuria seven years ago. Arrived in TaiYuanFu, Jan.20th. Dr.Young brought with him Dr.Chang Chih Hsum, an assistant in the Medical College who had some experience in plague work in Tientsin.

Dr.Lewis of Paotingfu who has returned from Fengchen and Tatungfu because officials there gave him no power to work,- is expected here tonight.

Dr.F.F.Tucker of Techow,Shantung, and Dr.Dixon of Shentefu,Chihli, will probably come with Dr.Lewis

Dr.Edwards of TaiYuanFu and Rev.Henry R.Williamson have been in Taichow a week and are inspecting the pass north ofthe city and the surrounding villages.

Dr.Hemingway, with two nurses of the Fenchow hospital, reaches Hsin-chow this evening. (of Taiku,Shansi)

Dr.Ma, of the Fenchow Hospital, with Dr.Chang, are doing inspection work in the city (TaiYuanFu) including the training of nurse and teaching the sanitary police force.

Dr.Brubaker,of PingTingChow, is here to help on railroad inspection and will answer all calls from the several missionary stations without medical help. He is now at the telephone office getting the daily report from the north road.

Dr.Young addressed a large meeting (Jan.22) at the Shansi University Auditorium attended by all the leading officials and gentry. He expects his lantern slides of the plague epidemic in Ch'ang Ch'un Manchuria. These slides show the piles of dead uncared for, partly eaten by dogs, also a pile of 1400 coffins ready for burning. A great many people think there is no danger, but these pictures should prove convincing.

A great deal of literature is being put out and can be had on application to Mr.T.E.Lower,TaiYuanFu. The Chinese papers are helping some but their help is lessened because it is all in Wen Li. The governor himself has gotten out a very good leaflet which was first corrected by Drs.Young,Chang and Ma. This leaflet is in simple style; but as yet it has not come off the press.

We are trying now to work through the governor of Shensi, because we fear the plague will spread south throungh that province. We are doing all we can to stop traffic down the Yellow River from the Saratsi region. As yet all attempts have failed. Oberg of Saratsi sent Dr. Edwards the following telegram:"Plague conditions bad: traffic down the Yellow River not stopped".

Dr.Edwards reports that at YenMenKwan they found one family all dead, except for a little girl and two small children who had run away and had not been traced. In one house they found five dead people and several unburied corpses in other places. Many other deaths have been reported but there has not been time for investigation yet. Eigh miles east fo HsinChow a man who had lain dead for five days unburied. In that village alone between Jan.16th and22nd. there had been 13 deaths. Sixteen deaths around Hsinchow have caused the stopping of traffic between HsinChow and TaiYuanFu. This will doubtless cause a congestion of traffic at HsinChow.

The General who commands the troups on which the Governor depends most has issued leaflets giving three prescriptions which he says will ward off the disease. These have been widely scattered around the country. Yesterday this general was at Dr.Young's lecture and heard tell of how many doctors of the Chinese school had died in the Manchurian epidemic. He was also given a peep through the microscope and saw th

plague bacilli from a case which died two weeks ago in FengChen, He went away saying "Very plain, very plain". The Governor is now trying to stop Chinese doctors treating or trying to ward off the plague with medicines, We are afraid however that it will not do much good. We are getting out counter posters.

Jan.24th - Telephonic communications from the North: Hsinchow (one day north of TaiYuanFu) Dr.Hemingway reports One more death at Sun Ts'ung yesterday: total of 6natives and 11 travelers at this one village to date - only 12 miles from HsinChow. Deaths reported in other villages also.

TaiChow (three days north of TaiYuanFu) Along road to Ning Wu Fu there have been one or two deaths at each of seven villages. At one village near Hsuan Kang there have been twenty deaths and now at least 15 more cases in that one village. Contagion spreading rapidly from this place. Officials and soldiers are doing well but not enough. Leaks all along the Wall west and east of TaiChow. More help needed badly.

TaiYuan u: We have some reason to be encouraged but it is no time to loosen up. If we can get three more doctors and two laymen and all on the job can stay at it a few days longer the epidemic may be stopped and a result obtained far beyond what it has cost. In a town north of the Great Wall 1000 people died in five days. That kind of condition could easily develope in any district in Shansi unless the plague is stopped at once. Men like Dr.Young and Dr.Lewis who went through the Manchurian epidemic realize what a serious situation we are facing and some day the work of Doctors Wampler, Hemingway and Edwards, in the infected districts will be better understood and appreciated, by some who are now saying that it is useless to get excited. Of course some people will have to see the real condition before they can be brought to appreciate what an awful scourge this plague is.

REC'D JUL 28 1919

Report of the North China Union Women's College for the Year ending June, 1918.
(As no report was prepared last year, the statistics are given for two years.)

The North China Union Women's College has completed its second year of work in the new college home. This "T'ungfu" (ducal residence of the T'ung clan) with small courts adjoining, covers about three English acres in a most desirable residence portion of Peking, centrally located in reference to the Missions, and near enough to the American Board Mission so that it is easy to attend church services there, though students are always permitted to attend their own Church services in other parts of the city if they so desire. It is about a mile from the Union Medical College for Women, over a mile from the Union University site, and very near the Young Women's Christian Association. The site seems desirable from every point of view, unles it would be better to have it located nearer the University in order to secure possible benefits in the use of library and laboratories and in hearing occasional lectures. These benefits might be more than offset by the disadvantages of being near a large university for men. The Women's Arts College has not yet been formally organized as a part of the University; the present status is shown by the following excerpt from the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University in New York,-

"The ladies who are members of the Board of Trustees and who are connected with the Women's Boards working in Peking have been made a Committee with Dr. Brown and Dr. North, to deal with woman's work in connection with the University. The first matter to come before us was that of the possible affiliation of the Women's Arts College of Peking with the University. The principle of such affiliation has already been approved by the Trustees at a meeting held May 14, 1917. At the present time no ~~x~~ definite proposal upon which we can act was before us, but the matter was brought forward by Mrs. Avann in behalf of the Committee on Woman's Work, and the following resolution was adopted:- 'That in furtherance of the plan of affiliation on the part of the Women's Institutions in Peking with the University the Trustees will welcome the participation of the Women's Board as suggested, and that the Committee on Woman's Work be requested to make a study of plans for such affiliation and report.'"

Meanwhile the affairs of the College are controlled by its Executive Committee, appointed by the Board of Managers of the North China Educational Union, its old governing body. It is imperative that the College should be reorganized.

The report of the sixth meeting of the China Continuation Committee contains a statement by the Dean of this College in regard to the relation of Women's Colleges to Union Universities, and a more specific statement of the organization which seems to her most suitable is given in a separate report.

One reason why the reorganization should be pushed is that the College may be put on a better basis as to finances and College staff, and be made truly union. On the old "Basis of Union" the American Board with its auxiliary Women's Boards was responsible for providing the plant and equipment for the Arts College for Men and Women; according to the Union University plan, each cooperating board should share this responsibility. The American Board and an auxiliary Women's Board (The Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior) has invested about $40,000 local currency in the present plant and equipment, and now calls on each

cooperating board to furnish not less than the equivalent of $20,000 U.S.Gold, and in addition to make an appropriation of not less than $2000 annually, this sum to include the salaries of foreign teachers. It may not be possible to secure all of this before the end of the war, but half of this sum is a pressing necessity if the development of the College is not to be retarded. Land adjoining that already purchased is now on the market, and the opportunity to secure it may soon pass. The men's department calls for not less than seventy acres, Ginling College has ten acres and aims to get thirty, and the future of our College is endangered unless land is soon purchased. Moreover, the immediate needs of the College call for sites for a dormitory and for a science building. The rooms at present used for dormitories accomodate only forty-four, and will probably all be filled the coming autumn, leaving no room available for a Chinese woman teacher's residence. Some of the rooms now used as dormitories are much needed for lecture rooms and other purposes. Our only laboratory is one fitted for Chemistry, and used only a makeshift for Physics, and we have no place available for a biological laboratory.

There are ~~xx~~ old Chinese buildings in adjoining courts which might be adapted to temporary use as laboratories or dormitories, but they are not suitable, and the cost of repairing them would be great. Since the Union Medical College for Woemn henceforth requires two years of premedical college work, it is most important that the scientific department be well equipped. The small amounts asked from the cooperating Boards will only provide for the immediate future. To make this school what the only college for women in the northern half of China should be, we must look to larger grants than are sent out from Mission headquarters. Lesser needs are a Household Science Department, quarters for our Music Department, musical instruments, scientific apparatus, seats for the Assembly Hall, books for the library ~~and a central heating~~ plant.

Our Assembly Hall, the old throne room where Kang Hsi, the second Emperor of the Manchu Dynasty, sat when he visited his mother's childhood home, seats about three hundred, and with more money spent on seats and pictures will make a fine college chapel. Even larger is the building which is called Field Library in honor of the mother of Mrs. Bashford, whose gift of a thousand dollars gold with the accrued interest of several years has furnished the three connecting rooms now used as a library, with a thousand taels left at interest to furnish each year a few new books for the library. Half of this building is designed for a museum, but the need for recitation rooms forbids our placing many exhibits here. With dormitories and dining room to accomodate a hundred students and buildings for science and music,-the latter not large, the probable necessities of the College for the next ten or twenty years would be met.

Turning to the history of the past two years, we find that 55 students of College grade have studied at least a semester, and nine others have taken part college work. In addition 26 students from the Women's Medical College have come to the Arts College for Chemistry, so that we have had 90 students in our halls. But the average attendance last year was 36 of full college grade, and 37 this year. Only three graduated this year, all from two year courses, but eleven graduated in June,1917, eight of them from the full college course of four years, two others left to study in America,and some to teach, so that when school opened last autumn more than half of our students were new, and there were on-

ly three who had studied more than a year. With our new foundations securely laid, and the advantage of a plant separated from the Middle School, we anticipate a steady growth. There will probably be about 50 students the coming autumn. Graduates of Government Normal and Middle Schools are coming to us in increasing numbers, and are usually their picked students. Government Schools in Peking, Tientsin, Moukden, Hsianfu and Wu Ch'ang have been represented this year. These students from Normal Schools have had one more ½ year of preparation than those who come from our Mission Middle Schools, but as a rule they need nearly a year to bring them fully abreast with our Freshman students, especially in Mathematics. Eleven different missions have sent to us their picked young women, and they come from just half the provinces of China. So, though our numbers are small, we draw from a large constituency, and with the increasing demand for higher education for women we must plan for enlargement in the near future.

Staff. During the past year only three foreigners have made teaching in the College their main work,-the dean, Miss Crane and Miss Lum, and all of them have done some teaching in Bridgman Academy, while Miss Mead has taughtone class in the College. Mrs. Frame taught Modern History through the year, and a class in Education in the spring; Miss Andrews had a class in Pauline Epistles; Miss Wood of the London Mission taught Methods of Teaching; Mrs. Hobart and Miss Hobart of the Methodist Mission taught classes in Bible and English, and our students in the Kindergarten Training School joined with those from Bridgman Academy in classes taught by Mrs. Stelle, Miss Tenney and Miss Bessie Hobart. In addition, during the year seven ladies from the Language School have taught English or Physical Drill, and we desire to express our hearty thanks for this service to Miss Margaret Smith and Miss Alice Huggins of our own Mission, to Misses Halsey, Fraser and Grabill of the Young Women's Christian Association, also to Mrs. Poteat. A leader of chapel to whose coming we looked forward eagerly once a week was Mr. Frame, and when the fever claimed him as a victim, he had no more sincere group ofmourners than the college girls whose lives had been broadened and uplifted through his influence. It is the silver lining to this black cloud that Mrs. Frame may now come back to us for more work in the College, where her teaching is warmly appreciated by the students.

Another cloud has turned its silver lining toward us, for Miss Susan W. Orvis, compelled to leave the work she so much loves in Western Asia, has found her way to the East, and has been appointed to teach English in the College. Whether she makes this a lifework or developes the normal and school supervision work which is so much needed, and on which she has specialized, we give her a warm welcome to our number. So many of the teachers are young and inexperienced that her experience in Turkey will be a valuable asset.

Another great cause for joy is that the Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church has now a representative on the faculty, Miss Ruth Stahl, a specialist in music, whom we welcome with the greater rejoicing because her residence of six months in her own Mission in Peking has given us the opportunity to know her. It seems strange that after calling in vain for five k years for a teacher of music, two should come to us. Miss Maryette Lum has greatly endeared herself to teachers and students during her year with us, and we are glad that during these years of language study she can still share the College music teaching with Miss Stahl, and thateven when the Academy claims

most of her time, we can still have her help and influence. The College is also to be congratulated on the appointment of Miss Anna M. Lane to teach Science. She sails in September, and while most of her time the first years must be given to language study, it gives us hope for the future. The Presbyterian is the only one of the cooperating boards which this past year has given no help in teaching, and we strongly urge that they appoint two members of the faculty, suggesting the names of Mrs. Anna Hall and Miss Margaret Frame.

We mention the Chinese members of our staff last because it is they who have carried the heavy burden of teaching, especially Mr. Kuan, who as teacher of Science and Mathematics and head of the Chinese Department and Literary Society, is simply invaluable. Mr. Wang Yueh Tung has given most of his time to the department of Chinese History and Literature, while the venerable Mr. Sun still teaches Classics a few hours each week. Efforts extending over three years have succeeded in getting five new men into the chair of Chinese Literature, none of whom has proved a success, and we hopefully continue experimenting the coming year with a Mr. Kao, who is a graduate of the Peking Government University. Our only Chinese woman teacher, Miss Ting, gives most of her time to the Young Woman's Christian Association, which is her regular work, but we are very grateful that she can continue her influence with our students by teaching two two-hour classes.

College Home Life. The separation of the College from the Middle School has made possible a larger exercise of the principle of self-government, and the fact that the time of the dean has been fully occupied with other duties has perhaps left the students too much freedom; still as a rule it has not been abused, and we are convinced that they are far better prepared to meet the responsibilities and temptations of life because of their experience. On the other hand, they would gain decidedly if teachers of wisdom and tact could be associated with them in the study and solution of problems. For instance, they need the advice of a dietician in the management of kitchen and dining room, of an accountant, of one of artistic taste to cultivate their sense of neatness and beauty; in hygienic measures, in the care and use of the library, in their religious life and work they are the losers for being left too much to themselves. Initiative and self-reliance are being developed to a degree which will bring embarrassment later, unless those with whom they are associated in work understand that they have been trained for leadership.

Extra Curriculum Activities. In addition to their Self-Government Society the students have their own Literary Society, and Young Women's Christian Association, and through this latter organization they reach out in helpful community service. Most of their energies this past year were spent on the Refuge for Girls from flooded districts in Chihli. In the autumn they prepared an elaborate play, of a religious and musical nature, which the public were invited to attend, and contributions were then taken for this object. The students also contributed liberally themselves, with great self-denial, and were very successful in soliciting contributions of money and clothing, from friends. Mrs. Charles Young and other foreign friends aided greatly so that, including the gifts of clothing, about a thousand dollars was raised during the year. Forty different girls were in the refuge, an average of thirty-three for seven months, just about one apiece for our boarders, and they were cared

for in rooms near the college, and the college dining room and kitchen, without a cent being paid for service and teaching. The girls and the school cook taught them cooking, serving, sewing, games, songs and reading, most of the children reading at least two books while with us. For all the children except two or three this was the first touch with Christianity, and it came to them in most winning form. To the College students it was a study in social evolution, and they were astonished at the rapid changes in the children. Many admitted that it was the beginning of their interest in child-life. It was also a valuable study in economics, and they showed great ability in running their large family on a small income. Still more was it a venture of faith, for they started with estimated funds for thirty children for four months only, and a larger number were with us for seven months. Though the Refuge is disbanded, the students themselves or their friends are pledged to support at least ten of these girls in boarding schools, which will mean an annual expenditure of not less than five hundred dollars. The students still have in hand $50 raised last autumn for a half day school for poor children, which they will open next autumn in the rooms occupied this past year by the little refugees.

The Refuge monopolized the teaching and preaching energies of the students, so that less than usual was done in Sunday Schools and homes. The Young Woman's Christian Association held its usual meetings, and Bible Study classes, without any developments of unusual interest.

Religious Life. It is an alert, interested company which meets for chapel prayers six half hours every week, andattendance at church and Sunday School, the later voluntary, has also been good. The weekly class prayermeetings and the weekly Bible study groups under the direction of the Young Woman's Christian Association have also been great helps in the religious life. Each class has in addition had not less than two hours a week of curriculum Bible study, and where additional hours have beenoffered as elective, they have been popular. Upon this framework of religious life much has grown of tone vitality and spirituality, and the social service and other expressional activities of the students have made religion a present reality. Of the 55 regular college students who have been in the college during the past two years, ten have been from non-Christian families, of whom five have come into the church; of the others two are earnest Christians, and all are interested, but because of family opposition they have taken no open stand.

We close with an appeal that this college, whose graduates, though few in number, are filling such a large place in the uplifting of the life of women in China, may have the place in the plans and prayers of the Christian Church which its potential importance demands.

(Signed) Luella Miner,

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Report.
Year ending June 1918

Lucela Munier

JUN 24 1910

Report of P'angkiachwang Woman's Work for the year ending May 31. 1910.

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Native 3 I. (Regurlarly employed I8:-Boarding school 3 Hospital 3:Bible WomanI2: Employed asneeded I3:-Class work II:Day Schools 2.

angelistic Work,- Station Classes I8:Pupils 300.

ucational Work,- Boarding School I:pupils 48
Prima ry Schools2:pupils 20.
Kindergarten I:pupils I2.
Village day sch. Pupils 7.

edical Work,- Dispensary patients I909 3625 (one the third school girls)
In patients I79.

Needs of the Work:- First,- Land and Buildings for expansion and equipment of Girl's school and Woman's Work.
Second,-A Lady Physician.
Third,- Provision for Girl's school and Woman's Work in the important R.R. center of Techou.

Personnel.

The working force of the station was increased by the return of iss Gra ce Wyckoff from furlough, and also by the addition of Mrs. A. B. Haa n. Not-with-standing this fact, the work has seen little gain owing to the absence of the former in the Lintsing field for four months. e new-comer has entered most beautifully into the interests of the station, and together with the study of the language, has taken gymnastics in he school: the rest of the workers have gone on with the usual routine in he school, the home, the hospital and the evangelistic work.

Evangelistic Work.

This includes touring, station classes and the Bible Woman's Work here has been but one lady to supervise this work, and much less has been ccomplished than we could wish. In the early Fall, two tours of some lengh ere made in which seven out-stations were visited and thirty-five villages large number of women were seen and the signs of life were encouraging, ven though so little had been done for these places, such intervals having lapsed between the tours. But for a serious accident, a broken arm, which partially incapacitated the worker all of the out-stations would have ben visited in a similar way and larger resultsseen.

The station classes of the year began in two near villages soon after return from Mission meeting, a warm and wet time indeed. While July a and Aug. ma y not be the best time for such work, a third was held in P'g. P'angchwang for the Bible women and other workers. They were favored by lectures from Dr. A.H. Smith on the "Women of the Bible", and also by most excellent talks by former pastor Wu on the "Origin of the Bible, Its Preservation, and the Conflicts of the Early Church". An interesting feature of this class was the presence of two former school girls, who took fullnotes of the lectures and reviewed the class after each lecture. Since the Fall work began, I3 classes have been held in the country stations and about half of them were visited by the one in charge: it is a cause for gratitude that such work can go on with so little supervision if necessary, though we want to give it more. Both before and after the New Yr.

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opportunity was given to any who desired to come to P'angchwang providing their own food, the church allowing fuel and lights. The number has not been large nor could it be a selected company, but those who came were eager to learn and in all 25 have studied, some for two months and others for a month. During the year I8 classes have been conducted and 500 have availed themselves of this kind of instruction.

Mrs. Ho has been responsible for local work and for the weekly Fri. meetings. These are a consecration meeting, missionary meeting, mother's meeting and a talk on some secular topic. The leaders have done their part well making the hours most helpful.

Inspeaking of the Bi ble Women, we must mention Mrs. Hu, well known as the "Sunny Heart", who was removed from us by death in the Summer She had been with us a long time and by her unselfish loving life among us had endeared herself to every one who knew her. Her last days, as she realized that she could not stay long, were marked by surrender to God's will, until she slipped quietly from us to be "With Christ". Three of her associates continue as formerly in the work while in the out-stations 7 women are engaged in village worknear their homes.

The Bible Training School in Peking has given three of our women much inspiration for better service, as well as larger vision of Truth. Their return was opportune for them to help in the revival meetings where they showed an intense desire to work for others.

Educational Work.

Commencement in the Union Woman's College at Pekinglast Summer had special interest for the P'angchwang station, as two of the four graduates were of the origanal number of girls who formed the nucleus of the P'angchwang school. One of these came to teach in her own school, while the other remained to help in the College. We can never cease to rejoice for what Christian education has done for these girls.

The Winter term of the boarding school numbered 50, while because of the sickness of one and the marriage of another girl, the Spring term numbers 48. The Winter term was remarkable for the amount of illness in the school at one time I7 being absent from classes for a time. All sorts of methods had to be devised to have any-thing like issolated quarters.

Mrs. Stanley has taught instrumental music and Miss Lyons the singing. The singing of the girls is always a pleasure to every one at the Christmas or Easter services. The teachers of the school have filled their places in a way to reflect great credit upon the schools from which they come, and and relieved the one in charge not a little by the res ponsibility taken. One of the number who could not be well spared, went to Peking to complete her Kindergarten course, as well as to aid some in teaching in that department. The school was much helped by the revival meetings. Work was lessened and the girls attended regularly. The sins confessed and the prayers offered or asked for, were not for things back in the past, but for the smaller and larger failures of the every day life. Many told of unkindnesses to each other, and of attempts to cheat and deceive their teachers. Miss Lyons tells of the new spirit of joy in the work of the school, and of the new spirit permeating all of the life.

The Kindergarten of P'angchwang was established and has been supported by Dr. Francis Tucker in memory of his mother, who for many years was "A teacher of teachers", who died while still in the work she so loved. A gift of a nice table was made by the doctor this Spring. Though Mrs. Liu a former school girl did not complete the Kindergarten course, she has been growing with her work and it is a continual joy to see her with her flock

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REC'D MAY 28 1917

CHIHLI DISTRICT
NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

Minutes of the Foreign organization Annual meeting
Tungchou, April 17 1917.

PERSONNEL

Tientsin	Peking	Paotingfu	Tungchou
Mr. Chandler	Miss Crane	Miss Phelps	Mrs. Smith
	Miss Payne	Miss Chapin	Mr. Porter
	Dr. Wilder	Mr. E. Galt	Mrs. Porter
		Mr. Hubbard	Mr. H. Galt
			Dr. Love
			Mrs. Love
			Mr. Wickes
			Mrs. Wickes

TUESDAY APRIL 17 1917

The meeting was called to order at 9:15 A.M. at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Wickes. Mr. Hubbard led in prayer.

Miss Payne was elected Chairman-pro-tem, and Mrs. Wickes Clerk,

The first business of the meeting was the consideration of the revised Standing Rules of the District. These were voted on section by section and adopted as emended.

It was voted to recognize as Nominating Committee the Committee ad Interim acting in that capacity, said committee consisting of: Mr. Frame, Mr. Chandler, Mr. E. Galt and Mr. Wickes.

The report of the Nominating Committee was presented by ~~XXXXX~~ Mr. Frame

The following officers and committees were elected:-

Estimates Committee - Mr. Chandler, Mrs. Wickes.
Committee ad Interim - (to be elected by the stations in accordance with the new Standing Rules.)
District Secretary - Mr. Chandler (in accordance with the Standing Rules.)
Committee on Language study - Mrs. Frame, one year;
Miss Payne, two years;
Chairman - Dr. Wilder, three years.
~~Committee on~~
Property Committee - Dr. Wilder, one year;
Chairman - Dr. Ingram, two years;
Mr. McCann, three years.

(1) It was VOTED that the Prudential Committee be requested to grant furloughs in 1918 to the following:-
Mrs. W.S.Ament
Miss B.P.Reed
Miss L.I.Mead
Mr. and Mrs.R.E.Chandler
Mr. and Mrs. M.S.Frame
Dr. and Mrs. O.H.Love.

(2) It was VOTED to add to the list of proposed furloughs those whose furlouhgs should normally occur in 1923 and 1924.
(Complete list of proposed furloughs appended.)

At 11:45 the meeting was adjourned until 2:00 P.M.

[illegible] given to any who desired to come to plunging pro-

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	Dr. Wilder	Mr. E. Galt	Mrs. Porter
		Mr. Hubbard	Mr. H. Galt
			Dr. Love
			Mrs. Love
			Mr. Wickes
			Mrs. Wickes

TUESDAY APRIL 17 1917

The meeting was called to order at 9:15 A.M. at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Wickes. Mr. Hubbard led in prayer.

Miss Payne was elected Chairman-pro-tem, and Mrs. Wickes Clerk,

The first business of the meeting was the consideration of the revised Standing Rules of the District. These were voted on section by section and adopted as emended.

It was voted to recognize as Nominating Committee the Committee ad Interim acting in that capacity, said committee consisting of: Mr. Frame, Mr. Chandler, Mr. E. Galt and Mr. Wickes.

The report of the Nominating Committee was presented by ~~XXXXX~~ Mr. Frame

The following officers and committees were elected:-

Estimates Committee - Mr. Chandler, Mrs. Wickes.
Committee ad Interim - (to be elected by the stations in accordance with the new Standing Rules.)
District Secretary - Mr. Chandler (in accordance with the Standing Rules.)
Committee on Language study - Mrs. Frame, one year;
Miss Payne, two years;
Chairman - Dr. Wilder, three years.
~~Committee on~~
Property Committee - Dr. Wilder, one year;
Chairman - Dr. Ingram, two years;
Mr. McCann, three years.

(1) It was VOTED that the Prudential Committee be requested to grant furloughs in 1918 to the following:-
Mrs. W.S.Ament
Miss B.P.Reed
Miss L.I.Mead
Mr. and Mrs.R.E.Chandler
Mr. and Mrs. M.S.Frame
Dr. and Mrs. O.H.Love.

(2) It was VOTED to add to the list of proposed furloughs those whose furlouhgs should normally occur in 1923 and 1924.
(Complete list of proposed furloughs appended.)

At 11:45 the meeting was adjourned until 2:00 P.M.

CHIHLI DISTRICT
NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

Minutes of the Foreign organization Annual meeting
Tungchow, April 1N 1917.

PERSONNEL.

Tientsin	Peking	Paotingfu	Tungchow
Mr. Chandler	Miss Crane	Miss Phelps	Mrs. Smith
	Miss Payne	Miss Chapin	Mr. Porter
	Dr. Wilder	Mr. H. Galt	Mrs. Porter
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			Dr. Love
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REC'D MAY 28 1917

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Proposed Schedule of Furloughs

1917 Mr.and Mrs. H.S.Martin
Mr. and Mrs. H.S.Galt
Mr. and Mrs. E.W.Galt
Miss I.Phelps
Robert McCann (returns for schooling)

1918 Mrs. W.S.Ament
Miss B.P.Reed
Miss L.I.Mead
Mr. and Mrs. R.E Chandler
Mr. and Mrs. M.S.Frame
Dr. and Mrs. O.H.Love

1919 Dr. and Mrs. A.H.Smith
Dr. and Mrs. J.H.Ingram
Mr. and Mrs. Wickes
Miss J.E.Payne
Miss L.E.Miske
Mr. J.VanW. Bergamini

1920 (Dr. and Mrs. C.W.Young)
Dr. and Mrs. C.Goodrich
Mr. and Mrs. H.W.Hubbard
Miss C.T.Sewall

1921 Mr. and Mrs. J.H.McCann
Miss A.G.Chapin
Miss M.P.Mickey
Miss L.Miner
Miss K.P.Crane

1922 Dr. and Mrs. G.D.Wilder
Miss R.Tenney

1923 Mr. and Mrs. E.H.Ballou
Mr. znd Mrs. H.W.Robinson
Mr. and Mrs. L.C.Porter

1924 Miss M.A.Smith
Miss G.M.Breck
Mr. and Mrs. W.B.Stelle
Mrs Sheffield

MEC MAY 28 1917

Guinia District Meeting, pg.- 3.

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1917 Mr.and Mrs. H.S.Martin
Mr. and Mrs. H.D.Gait
Mr. and Mrs. E.W.Gait
Miss I.Phelps
Robert McCann (returns for reconsiting)

1918 Mrs. M.S.Ament
Miss D.S.Reed
Miss L.Jones
Mr. and Mrs. R.E Chandler
Mr. and Mrs. M.S.Frame
Mr. and Mrs. O.H.Love

1919 Dr. and Mrs. A.H.Smith
Dr. and Mrs. J.H.Ingram
Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox
Miss J.E.Fagan
Miss L.E.Milne
Mr. J.Vaaw. Borgenini

1920 (Dr. and Mrs. O.M.Young)
Dr. and Mrs. O.Goodrich
Mr. and Mrs. H.W.Hubbard
Miss O.T.Sewall

1921 Mr. and Mrs. J.H.Mccann
Miss A.C.Chapin
Miss K.F.Mileley
Miss L.Miner
Miss K.F.Grame

Mr. and Mrs. J.H.Mccann
Miss H.Tenney

1923 Mr. and Mrs. E.H.Bailon
Mr. and Mrs. H.W.Hobinson
Mr. and Mrs. L.Gilfortor

1924 Miss M.Adsmith
Miss G.M.Brock
Mr. and Mrs. W.E.Stelle
Mrs Sheffield

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The day school mentioned in last year's report in Kao T'ang which proved to be a primary boarding school was given up because Mrs. Li did not have time to teach it and because two of the pupils graduated into the P'ang chwang school, while two of Mrs. Li's little girls were promoted to the school in Heaven. In two villages not far from P'angchwang similar schools are in session, taught by girls from the school here. The number of pupils is 20. Reports come from those in charge which commend the order, discipline and the work done. We hope from these to make good additions to the Boarding school in the Fall. Te chou is now a strategic point for a good school and we only lack money to provide teacher and a suitable place. It could doubtless be supported by the more influential men of the city. Seven little girls in our own village are the proteges of Mrs. Ma, but they show the effects of Christian instruction, and through them the mothers may be reached.

Medical Work.

It is with a peculiar sense of both joy and sadness that we mention this branch of Woman's work. Joy, because God has given us for nearly 8 years such an one as Dr. Emma Tucker, whose life has been so completely consecrated "A living sacrifice" to her work. Her heart's love and sympathy have been literally poured out upon "the strangers within our gates". Her talks in the mother's meetings and in the school have shown her intense longing to help people to prevent disease by the care of their bodies. Her insatiable desire has been to make every one know and understand how important is God's gift of life, as bound up in man's body soul and spirit. To save body and spirit has been her work. We can never measure the influence of her example upon our women, and especially upon her three women assistants, who we know do want to follow in her foot-steps. The evangelistic work is enough to make any one's heart rejoice: the Wed. and Sun. morning services are wonderful in the order, attention and interest of the patients. To see from 20 to 40 women, heathen, entering into Christian excercises and responding to the teaching given them, is a demand in itself for more time from some one to improve such opportunities. Such work, together with the daily instruction in the simple books of the "Doctrine" is the seed sown in hundreds of hearts each year.

The sadness which comes as we think of the lack there will be when she is absent, - is but natural: We wish for her abundant rest and refreshment in her furlough so much needed and so well earned. One of our greatest needs is a young woman in the medical college at once, now in preparation: one or two nurses also should be studying. Were these much-longed-for assistants in sight, our doctor's furlough might be more restful.

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The best news of the year is that from our own number, and from among the Chinese themselves, God raised up a young, unmarried woman who graduated from the Academy in Peking last Summer, who has definitely consecrated herself to the preaching of the Gospel. She came to her home to do her first work. She came full of the Spirit, and in a simple and unaffected way conducted two meetings daily for a week. Confessions and prayers were made only as th Spirit impelled those present. The Lord had poured out upon our compound the spirit of prayer and expectation, and we

Guild District Meeting, Pg.- 3.

Proposed Schedule of Purlovgha

1917 Mr.and Mrs. H.S.Martin
Mr. and Mrs. H.S.Gale
Mr. and Mrs. E.V.Gale
Miss I.Phelps
Robert McGann (returns for accounting)

1918 Mrs. W.S.Ament
Miss B.P.Read
Miss L.Read
Mr. and Mrs. R.E Chandler
Mr. and Mrs. M.S.Frame
Mr. and Mrs. O.H.Love

1919 Dr. and Mrs. A.H.Smith
Dr. and Mrs. J.H.Ingram
Mr. and Mrs. Wickes
Miss J.E.Frame
Miss L.M.Wiggs
Mr. J.Vaan. Bergamini

Miss (Mr. and Mrs. O.M.Kenny)
Dr. and Mrs. G.Goodrich
Mr. and Mrs. H.W.Hubbard
Miss O.T.Sewall

1921 Mr. and Mrs. J.H.Meekins
Miss A.C.Chapin
Miss M.V.Mickey
Miss L.Almy
Miss K.F.Orano

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]
Miss M.Tenney

1923 Mr. and Mrs. E.H.Ballou
Mr. and Mrs. H.W.Robinson
Mr. and Mrs. L.G.Porter

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were not disappointed. Of one special meeting Mrs. DeHaan writes, "One evening so many seemed to want to pray, but it was late, so the leader suggested that each pray her own prayer aloud simultaneously. It was very impressive as the leader's voice rose a little above the others. She seemed to be singing the solo part, while the rest were singing the chorus. That anthem of prayer must have reached to the very throne of God Himself. Toward the close of the meetings, different ones told of her desire to do something for her home or village, to establish family prayers, to revive a weekly meeting at home and to try to lead others to Christ." Four places have been opened in the village to bands of workers. About 50 women from other villages attended at least part of the meetings, and the general testimony was that they had not had enough. All honor and praise be to God, who has thus blessed our women. May it be but the begining of greater blessings for the entire church.

In retrospect, we have but to look back from nothing to this resume of the present year's work, not what it is simply but what we would have it be. Thirty year's ago in the P'angchwang field there was naught to build upon but the promises of God and man's effort. In the prospective, these foundations still remain, with each year's addition. Fuller results far beyond any which we can ask or think are in store for those whose

"Work keeps faith sweet and strong, whose
Hope sends a cheering ray
Far down the future's broadening way", who with the Great Master-Builder Himself works for that Spiritual building that is to be.

Needs of the Work.

More than ever do the needs mentioned in last year's report appeal to us. For the growth of our school, and for enlargement in woman's work, we must have land and buildings.

The demand becomes still greater for a lady physician in order that upon Dr. Emma Tucker's return from furlough, she may be free for home duties and for other work along her special line, either in teaching or in the important evangelistic work connected with the hospital.

Had we teacher and buildings, it is probable that a self-supporting school for girls of the more influential families, could be opened at once in the now important Railroad center of Tsehou. This being one of our out-stations, we feel this must be provided for this year. Two hundred and fifty or three hundred dollars would give us a work in that city for women and girls among a class with whom we have never had a chance to work with before.

For the station
E.G. Wyckoff.

Report Woman's Work

Our Brethren

Yangtsiaching - N. China

1909-10

Rec'd JUN 24 1910

For a.B.C.F.M. 166

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

1909

Statistical Report

Williams Hospital of the American Board

Pangkiachwang, Shantung, China.

Physicians,	Men	1		
	Women	1		
Hospitals		1		
	Inpatients,		Men	368
			Women	179
			Total	547
Surgical operations			Major	103
			Minor	599
			Total	702
Dispensaries (including Tehchow branch)		1		
	Dispensary treatments		Men	4121
			Women	3625
			Total	7,746
No. of town and villages represented, approximately				5,023

Summary of Thirty Years (since the work began)

Dispensary visits	330,331
Inpatients	13,728
Surgical operations	15,633

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Summary of Thirty Years (since the work began)

Dispensary visits	350,321
Inpatients	13,728
Surgical operations	15,653

FRANCIS F. TUCKER, M.D.
EMMA BOOSE TUCKER, M.D.

May 1,1909 to Apr.30,1910

Williams Hospital of the American Board

Pangkiachwang, Shantung, China.

"Heavenly Lord, I beseech you, give me more millet". Thus did a patient in the early days of her stay appeal to the physician, who was expected to heal her half-blind eyes, and provide her food as well. But she and all of the 547 inpatients of the year learned at least something of who the Heavenly Lord is,- an inkling of what a factor He is and will be in China. "China",- what a name to conjure with, maligned, abused, misunderstood, and yet moving forward with an irresistible momentum to her assured place among the nations, despite the present unsatisfactory political situation.

With the semi-centennial of the North China Mission and the centenary of the American Board in prospect, a glance backward upon the three decades of medical work is not amiss. Begun by Dr. Porter, the foundations of the medical arm of the service here were firmly laid, and the work was later advanced by Dr Peck, so that the 7½ years of the present physicians' term is little more than an incident in course.

In these thirty years a limping, groping, hungering line of human ants, 330,331 in number, have come to the dispensary and gone away with balm for soul and body. About 13,728 men, women, and children have been registered as inpatients in the hospital, representing a total of perhaps 250,000 days' residence. 15,633 sur-

gical operations have been performed. During the past year, as at all times, rare diseases have been noted, a case of iridodonesis and many others of like interest being seen, but vastly more numerous are the common cases:- the mother with her child threatened with blindness from lack of care during small-pox; the daughter with tubercular bones of the foot from foot-binding; the mother with cancer in advanced stages; the bread-earning father, long ago in rags, because his earnings, as sparse as his body, are far from enough for the little and decreasing flock; the son invalided home from Manchuria; the opium fiend, with every acre of land and each stick of timber in his house mortgaged,- these and myriads more come for relief. What matters it if some render the Lord's prayer "Our Mother who art in heaven", or by a slight change of sounds "thank the Lord on the 15th day of the 8th month" (a Chinese feast day) whereas the prayer as taught thanks Him for food and clothing ?

The cup of cold or of hot water, the interest of nurse, religious worker, assistant, or physician is a germ,- earnest of a condition somewhat contagious, and making for life, liberty, and the pursuit of unknown happiness. Last October another sightless one was sent to the School for the Chinese Blind in Peking, where he is doing well.

Of recent years the work has tended to become somewhat intensive, for now that there are other hospitals within from one to two days' journey, we no longer sow broadcast our tablets and bottles, but refer to the proper center the patients from fields other than our own. This is often most difficult, for if a patient has taken a month or a year to get his courage and that of his friends to the point of taking a journey of from two to five

days, it seems almost cruel to send him back. Advertised "by our loving friends" during these many years, that about twenty hospital patients have been refused on these grounds in the past month speaks loudly of the wide reputation of the Williams Hospital. However, in the interests of conserving the spiritual good obtained while resident in the hospital, it seems best to refuse such applications unless they are emergency cases.

Railroad development has now brought all our stations within a few days of each other, whereas formerly they were separated by weeks of fatigue. Kalgan to Pangkiachwang was formerly three weeks' weariness,- now it is a matter of two days.

At the time of closing this report, all our hospital rooms are crowded to overflowing, so that a visitor exaggerated not at all in exclaiming that there was not room for half the one hundred patients. This overcrowding is not limited to the hospital, for the physicians must complain that in both Girls' and Boys' Schools there is a lamentable lack of dormitory accommodation..

The ministry is wide, and at the time of writing, 85 cities and villages in 12 counties are represented in the hospital.. Some of the bound-footed women have crawled for days to get here, oft with babe in arms, while some of those with severe eye ailments often require longer. Naturally, all wish to be "cured by one dose". One wishes his teeth replaced with new and good ones; another a new bone grafted to replace the old; this sightless orb must be replaced by a faultless one; a child's hand, neglected after a fearful burn, must be made whole like the other;; and a former patient writes several urgent letters to ask <u>why</u> we have not found him ~~him~~ the wife he hoped we would secure for him, since we took so much interest in his welfare,- but all "have the Gospel preached

unto them" by a band of from 7 to 10 religious workers, aided by the hospital assistants and supervised by the physicians and other missionaries of the Station. In a year over 800 patients and friends are under regular religious instruction. As this total is more than that of station classes and schools combined, perhaps larger spiritual results should be expected. But it will be recalled that the sod has not even been turned in these wholly illiterate minds, and the scratch crop is infinitely superior to none. The foot-pounds of spiritual accomplishment are not recordable on earth. Blind Mr T'ang, chaplain, proud possessor of a new organ for hospital use, and sunny Mr Chiang, chief assistant, have been most satisfactory in their respective positions, as has indeed been the case with most of the force.

The prospect of a hospital for women accentuates the evident need of a woman physician, and the Station, for the third time in as many years, urges the appointment of such a co-worker. The total number of dispensary calls for the year was 7,746.

Contagious diseases have prevailed within and without the compound;- small-pox in the Boys' Academy, scarlet fever among the little folks, and diphtheria in the family of one of the assistants, the last calling for the use of antitoxin and intubation for the first time since we came to the work. There was no place to provide for isolation, and the bath house was fenced off,- an unpopular institution useful at last! Two small isolation wards, each costing about $250.oo, are among our necessities.

Funds are not fully in hand for the necessary rebuilding of the hospital, but "inasmuch as it was in thine heart to build me an house" we are confident that funds will be provided, so confi-

dent that a few materials have been purchased. The necessary land we are sure will also be secured, though years have already been used in the endeavors. An American hospital to accommodate 120 is being built at a cost of $100,000, while one-tenth of that sum will be ample for the crying needs here. An earlier appeal for $2,000 for equipment for the new hospital must be repeated. Perhaps nowhere would there be larger returns for the investment.

The advice that our furlough be taken this Spring was so unanimous from a number of quarters that we are leaving the end of May, via Siberia, trusting and praying that the great field in which we have been able to accomplish so little, may continue to be blessed, even more than in the past. Efforts to secure a substitute from America, Japan, and China have been unfruitful, but we still have hopes, thanks to the generous financial aid of a friend of college days, that a physician will be released by another Mission to reside for a time at Pangkiachwang, with the care of the foreigners especially in mind, many of the details of the hospital and dispensary to be still in the hands of the regular corps. Considerable effort has been made to equip the hospital with supplies needful for the next year and more, necessitating a much larger expenditure for drugs than usual. The grand help received from several friends of the work, together with the usual ready cooperation of the Womans' Board of Missions of the Interior have made it possible to close the year without debt.

Miss Gertrude Wyckoff had the misfortune to fracture her right humerus in January, with serious injury to the musculo-spiral nerve, resulting in "wrist drop" and inability to use the hand. With usual fortitude she continued her work, though confined more to the compound than is her wont. Four months after the accident

returning functions are causing others as much joy as herself. Several others of the force have been confined to their beds for varying periods, but recovery from at least acute symptoms was granted in each case. Margaret Tucker had a four months battle with dysentery in the Fall and Winter, but finally rallied vigorously. The addition of Mr and Mrs DeHaan to our force, and the return of Miss Grace Wyckoff brought "triple joy" in place of the "double joy" Pangkiachwang has a reputation for enjoying.

Dr Francis Tucker attended the triennial meeting of the China Medical Missionary Association at Hankow at the Chinese New Year time with much profit, while visits to some score of medical plants afforded much of inspiration and suggestion. Last Summer a class of seven nurses, then already in training several months, was conducted through a work on practical nursing, and now in three different stations they are giving satisfaction.

The Tehchow branch dispensary has been regularly visited by physician or assistant every 15 days. When our representatives in the Union Medical Colleges have finished their courses and returned to us, more of the branch dispensary work may be done with much profit, as at Tehchow, and our newly purchased premises at P'ingyuan, but the present force is not sufficient. Neighbor stations have well developed branch dispensary plans, though we were the first to begin the system. Such might be quite largely self supporting.

The time will come when it may be said of the Chinese, as President Taft recently remarked of the United States: "The government does not care to assume the responsibility of acting contrary to the views of the doctors." Our three medical students cost about $150 a year, though there is no appropriation

to cover the important item.

Opium reform has brought but few more than the usual number of opium habitués to us, but the signs are unmistakable that China is demonstrating a characteristic firmness and laxity which is resulting in the relatively rapid stamping out of a curse which was fast eating the core of the nation. Fewer opium suicides have been reported to the hospital than for many years,- doubtless because the price of the drug is now almost prohibitive. An alarming amount is being smuggled into China, to say nothing of the far more dangerous sale of morphine and "anti-opium" pills containing morphine.

Foot-unbinding has made but little progress in this region, perhaps 98 out of every 100 women and girls still being hobbled.

The author of "As a Chinaman Saw Us" says regarding patent medicines: "Gullible Americans bite, chew, and swallow" them. Quite so, but the Chinese are doing better (?),- they are swallowing without biting or chewing, and perhaps the worst has not come yet. But this evil is a feather in comparison with the cigarette curse, the evils of which are understood not at all. Cigarette smoking by both sexes is regarded as something of an accomplishment, copied from the foreigner. Posters and folders assailing the habit are being distributed among all our out-stations. A report in Chinese was printed early in 1910, and contained an article on tuberculosis. It is freely given to all patients.

Deaths have been remarkably few, partly for the reason that friends prefer to take patients home <u>in extremis</u>, rather than allow them to die away from home. Old Mr Lu, in charge of the work at Tehchow, a worthy and profitable product of famine distribution 30 years ago,

had a left goitre removed a year ago, and, despite his 73 years, was operated on recently for the very rapidly enlarging right side. He gained slowly but surely, and the interest shown by all during his convalescence was most beautiful. More than the usual number of tiny black-haired babies have been welcomed,- all of them cases which meant one or two lives saved. A father operated on twenty years ago for hare-lip, that he might be marriageable, brought his 16 year old son last month, who, strangely enough, needed similar surgical attention that he might have a wife found for him!

The poor we have had as ever, and the price of staples continues to rise. It is impossible to explain what poverty means. A relative comes to see a beggar patient, though all he sees is rags covering but part of the bony mendicant. "Did you bring something for him to eat?" was asked, to encourage self-help. "Yes", he replied. "What did you bring?" "Sweet potatoes", and he fishes out of his fenestrated clothing two tiny sweet potatoes! Many people are compelled to live on the equivalent of two cents a day, or perhaps they only exist.

A sum of money from relief funds has enabled us to care for the wants of many poor. In the last three years 621 bundles of corn-stalk fuel (value about five cents each) have been issued to the deserving hospital poor. As usual, eye patients have predominated, many of them treated past hope by Chinese quacks, and for malpractice there is practically no redress.

How shall suffering among these two or three millions be met? How shall the 300 villages within an hour's horseback ride of us be touched for present time and eternity,- to say nothing of the "regions beyond"? A patient just going home is asked what he has learned here. He betrays his calling in his reply: "This is the true doctrine for farmers"! "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and

forget not all his benefits:Who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases". "He giveth power to the faint;and to them that have no might he increaseth strength".

Emma B.Tucker,M.D.
Francis F Tucker,M.D.

Pangkiachwang,Shantung,C H I N A .
May 1,1910

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Pangkiaohwang,Shantung,C H I N A .
May 1,1910

Pangkiaochuang - U.P. Station
1919

Rec'd MAY 8 1911

(Copy)

Report of Special Committee

Appointed by the Committee ad Interim, to investigate the situation at Pangchwang, relative to proposed removal of the Station to Tehchow, and also to examine the estimates made for new buildings, as well as the value of salvage from the present plant.

At the request of the C.A.I. the writers of this Report proceeded to Pangchwang and spent four days examining the estimates made for new buildings, land etc. and in case of removal to Tehchow, the value of salvage from the present plant. We also considered, with the members of the station, the arguments for and against the proposed change of location, having placed at our disposal, copies of letters written, as well as those received from various sources.

The estimates made by Mr. Stanley on behalf of the Station, and forwarded to Boston, with his letter dated Dec. 5th, 1910, we consider to be conservative, and with minor changes, we approve of them.

The estimates of cost of buildings, we endorse as they stand.

We would recommend that the amount of land necessary for such a plant, be increased from 130 mu to 150 mu, at least , allowing, say- $4000Ø for purchase.

We have reduced the estimated proceeds from land sales at Pangchwang, taking in to account only the land recently purchased and reducing that to a minimum value.

A schedule is attached to this Report, giving in detail what we consider would be value of the salvage laid down in Tehchow.

We have weighed the reasons for and against the removal and will set them forth, as they appear to us. First, we will give reasons bro't forward for remaining at Pangchwang.

(1). Sentiment. A great work has been carried on at this place and is widely known both in China and the homeland, as unique in being located in the

midst of a large rural district. This work has been the most prosperous, perhaps, of any in the North China Mission; but this has been so in spite of the location, rather than in consequence of its location. In our Mission work, the last decade has evolved conditions entirely different from those previously existing, making demands upon the missionary which such a location as the present one, cuts him off from meeting. It would be a mistake, in our opinion, to allow the prosperity of the past to shut the Station off from the largeropportunities which the new conditions in China afford, and which the location in Tehchow would enable them to meet.

One might suppose that the village of Pangchwang would seriously regret the loss of the church and its privileges, if it were removed, but such privileges are not eagerly sought after by these villagers, there being comparatively few of them enrolled as members. On the contrary, they manifest persisient determination to secure temporal, rather than spiritual advantages from the missionary enterprise, in evidence of which, we cite the abnormal inflation in the valuation of land adjacent to the present property.

After thirty years of work, the worshippers who attend the regular services, are largely, if not entirely, those connected with the schools and hospital and those employed in various capacities. However the removal of the central Station would not necessarily deprive this locality of church privileges, as it is in mind to retain enough of the present buildings to provide for the needs of the district. Therefore there seems to be slight justification for allowing this line of argument to have weight in the question.

2.) Expense of Living. This would probably be a little greater than in Pangchwang, But living expenses at Tehchow, notwithstanding, would be less than at most other Stations in the Mission.

(3) Disorganization of Work. This objection does not depend on removal, as large building operations are expected to be commenced in the near future Whether the Station is removed to Tehchow or rebuilt at Pangchwang. The re-

building must of necessity extend over a term of years, so that in either case the problem has to be met; but with the well organized and efficient staff of native workers, we should not anticipate any serious disorganization. The larger part of the native staff being located away from the Central Station, the removal would only involve going to one place instead of another, for instructions etc..

(4.) Removal of New Buildings. It is to be regretted that three buildings have recently been erected, and it is inevitable that some loss should be sustained in pulling these down and rebuilding in another place, but as funds are in hand, or promised, to make good that loss, we cannot consider this an insurmountable obstacle, nor do we consider the loss thus sustained as worthy to be compared to the advantages to be derived from a removal.

(5.) Amount of Missionaries' Time that will be required to effect the change. That much will be required is inevitable, but, as mentioned in No. 3, this demand will be made in any case, owing to rebuilding that will have to be done, and it is our opinion that the sacrifice required in this direction will be justified by the accrued advantages that may be reasonably expected.

Reasons For Removing.

(1) The Strategic Importance of Tehchow. This city is located on the Grand Canal, and the Tsin-Pu railway also passes through it; another railway connects it with the Peking-Hankow line; and the Railway into Shansi is also expected to be built, making Tehchow a center of more than ordinary importance. The railway will facilitate travel through the Northern and North-eastern portion of the field in a way which is impossible from the present location. The time required to reach the greater number of the out-stations from Tehchow, will not be increased as compared with Pangchwang. A Mission Station in that city would give opportunities for work which at Pangchwang are impossible. The latter is a country district; the inhabitants are for many

months pressed with sowing, tilling and reaping; thus preventing them from visiting the Mission, and the missionary cannot profitably tour at such a season. If located in a city, he could have lines of work constantly in operation. By lectures and other means, his influence would be greatly increased: in other words, he would be located where there would be those who would seek him, instead of his having to make a journey to each individual or group of individuals. The work thus would not be restricted to the illiterate classes, as it has been, to a large extent, up to the present.

As to the medical branch of the work, the advantages of removal are even more apparent. It has been due to the high grade of medical skill possessed by the physicians who have been in charge of the hospital, which has kept the wards in an out of the way place constantly filled with the peasantry, and thus was created a condition resembling to some extent, that which other Stations procured by locating in large centres, viz: an opportunity to preach the gospel to the people.

It seems to us to be unwise to plan to erect such a hospital as is contemplated, twelve miles from a city, where it can be reached only with difficulty by the few, rather than place it in a large city, where it will be within the reach of tens of thousands of all classes of the people.

By making the proposed move to the more strategic center, we will be placing ourselves in line with the current trend of the more advanced Mission policy; we will be following the example of the most successful organizations at work in China: we will be placing ourselves in a position to meet the new and changing conditions of the Empire. It was the policy of Paul, the greatest Missionary Statesman of our Christian religion.

(2). <u>Undesirability of Location.</u>

(a) Pangchwang is situated in a depression which becomes most apparent in time of flood and the destruction of property is great, owing to the fact that the bricks at such times become saturated with the alkaline water, thus causing them to crumble.

(b) Being situated off the main line of travel, the expense and delays of transportation are unduly great. Thus in constructing the buildings that are demanded here in the next few years, the extra expense of transportation to Pangchwang as compared with Tehchow, of the new materials required, would, we believe, almost equal the expense of moving the present plant from Pangchwang to Tehchow. In this ststement we do not include brick, as they would likely be delivered locally at either place. In our estimate of salvage we took into consideration the cost of transporting bricks to Tehchow.

(c) The Station was located here in the first place, because it was the most desirable location available. As there are no inns in Pangchwang, or houses to rent, it was necessary to provide quarters for assistants, Teachers, servants, carpenters, masons, laborers, and inquirers who came from some distance. This has necessitated the erection and upkeep of a considerable number of Chinese buildings, exclusive of dormitories for schools and hospital wards. This is not only unnecessary in stations located in large centres, but it is more than that: it is likely to create a false impression of the object of the church, and abuses are inevitable. In our opinion, all those in Mission employ should as far as possible, live outside the Mission Compound in their own homes, whether rented or otherwise. We believe this supplying of homes to the Chinese, by the Mission, tends to create a dependent spirit and places them in the light of dependents to those outside of the Church, which is at once a detriment to the individual concerned, and a serious reflection on the work. It is also a continual source of worry to the missionary because he is looked upon as the supplier of every need.

(d). On account of the difficulty of transportation, great expense is incurred in maintaining a stable and sufficient animals to accomplish the touring. At Tehchow the outstations would be easier of access and we would hope that much of this expense would be curtailed. It has been said that the removal to Tehchow would have the effect of de-centering the work. In reply, we would say that from the point of time, the outstations would be

more easily reached from Tehchow than from Pangchwang. There would still be no more centrally located Station in the North China Mission.

(3). In a letter from Mr. Bell to Mr. De Haan, dated Feb. 20th, he says:- "In your estimates you have banked a good deal upon expected appropriations from the Board". This reveals a misunderstanding on the part of the writer. All but the three recently erected buildings in the Station are in such a state of dilapidation, owing to the erosion of the alkali, that they will require rebuilding within ten years' time, if the work of the Station is to be maintained. Members of the deputation who have visited the Station saw the condition of the buildings, and each year the destruction increases. It is to be hoped that if permission is granted for the removal, a location where brick and mortar can last more than twenty-five years can be selected. The rebuilding in this place, even if other conditions were favorable, is not encouraging, as it has been impossible to prevent the alkali erosion.

(4). The price of land at Tehchow is about one-half that which is demanded at Pangchwang, in a locality where ordinarily it should be but one-half to two-thirds of the price in the former place.

(5). The fact that the North China Mission as a whole, favors the move, should have due weight in determining the question, and further, the present members of the Pangchwang Station, who are attached to the place where some of them have labored for many years, and for all of whom we anticipate a long term of fruitful service in the days to come, and who, if they consulted their own personal interests would prefer to remain where they are, when they consider the advantages of the removal, to the work, are unanimous in the belief that Tehchow promises infinitely greater opportunities than Pangchwang.

The attitude of the missionaries on the ground, who know the work and its present demands, and who look forward to carrying it on in the

years to come, has had great weight with this committee. It seems to us that the reasons for removing are far more weighty than are those for remaining in the present location. The sacrifices to be made, do not in any sense measure up to the advantages we may well expect to gain.

Therefore, after a careful consideration of the whole question, we desire to give expression to our opinion:-

(1) As confirming Mr. Stanley's estimates, subject to minor changes indicated in this Report, the net result being about the same.

(2) As believing the proposed change a practical proposition from the financial point of view, when we consider, on the one hand, the offer of help that has already been made to the American Board, and to the W.B.M.I., and on the other hand, the absolute need of extensive rebuilding at Pangchwang, owing to dilapidation of present buildings, should the move not be made.

(3) As being most desirable from the standpoint of enlarged opportunities, and better enabling our missionaries to meet the new conditions which the present spirit of reform and change bring to us.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

J.H.Ingram.

J.H.McCann.

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J.H.McCann.

Chairman of Special Com. on Pangchuang

Jan 1911

J.H. McCann

JUL 26 1911

REPORT OF THE PANGKIACHUANG STATION, NORTH CHINA MISSION, A.B.C.F.M.

The Force----The working force of this station has been the same as given in last year's report with the exception that Dr.F.F. and Mrs. Dr. Tucker have been in America on furlough since last May. During the absence of these doctors the hospital has been in charge of the head hospital assistant, Mr. Chiang. The health of the missionaries has been cared for by the coming of Dr. Keator last December. Her term of service extends over a period of six months. The funds for her support were generously provided by a friend in America. The time of the missionaries has been occupied as follows Mr. Stanley has had charge of the general administration of the evangelistic and educational work as well as of the details connected with such a station. Miss Grace Wyckoff has spent part of her time this spring in the Lintsing field, conducting station classes for women. The rest of her time together with the full time of her sister Miss Gertrude has been devoted to similar work in our own field. Miss Lyons has been busy with the girls' school. Mr. and Mrs.De Haan have been giving full time to their language study. Mrs. Stanley has been busy with home duties, language study, and care of the kindergarten.

The Plant----It is with pleasure that it can be reported that some of the improvements and property called for in last year's report have been secured. One friend sent $200 to meet the item of added furnishings for the Academy. Another sent $300 to apply on the Kaotang property which with the money from other sources in hand was sufficient to purchase said property. The Chiu Ch'eng property has been pawned to us which practically insures our control of it hereafter. At the time of writing there comes to us an offer to sell the property adjacent to our property in Techou(to the south) which will be greatly needed in years to come if the work grows as we hope it will. For this there is needed a sum of $450 gold of which perhaps a hundred dollars is in hand. In other respects our plant is as last year the same

The Work----It has been an ordinary year so far as the work has been carried forward. Nothing phenomenal has taken place nor has there been any reason for discouragement. There has been a steady pushing forward of work along the old lines which resulted in an addition to the church membership of 52 in the year 1910. The Chinese helpers have been as follows,- Two ordained pastors, eleven unordained preachers, thirteen teachers and four other laborers including chapel keepers and colporteur. One helper has been dismissed because of immoral conduct.

The coming of the plague resulted in a total suspension of all efforts for more than a month during the month of February and March. The compound was under strict quarantine regulations in order to await developements. A heavy fall of snow at this time prevented the usual New Year's calling on the part of the Chinese which fact is without any question largely responsible for the decline and cessation of the plague. We are among those who are profoundly thankful that this densely populated region was left practically untouched.

The educational work continues to be satisfying. The Pangkiachuang Boarding Academy has had an attendance of forty-six. In the out-stations there have been nine day schools with an attendance of one hundred thirty-one. There have been thirteen students

in the Union College at Tungchou from our field and two students in the Theological Seminary. In the medical college we have been represented by four students. The interest in this field in education continues to grow. This is especially true of the schools for girls. At present there are six of these little day schools in as many different centers, drawing their pupils from the neighboring villages. There are other places asking for day schools but without the necessary amount of money needed and adequately trained teachers it is impossible to push this work as it might be done. Someday when a man is appointed to take charge of the educational work of the American Board in Shantung and when the money needed is secured there will be a large increase in the educational work of this field. It is good to note that there are several boys from non-Christian families in our boys' Academy who are paying full tuition for this privelege. It is a testimony to the fact that there is no school in this large region the equal of ours. The need of more teaching by foreigners is evident. At present the English and a two hour course on a harmony of the gospels is taught by the missinnary but the need for a man who can give his full time to such work is a crying need. The efficient control of the administration of this Academy by the Chinese who are responsible to Mr. Stanley still continues.

The medical work has been carried forward most efficiently by Mr. Chiang. At times the hospital has been crowded. For the year 1910 there are reported 456 in-patients and 6472 treatments. The branch dispensary opened twice a month at the city of Techou under the charge of Mr. Chiang continues to find many sick folk ready to come for the foreign sort of treatment. It is hoped that when the Doctors Tucker return from America the ground for a New Hospital may soon be broken for to carry on work with the present plant is most discouraging to one with ideals for a hospital. The evangelistic work in connection with this medical effort proves to be one of the best fields for sowing the message of eternal love. The work is is carried on daily by means of public prayer meetings and by direct personal instruction. Each patient is taught something before he leaves by Chinese whose entire task is this very work.

The Results----If one would judge work by phenomenal results there would be cause for discouragement in this field. Yet no one may judge spiritual results in this way. The fact that there is a steady growth of the church reveals the fact that men and women are witnessing and winning others to the faith. Perhaps the reason for a lack of larger additions to the church membership may lie in the lack of enthusiasm of the helpers. Again we see proven that a college course, supplemented by a Theological course, does not necessarily mean that a man is a good preacher and winner of other men. The station work has held Mr. Stanley closely to the central plant so no work on the outside has been attempted by him in person. A good feeling exists all thru our field toward the missionary and no persecution of any sort is at present meted out to the adherent of the Jesus faith. All this may be reckoned under the results which attend our work. The little groups of Christians scattered in many different centers thruout this large region of from two to three million souls are spots of leaven which are working, we know not how. The thot that no truth is ever lost in the economy of the universe makes us believe that someday there will be some phenomenal results in this region. In this faith we are facing the future.

For the station
C Bde Hearn

The Outlook----What can be said as to our Outlook for the coming year? First of all we can expect the same growth which has been characteristic of those past years which has raised our membership from 783 in 1906 to 966 at the end of 1910. This alone ought to be ground for deep satisfaction and an assurance that our work is worth while.

In the next place it is hoped that the Board will be able to finance the work as it is at present carried on. Four of our helpers are supported by outside gifts amounting to $200 gold. In addition to this almost another $1000 has been received from sources outside of the Board for specials. The plea is that at least the assistants salaries may be paid. On account of the high cost of living which is due to the changing economic basis which is silently going on in China as it comes in contact with the world the salaries of our helpers have been raised. During the coming year it is hoped that they may be given a bit more which even then will be less than the stations in the north will be paying by a third or more

The Outlook as to our future central station so far as it's location is concerned is uncertain. The generous offer($10000 of Mr. Porter with which to meet the expense of moving our station to Techou has made this matter uncertain. The station is unanimous as is also the mission in its approval of this move. We trust that a few thousand dollars will not prevent the Board from approving this move.

Another reason for looking forward with hope toward our educational work is the fact that Grinnell College, Iowa, is looking forward toward undertaking at least part of the support of the educational work at this place. If this materializes as it is hoped it will, there will be a growth in this line of our activity more commensurate with our opportunity.

The outlook so far as opportunity is concerned is large. The many fairs and opportunities for preaching appeal as so many opportunities going to waste for lack of men and money with which to meet this opportunity. With the coming of Mr. De Haan into the work as soon as his language ability will permit it is hoped that these places may be occupied.

The problem of facilities for getting about this field appeals to the writer as most pathetic. When one hears that it took one of our ladies eight hours to go something like ten miles when the roads were a bit bad one can readily see the problem. With good roads one spends an entire day in getting to our farthest station and another day in getting back when this trip of thirty miles ought to be made in a few hours each way. The Outlook for such slow travel is discouraging and the hope is that some day this need may be met by the use of gasoline.

This report may well close with a word as to our faith that Almighty God is here, alive, and moving in the hearts of these simple men and women in the church. No success or failure can daunt us for there is no defeat. No effort in the past has ever been lost. Any report at it's best can only report a few external facts which have come to our sight. Therefore we are thankful for what has been accomplished in the past. We are hopeful for what God will accomplish in the future thru us, and others. Therefore we submit this report with the faith that upon what has been done will be built the coming kingdom of righteousness and peace.

For the station
A B de Haan

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Pang Chuang Station, 1911.

Pang Chuang Station

For the Station
[illegible]

JUL 26 1911

NORTH CHINA MISSION - PANGCHUANG STATION

REPORT OF WOMEN'S WORK
1911.

"But all sorts of things and weather
Must be taken in together
To make up a year
And a sphere."

Pangchuang is a country Station and our work mostly among country people so naturally the state of the weather affects us materially. When the weather permits the missionary tours and the Chinese women attend Station classes, otherwise they all stay at home and await a convenient season. This year we have had all sorts of weather and all sorts of things have come up to change our plans, -but when all has been taken in together we find that the year has been unusually satisfactory.

During the Summer the work was carried on by Mrs. He, Miss Chang, and Mrs. Kao, -the latter a school girl who after nine years in a heathen mother-in-law's home is left a widow and free to do Christian work. These three women visited the villages near Pangchuang and a few more distant ones. Weekly visits were also made in three parts of Pangchuang village in an effort to help our Christian women. They are all too well satisfied with the fact that they are old church members and that they studied thirty years ago.

Since September Miss Kung has been in charge of a Sunday School in the village. This Sunday School is a continuation of one Mrs. Ma has taught for several years on the "Back Street". Mrs Ma is the superintendent and still teaches the little boys while Miss Kung plans the work and with two school girls teaches the girls. The children from the front street as well as from the back have been coming this Spring making an attendance of over fifty scholars.

After vacation at Pei Tai He the ladies returned refrashed and eager to begin work. Their ardor was somewhat dampened by the rains they met at Techou, but not even after a day and night spent on the journey of thirteen miles from Techou to Pangchuang was it entirely destroyed. However they found that the rains had been general so were forced to wait for good weather. When it came harvesting came with it and although the women welcomed them the missionaries soon found that meetings were incompatible with harvesting.

When the harvests were over a tour of five days was made to the Techou district, visits being made to twelve of the nearby villages. As many more villages were passed that have never been visited where good work could be done because of the interest of a few inquirers. The Techou district has had less hard work spent on it than any other in our field. In the ninth month a Station Class of twelve women was held in Techou, the two daughters-in-law of our former Pastor Chia being in charge. They were not able to give their entire time because of home duties but with the help of Mrs. Chang, the Bible woman who is stationed there, were able to carry on a class with no foreign supervision.

Miss Gertrude Wyckoff and Miss Chang spent the ninth and tenth months holding evangelistic meetings throughout our field. During this time eight of the out-stations and forty villages were visited. In the larger centers special consecration meetings of from four to five days were held when much interest was manifested

all the little churches being quickened to new life. Miss Chang was in charge of these meetings and although she often talked over the heads of the women yet her enthusiasm and consecration led her hearers to new consecration and lifted then into new realms of Christian thought. Many villages were visited for the first time and in these places the rooms overflowed and the yards were full of people. Hundreds of heathen women came to see the foreigner and stopped to hear Miss Chang's preaching. We doubt if they carried away much of what she said but after they have forgotten her words they will still remember the young woman. What more convincing proofs could they have of the fruits of Christianity!-than Miss Chang herself, a product of our Christian schools, whose life is a daily expression of the love and faith she teaches, and whose simplicity wins the hearts of all.

While these meetings were being held in the out-stations Miss Grace Ingelhart held a Bible-training class in Pangchuang. All the Bible women and those who were able to help in Station Class work from the Linching and Pangchuang fields were invited to attend. The work done was preparatory to Station Class work in the Spring, the catechism and smaller books being used as text books. The women at first thought the catechism which they could recite by heart and the smaller books which they knew thoroughly were rather primary work, but the improvement they have since shown in their ability to explain these books proves that they had need of just such instruction. Other courses in the Life of Christ and of Paul were given for the more advanced women.

The women have been much handicapped by their inability to write the Chinese characters and so an elective course of Chinese shorthand was introduced. The women pick this up very quickly and can now keep account of money spent, numbers of scholars in classes and amount read by them. The interest in this shorthand has spread from the Bible women to the women, boys and men in the yard and now the missionaries are besieged with letters to be corrected and answered.

This training class was to have been a ten weeks class but owing to the late harvests the date had to be changed three times. After waiting three weeks the class was complete with twenty-two scholars. A number of women went home a few days early because New Year's day was approaching and in the end instead of ten weeks there were only six weeks of complete work with entire attendance. In spite of the confusion of those coming and going much progress was made.

During the year we have lost nine women by death, and all of them are very much missed as teachers, Bible women, matrons and friends. One of these was Mrs. He one of our younger Bible women. She had for a year previous to her death been in charge of the work for the women of the yard and Pangchuang village. Having had an Academy education she was able to teach, to plan for meetings, prepare programs and in many little ways to relieve the missionary. She has left a beautiful memory of conflict and victory, of faith and its work, and a Christian home nearer the ideal than any we have seen here. The weekly meetings which she helped to establish last year for the women of the yard have been continued this year with one very practical result.- the women have made their ~~first missionary contribution of $10.00 (Gold)~~ to the W.B.M.I.

During Chinese New Year time because of the unusual fall of snow and strict quarantine measures on account of the plague we were unable to do country work for two months. At this time classes were held in the compound for the women, girls and children who were shut in with us.

Of our older Bible women three have been unable to carry on their work this year. One was laid aside because of illness, one is temporarily caring for Mrs.He's children, and one is acting as matron of a little girls' school.

In the Fall it was decided to leave most of the Station Class work until after the New Year. This gave the Bible women and workers time to attend Miss Grace Wyckoff's training class while the women in the out-stations were free to attend the evangelistic meetings. The heavy snow strom and quarantine prevented the carrying out of these plans, and instead of seven classes only five were held. 128 women studied in these five classes.

Miss Gertrude Wyckoff helped start these classes and examined them on the closing days, but the daily routine teaching was done entirely by the Chinese young women,-Miss Chang, Mrs.Kuo and Mrs.Kao being in charge, assisted by the Bible women. These three young women because of their education in our schools and later instruction in the Peking Bible Training School are well fitted to carry on such work.

Mrs.Tu one of our Bible women has been working in the Western region for two months. At Chou Chuang she conducted a Station Class with the assistance of two church members. During this time she visited ten villages, about half of which have never been visited before. There are a good many weaving cellars in that region and in order to reach the women who work there all day long Mrs.Tu went to the cellars and taught while the women wove. By teaching filial piety to the young and Christian forbearance to the old she was able to help several families settle their quarrels.

Our church members and enquirers are scattered in a great many villages, only a few living in one place. The class at Kaot'ang city was very representative, the twenty four woman who attended coming from eighteen different villages. During the year over 125 villages have been visited regularly, many more once or twice and thirty or forty for the first time. There has been for several years a seeming standstill in the Christian life of our church members but this year in going from place to place a marked improvement has been seen in the spiritual life of the church members throughout the field.

Last year we reported three primary schools as having been started in the out-stations. Since the New Year two more have been opened making five primary schools in our field. These schools instead of being day schools are boarding schools. Usually there are only a few children in one place, the others coming from the surrounding villages. Since it is inconvenient for the children to come and go we had to make arrangements to keep them at the school. In most places the out-station furnishes place, lights and utensils for school use. The average tuition for one pupil is thirty six cents (Gold) for the year. In the three schools established last year the tuition with one or two contributions brought in more than enough for the salaries of the three teachers, fuel being furnished seperately. Including the two schools opened since New Year's and the day school and kindergarten at Pangchuang there were eighty-two pupils in attendance during the year.

Report for the Pangchuang Girls' School

The teaching force has changed slightly, Miss Jen having gone to Peking last Summer to begin a medical course, and Miss He being invited back from Hsiaochang to take her place. The number of teachers remains the same; aside from those who are regular teachers the school has had the help of Mrs.DeHaan in the teaching of gymnastics, and of Mrs.Stanley in music.

JUL 29 1912

School opened in the Fall with fifty-one pupils, ten of whom were newly entering. For the first time in the school's history all but one of these new pupils had had a term or more in one of the primary schools in the out-stations. The advantage of such previous work is at once evident when the new class takes up its ~~new work~~ school work. There is no need of the school greater than that of the future developement os such primary schools as feeders. In this way there will be more sifting of the material which comes in, and therefore better results in those who go out.

Of the nine girls who finished their school course in June, four went to Peking for further study, and one is in Dr. Kin's school for nurses in Tientsin. Two are doing good work as teachers in primary schools.

The Spring by our long quarantine, so that work is somewhat hurried. One new girl entered from the Hsiaochang school, but two of the younger girls have been obliged to drop out on account of tuberculosis. Aside from these two cases there has been no serious illness in the school, in spite of the unusual amount throughout this part of the country.

During vacation time some of the girls have been very helpful in teaching those in their own villages. While school is in session one Committee in interested in the hospital patients, one or two girls going there each Sunday afternoon to talk to the women. Two other girls also go regularly to the village with one of the teachers, and help in a Sunday School there.

No change has yet been made in the rate of tuition, but it is to be considerably increased before the next term begins.

We look back over this year of changed plans with thanksgiving, for after years of hard Station Class work and harder touring, - after years spent educating the girls and waiting for their supplementary training in Peking, - we see these young women able in such large measure to carry on this work for their own people. We indeed feel rich in these young women but, like true Oliver Twists, we want more, - to bring to fruition the seed that has fallen by the wayside in these dozens of villages scattered throughout our field.

We have three needs to report. -

The first is the need for a larger appropriation for day schools. We have five now instead of three and being boarding schools they c all for a greater expenditure of money.

The second is a new girls' school building. The need for this grows greater every year, with these primary schools preparing more children to enter the already overcrowded building.

The third is the need of a woman physician to be on the field acquiring the language preparatory to taking charge of the woman's hospital when it shall have been built.

We look forward to the coming year with renewed hope and a greater faith that God who over rules man's plans will in His own time establish His kingdom in our midst.

In behalf of the Station

Louise H. Stanley

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Mrs. Henry H. Blackley

Rec'd JUL 29 1912

Annual Rept. - 1911-12

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A CHINESE REVOLUTION

in Physical Well-being

at

Pangkiachwang, Shantung, CHINA.

1911 - 1912

Williams Hospital of the American Board.

"What are you doing?"

"You'll fall into the water kang!" Such was my exclamation as I observed someone leaning far over the edge of the huge earthern water jar in one of the hospital courts when I made my morning round. She came up with a start, and it proved to be thirteen year old Chang Ker,- the "Growing One". She was so named because some others in the family had not grown, and the name given was supposed to have some influence with the powers governing such matters. "Growing One" smiled happily in reply, as well she might. Six weeks before she had come to us, unable to separate her jaws a particle. On one side the bones were grown firmly together, and for many months she had lived entirely on liquid food. For weeks now, since her operation, she has been the happiest "Growing One" in our populous "compound". Doubtless not for the first time "Growing One" was using the water jar to see how she looked,- her only available mirror. Now she is even more pleased than the rest of us, and proudly thrusts a hard boiled egg into her mouth

to prove that her lower jaw is quite normal again! Now it will be possible for a mother-in-law to be found (the husband is a minor consideration) and the family is properly grateful.

The "Growing One" is but an epitome of ancient China herself,- save that the ankylosis of China's jaws dates back to when the other civilized nations might well have looked up to the Sinim they now look down upon. Presto, change, and a last straw of Manchu rule forces open the close-shut teeth; liquid diet is no more taken, and in a few months' time this "Growing One" demonstrates her latent vigor by ingesting, quite whole, the somewhat untried egg of republicanism. And what is more, she seems to be digesting it,- or at least to have within her anatomy political physicians who know how to treat difficulties as they arise,- and arise they most certainly will.

China's new government promises freedom of worship, and the whole world knows how foreigners, especially missionaries, on the "far flung battle-line", were protected and leaned on during the revolution. President Yuan Shih Kai says the principles of Christianity are what he is striving for in the Republic. Democracy is inherent in Chinese life, and therefore a republic is possible,- though in many regards it may simulate oligarchy. Patriotism may be in the making, but the manifestations thrill one as he compares the China that was with the China that is to be,- thanks to the conversion of potential into kinetic patriotism.

In this process of change, in this right-about face, some old bottles are sure to be broken by the new wine. But what of it ? The Chinese are a most economical people, and the spilled wine will be gathered up and redistilled,- perhaps all the better for the catastrophe. China is again "passing through the melting-pot,

to emerge once more, as on all previous occasions, purified and strengthened by the process". The revolution is over,- the evolution continues far more actively than ever.

The Williams Hospital, one of the many oases in the ~~xxxxof~~ desert of revolution, touched warring "China's Millions" at this most critical time of her four thousand or more years of history in a number of ways, though war did not come nigh our dwellings. Women and children were more than once advised to flee, but the local situation remained relatively peaceful, save for the most atrocious rumors. Therefore as we could likely escape to the coast in two directions, we were glad to remain at our work, especially as it reassured the parish. One of the richest men in Tehchow asked us to allow him to deposit here two boxes of his valuables, and others expected to do so if the worst came to pass. What a contrast with 1900 when everything of the remotest relationship to the foreigner was destroyed or stolen!

Tehchow, a large city fourteen miles north, where our work will ere long be located, at the close of the revolution was threatened by several thousand soldiers intent on looting and burning the city. Wise officers and a resourceful official prevented. In a camp squabble a soldier was shot, and the military and arsenal surgical force referred him to our hospital. A major, under large military escort, came to make arrangements and we gave a doubtful prognosis though glad to receive the patient. A dozen pieces of lead and brass were removed from shoulder and brain, and he was with us forty days and then slipped away. Despite the outcome, we were glad of the touch with the military force, and the brave man's father and the soldiers who aided in his care heard not a little of the Gospel while here. The Tehchow civil official recently sent his two

sons and grandson here and we have treated far more than the usual number of persons of rank and influence.

At a time when Paotingfu greatly needed Red Cross nurses we were glad to spare one of our men for that service; and one of our hospital native physicians, Dr. Chiang, rendered medical aid in Shansi Province for a time. The latter is temporarily in charge of the hospital at T'aiku, Shansi, in the absence of Dr. Hemingway. All our hospital force applied for admission to the Red Cross Corps, so as to be ready in the event of emergency in this region, but happily our services were not required.

The warfare against disease, the combat with the foes of life, goes on in the hospital and dispensary much as during the last thirty odd years, yet there is a willingness to listen to advice, a thronging of the hospital courts such as we have not known before. Dr. Hê, formerly our teacher of Chinese, last year completed his medical course, and had considerable experience in the successful fight against ~~bubonic~~ pneumonic plague. He already gives evidence that the money invested during the years of preparation and the pains taken will bring ample returns. More professional help of this sort is much needed, especially for the prospective Women's Hospital. We rejoice in having three students, Miss Jên, Mr Ma, and Mr Kwoa, in training in Peking and Tsinanfu for this important service, and are indeed grateful to the friends who are so farsighted as to feel the wisdom of this investment.

A recent North American Review remarks, "The New China looks to the students to devise new methods of sanitation and hygiene and of protection against flood and famine; to found hospitals, asylums, and public institutions of various kinds for the care of the needy and deficient." Along this line, and because it is our business to protect Chinese vitality and cultivate health, Dr. Hê

and others of the hospital force, have given several lectures and talks to patients, the schools, and others of the compound. It is proposed to further this work, including the scattering of health tracts. This is a line of effort that should be followed, but there are no funds at hand for it at present. Certainly there is need enough. For example, in most of the civilized world, out of ten children, three die in infancy, while in China eight die in infancy, - all due to lack of care, which includes ignorance of essential hygiene and sanitation.

In view of the proposition to rebuild the mission station at Tehchow, and there to add the Porter Hospital for Women, it is suggested that a branch hospital be opened there next September, without tarrying for the construction of the whole plant. Thanks to the ~~adi~~ aid of a friend of a colleague this will be possible. Bi-monthly visits have been made there for some years, and a resident native physician under our supervision will likely aid in preparing the ground for the relocated station. Inability to purchase a site delays removal for the present.

For some years we have had every reason to feel that money would soon be given for the new hospital for men. The Mission and the American Board have most heartily endorsed the request for five thousand dollars for this purpose, but no one has yet been found to make the investment. Surely the strategic importance of the times, and the fact that the work is no experiment will appeal to some far-sighted and practical investor. A small city in America is now building a hospital of 115 beds, to cost $155,000.oo. We hope to accommodate half that number of patients in the hospital for men for only $5,000.oo, - less than one-thirtieth of that sum. Luxuries are not asked for, - but to estab-

lish an adequate hospital plant, the only one of any kind for three millions of people, is a privilege any one might covet. Money is in hand for the hospital for women. It will be economy to construct both hospitals at the same time. At present some of our patients complain that the rooms, with their broken brick floors and decrepit roofs, are not suitable to live in, and hire quarters away from our dilapidated buildings. This prevents such persons from receiving religious instruction, which is usually as welcome as it is important. China advances by leaps and bounds, and we cannot afford to have the medical arm of the service much longer looked down upon by even a part (withal an important part) of our constituency. Most of our work is among non-Christians, but pain, distress, and suffering receive the same attention regardless of belief. From the standpoint of the number of in-patients this is the sixth largest hospital of the American Board, and suitable housing not only spells efficiency, but conserves the investment of a third of a century.

This week finds ~~148~~ 143 patients in the hospital, - the largest number we have ever had, and nearly twice as many as we have room for, paradoxical as it may seem. Some sleep in their carts, others on the floor of an old building, well propped with timbers to keep it from falling, and many on the hospital porches. Every day is a busy operating day, on one afternoon nineteen operations being performed. Surgery is especially wonderful to the Chinaman. We just amputated the stump pf a leg of a bright boy who was run over by a cart a year ago. A few days after the accident the foot dropped off, and then the leg at the knee, but as he had no care spontaneous recovery could hardly be expected. After trying numerous internal and external remedies he came to us, a long day's journey, and is doing finely. There are four others waiting for

amputation,- one of them a girl whose tubercular feet evidently follow foot-binding. Alas, that this practise is still in vogue save in a few enlightened centers and where missionary influence prevails! Thus a month ago more than a score of bound-footed young women of our church met here for Bible instruction and went home after a few weeks in the comfort of unfettered feet. Our hospital carpenter is often kept busy making crutches and artificial limbs. After carrying around a diseased foot for thirty-seven years a bright woman of sixty three had it amputated a few weeks ago, and has gone home happier than ever in the last half century of mere existence.

The foreign physicians returned from their furlough last October, having had professional advantages in Edinburgh, Chicago, Rochester, Minn., and elsewhere, all toobrief periods in each. They were also much benefited by the Centennial meeting of the Board, "The World in Boston", and other gatherings. The most important change in the personnel of our hospital staff is the addition of Miss Myra L. Sawyer, Trained Nurse. She was the efficient nurse in charge of the missionary section of "The World in Boston", and the clear call of the Lord was heard and heeded. She works under the auspices of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, and is making most commendable progress with the language. Nursing is a new profession in China and to have a trained nurse of experience in charge of our future training school for nurses will wield a wide influence, and is another argument for the speedy construction of our new hospitals.

The health of the members of our mission station has not been all that could be desired, but the ailments were mostly those calling for an occasional cessation from the stress and strain of many duties. With the present corps such letup has not

been possible. The absence of the Stanley family and Miss Lyons on furlough sadly diminishes our working force. The school health record has been but fair, about two thousand treatments being necessary. Most of these are for minor ailments, an average of twenty calls in dispensary or dormitories for each pupil. At one time half the Academy scholars were sick with influenza,- quite an argument for an isolation ward.

Our need for a woman physician to aid Dr Emma Tucker is more marked than ever before. The proportion of women patients is the largest in our history, and even by giving all her afternoons to the hospital and dispensary she is unable to give the attention which they insist on having,- the care it would seem they must have. Obviously her own home duties increase as the children grow to school age. The man physician who was to be Dr. Francis Tucker's colleague has come to the field, but so many places claim him and his wife, temporarily, that it remains to be seen what the outcome will be.

The corps of religious workers is still headed by blind Mr Tang, "The Man with Ten Eyes", and the half-dozen associated with him are equally intent on the kingdom of God coming to the patients in dispensary and hospital, and coming now. Plans are on foot whereby preachers in charge of out-stations will more systematically follow up the influences initiated in the hospital. Not a man, woman, or child of understanding age goes home without earnest attempt being made for them to comprehend what Christianity may mean to them. Recently we were about to pray, as is our custom before giving the anaesthetic, for a case ready to be operated on, and asked the patient, "What is prayer?" His reply, "An appeal to the doctor to cure me", indicated a human horizon, and yet the

numerous meetings for religious instruction (some five a day), and the books and tracts freely distributed, contribute not a few pencils and beams of light, that never grow dim for they are Divine in origin. It seems now far less essential than formerly to teach that there is but one God;- many are willing to accept such doctrine who in times past would have denied it. Old faiths are not clung to so tenaciously as formerly. Everywhere about us ~~though~~ at this season the golden wheat is nearly ready for harvest, earnest of the fruition of souls there is every reason to expect, if the ground is properly tilled and watered, God giving the increase. In a recent period of ten days over sixty persons,-patients and their friends, men, women, and children, old and young,-have returned to their homes, north, east, south, and west, scattering the good seed.

During a part of the winter we were asked to oversee an official opium refuge in the city of Ping Yuen. It was an interesting experiment. A society under the patronage of the officials and head men of the city proposed to compel all opium takers to come to the refuge for cure. Just then came the revolution, and it was thought best to merely invite them. Not very many came, but we appreciated the touch with this city where church premises have but recently been acquired. As an indication of how money evaporates in China, it may be observed that it cost their society just ten times what it costs us here in our hospital to cure an opium taker. In this region only the rich can now afford to smoke opium. Doubtless the recent increase in the amount of opium consumption is but temporary, as the new government surely means to stamp it out altogether. Two men who came to the hospital a month ago, finding they had not sufficient courage to remain till their craving was gone, secured a ladder ~~afxrap~~ and ropes and escaped at midnight. Opium suicides have been more numerous than usual,

though kerosene, matches, and face powder are popular! The motive is usually revenge on a cruel mother-in-law, or other relative.

It has been necessary to raise the salaries recently, though twelve dollars a month, the highest sum paid, does not seem enormous, and the nurses draw but three dollars a month. Though we have no increased appropriations we must go on in faith. Our nurses and assistants when "loaned" for service elsewhere have occasionally drawn salaries from two to five times as large as they receive here. That they have been willing to return speaks well for their consecration and devotion. We are raising about one-fourth the cost of the hospital on the field. Though the average daily wage of a laborer is but five cents, it is possible a larger amount might be secured from the patients, and the effort will be made. It is most difficult to refuse to even try to help the doubtful cases, - as we often must because of financial limitations. The other day a man was being refused, but, as he turned his almost sightless orbs toward us in mute appeal, his resemblance to the man born blind in one of the paintings of Jesus' miracles struck us, and we could but make an effort, and at least his "heart eyes" are opening.

The results of the medical missionary's work are God's, be they physical or spiritual and the control of life and health is in the hands of Him "who forgiveth all thine iniquities, who healeth all thy diseases".

"O God, "I cried, "Why may I not forget ?
These halt and hurt in life's hard battle
Throng me yet.
Am I their keeper ? Only I ? To bear
This constant burden of their grief and care ?
Why must I suffer for the others' sin ?
Would God my eyes had never opened been!"

And the Thorned Crowned and Patient One
Replied, "They thronged me too, I too have seen."

"Thy other children go at will," I said,
Protesting still.
"They go, unheeding. But these sick and sad
These blind and orphan, yea, and those that sin
Drag at my heart. For them I serve and groan.
Why is it ? Let me rest, Lord. I have tried."-

He turned and looked at me: "But I have died."

"But, Lord, this ceaseless travail of my soul'.
This stress! This often fruitless toil
Thee souls to win!
They are not mine. I brought not forth this host
Of needy creatures, struggling, tempest-tossed -
They are not mine."

He looked at them - the look of one divine:
He turned and looked at me. "But they are mine."

"O God," I said, "I understand at last.
Forgive! And henceforth I will bond slave be
To thy least, weakest, vilest ones;
I would no more be free."

He smiled and said,
"It is to me."

Francis F Tucker, M.D.

Emma Boose Tucker, M.D.

Myra L. Sawyer, T.N.

Pangkiachwang, Shantung, C H I N A .

June 1912.

A non-professional list of the 143 patients in the Williams Hospital during one week, May, 1912.

2 Abdominal tumor
2 Abscess
4 Amputation
1 Anaemia
1 Ankylosis of jaw
13 Cancer and other tumors
2 Carbuncle
2 Constriction of oesophagus
1 Diabetes
2 Dysentery
1 Emphysema
1 Epilepsy
Eye ailments:
3 Cataract
7 Conjunctivitis
13 Entropion and trichiasis
2 Increased blood vessels
3 Miscellaneous
3 Pterygia
5 Scars
10 Trachoma
7 Ulcer
2 Favus
7 Fistula
3 Gangrene
4 Gynecological
1 Haemorrhoids
1 Hallucinations
1 Heart disease
2 Indigestion
2 Itch
2 Necrosis of jaw
1 Nephritis
1 Obstetrical
2 Opium habituès
3 Rheumatism
3 Ring worm
1 Shot wound of arm
1 Shot wound of shoulder
1 Skin infection
4 Special cases
Tuberculosis:
2 Glands of neck
2 Glands and skin
2 Foot
2 Femur
1 Hip
1 Knee
1 Spine
2 Sternum
2 Ulcers
1 Warts

STATISTICS

for the year ending Dec.31,1911.

Note: The physicians were absent on furlough for nine months of the year, and the hospital was closed for two months on account of plague quarantine. This will explain why the figures are lower than usual.

The figures for the first half of 1912 total nearly as many patients as for all of 1911

The figures for the Tehchow branch dispensary are included below, but not those for an opium refuge, with which we were associated in an advisory capacity only.

The estimated number of towns and villages represented in the medical work last year was 2,011.

Inpatients	Men	253	
	Women	148	
Total			401
Dispensary Patients			3,622
Treatments	Men		3,095
	Women		2,080
Total			5,175
Surgical operations		315.	

Report of Medical Work
of
Williams Hospital
Tangshan
for
1911-12

Tangshan

OK.

OK

S T A T I S T I C S

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Rec'd JUL 29 1912

REPORT of WOMAN'S WORK, Paotingfu Station.

May 1st 1911 - April 30th 1912.

Personal.- Miss Abbie G. Chapin, 1893.
Rev. Isabelle Phelps, 1910.
Mrs. C.J.King, not under appointment.
Mrs. J.H.McCann, 1901.

STATISTICS.- Bible Woman-------2.
Teachers ---------5.
Day Pupils ------57.
Boarding Pupils -49.

The WORK as a WHOLE.

The plague which had so hampered us last year was over, restrictions were removed and Miss Chapin began a stremuous touring campaign in which she was still engaged when other ladies of the station left for the summer health change, she going to Kalgan later, but preceding the others to Paotingfu in the autumn. Miss Phelps made a trip into Shantung before returning to the station. With the latter's time given to language study, the entire burden of directing and executing work for women and girls fell as before upon Miss Chapin. The Native force working with her is not large: one teacher and one girl assistant in the station boarding school; two Bible woman, one of whom has had two term's training in Peking; and three teachers of day schools.

Early in October all had settled down to regular work with thankful hearts and a glad look into the future which seemed to promise opportunity for steady progress. But fast upon the first news of Revolution in Hankow came telegrams and other messages urging that women and children be sent out of the Interior, and before the month ended all but Miss Chapin had gone to Tientsin and schools had been disbanded. Neverthe less she remained throughout the winter.

For the succeeding four months of uncertainty, amidst disturbances due to Political strife and more or less Military activity, the work was far different from what had been planned. Yet there were opportunities appreciatively seized upon by the missionary and the native helpers with the result of closer touch between these workers and our own people in mutual trouble and work, and the building up of the Woman's weekly prayer-meeting in attendance and interest, and a slight touch with Native organizations such as schools and charities in the city.

Sad Famine conditions to the south brought the urgent necessity for relief work. While it was impossible to do anything in a large or public way help was given in many

little private ways not alone to our Christians but to Catholics and heathen also.

By the end of February it seemed as if we might look for normal conditions once more. Mrs McCann and the children had already returned. Mrs. King and Miss Phelps were just arriving. Miss Chapin, eager to loose no time, had been out to near by places on short tours, even making one at the New Year time that she might show some a happy Christian manner of passing those leisure days full of temptation.

Word had been sent to call the school girls back earlier than usual in the new year because they had been away so long. A few arrived in time to enjoy the festive day when Paotingfu celebrated the cessation of war and beginning of new government.

Next day came the crash. The city was looted and burned. Rejoicing was turned into mourning. In their terror and destitution people turned to us for safety. While we could not promise security we offered shelter and what protection could be given, and though threatened, our compound was not attacked at any time during the trouble.

About two hundred and fifty people were suddenly and unexpectedly taken in here at the urgent request of the local Red Cross Society who undertook the responsibility of providing food. These refugees filled all buildings to overflowing. Our girls who had gathered in full numbers for school crowded into the closest possible quarters to make room for women and children from the city. Boys' boarding school quarters were turned over to female occupants and the boys crowded in elsewhere. The floors of the ladies' living rooms accommodated dozens of school girls at night. There they could sleep when the firing close to their school house forbade it.

After the first few days order was maintained and to some extent regularity of work both in school and among those so strangely brought within our gates. Though at best abnormal here were new and unexpected opportunities. Miss Chapin and both Bible women found their hands and hearts full to overflowing during the weeks that followed.

Wealthy or well-to-do people rendered destitute at one cruel blow - how helpless they find themselves! Under ordinary circumstances the confidence of these reticent and retiring women is hard to gain. Much of the work was getting into touch with these and others who had found a friendly haven with Christians heretofore utter strangers to

most of them, and for whom they had doubtless felt at best no more than a tolerant indifference. Up to the close of the year some of these refugees were still with us.

Although no regular classes were held for them much time was spent in receiving them in our homes and in calling upon them here and after their gradual return to the city. A special effort was made to have them welcome at all regular meetings and to have these such as would be interesting and helpful to them.

The confidence of these people who came to us in their dire need, the opportunity to show them that our teachings are for all and are such as all may profit by, that unselfish love is at the root of what the church and its adherents are doing - these are priveleges which we receive with deep thankfulness and prayer for special strength to go forward in the way thus opened to us.

STATION CLASSES.

Three station classes have been held during the year all of them in country places. The Revolution prevented our having any at Paotingfu.

The first class, at Le Chia Ying, lasted five weeks with an attendance of thirty women and girls. The teaching was done by a former school girl and the class examined and closed by the missionary on one of her tours.

The second held for a month at Wei Ke Chuang, with an attendance of seventeen, was especially satisfactory in the work done and in the influence left upon the people, owing largely to its being conducted by our boarding school teacher, Mrs. Yang, while the school here had to be closed.

The third class lasted only a few days for the looting and burning of Paofu came soon after it was opened, at Ch'ing Liang Ch'eng, and terror and confusion spread over the whole country side. Mrs, Hsueh, who was teaching the class, returned to the central station where she soon had her time fully occupied with personal work for refugees

The dire poverty prevailing this year in our country field made it necessary to provide everything for these classes, we could not ask women to come and study without breakfast and then go home at noon to eat the only meal of the day and that only a small proportion grain or meal mixed with chaff or dried carrot or sweet potato leaves or some edible weed. Of course not all were reduced to this, but it was the case in ~~ma-~~

many homes. No doubt some came for the food, but so did some of old by the sea of Galilee and yet found there the Bread of Life. God grant that many of these may also find.

-TOURING-

To those who know and realize the condition of the country during the past winter and spring, as well as the attitude of Consuls and Ministers with regard to ladies even remaining in the Interior stations to say nothing of traveling about the country, it will not seem strange that only a small amount of touring has been done. Another great hindrance lay in the flooded roads of the autumn, many of which were impassable.

Only thirty-eight days were spent on tours, and this included visits to only thirty villages, leaving so many more unvisited. One of the hardest things of the winter has been to refuse pleading calls from the country field, trying to explain that we had not forgotten them nor were we paralized with fear, but that we were not free to go about as usual, and adding that unusual work was also holding us here.

To give an idea of the distances in our field - this small amount of touring required a total travel of five hundred and forty li (180 mi.) by train, and twelve hundred and sixty-four li (420 mi.) by cart and donkey.

-BIBLE WOMEN.-

Two Bible women have been employed throughout the year. For the few days of touring Mrs. Lang accompanied Miss Chapin, but she was not in regular employ. Mrs. Wang has continued her work in the city, and there has come into it a new impetus for which we rejoice. She has had the companionship and assistance of Mrs. Hsueh who was kept in from her country work for many months by the disturbed conditions. Together they worked among the refugees in our yard, and together they visited not only the homes where Mrs. Wang had been formerly but, as the people who had listened here returned to their homes in the city, there were many new openings. At the end of the year Mrs. Hsueh returned to her country field near Chao Chow where they had been calling loudly for her.

Among those who came to us for safety were some, teachers in Government schools and others of the more educated class, with whom it was hard for either of our Bible women to get in touch, although their attitude toward foreign ladies was very cordial. Here is an opening creating a special need.

- Day SCHOOLS.-

a. Boys'.- Mrs. Su has kept up the little boys' day school in the central station under difficulties. She has moved from one room to another to leave the space - first for Red Cross Hospital work, and later for refugees. But it was not found necessary to close the school for long. The pupils are largely from heathen families, regular little street Arabs, but a recent attempt at physical drill has proved helpful in bringing about a little sense of law and order.

b. In Villages.- The school at Nan-I, ninety li from Paofu, has had no interruption. While only one visit was possible owing to the disturbed state of the country and pressure of other work, yet reports from the school are hopeful and gratifying.

The school at Tung Tu had been closed for some months for lack of a suitable teacher when the Doctor's verdict regarding one of our girls in the Union school made it seem best to try for her a change from study to teaching in the country air, and the warm hearted mountain people have welcomed her with great rejoicing.

- BOARDING SCHOOL.-

Under this head we have to report also a most confused and irregular year. The date for opening was purposely set late to allow the teacher Mrs. Yang to attend a training class at Tungchow during September. Then the pupils were slow getting in over the flooded roads. Some girls walked from forty to ninety li in a single day, wading through water for as much as eight li on a stretch.

Then in less than a month the effects of the Revolution reached us and it seemed the only wise course to get the girls away from a stirred up military center without foreign guards and with the officers fast loosing control of their men.

After about four months the girls were called back, and nearly all the pupils of our own school and those who are in the Union school arrived at our compound the very day the looting and burning of the city began. We provided for all and kept them at a little study until the Union school opened a few weeks later.

The hard times from flood and famine at their homes and the dangers and anxieties seem to have softened the girls and humbled them, so the general atmosphere of our school has been unusually good. Miss Newton has mentioned the same as being true of the Union school.

Mrs. Yang and Ma Tsui Lan have been the teachers again. Miss Phelps has given daily physical drill, and both she and Mrs. King have helped the girls in their singing on Sunday evenings and for Easter service.

The number enrolled has been larger than ever before; forty in our school (including twelve day pupils) and twenty-one in the Union school, six of whom graduate this year. In Peking we have three girls, one each in Academy, College, and Nurses training-school.

- SUMMARY -

We review the year feeling that it has brought but little of what had been previously planned and looked forward to, yet it has brought much that we might have waited years to gain in other ways.

In closing we would like to set before you a few facts as to our -

- Special NEEDS.-

(Please note that for all Evangelistic & Educational Work in this vast field, withits growing opportunities we have only -
One single lady giving full time to language study, and beginning Evangelistic work, and one single lady who divides up her time among the various forms of work, i.e. Station Classes, Touring, City Evangelistic Work, and School Work.)

We Need - A force large enough to make possible the thorough working of the country field (150 miles long & 80 miles wide)

to give more attention to the schools now in hand, and to begin new work such as lectures and perhaps classes for the city women with whom we have come more in touch during the upheaval of the Revolution.

We Need - Money to enlarge the force of Bible women for country work,

and money to enlarge the Boarding school, and to start more village schools.

Report of Women's Work

Taotingfu

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Rec'd JUL 29 1912

Report of P'angkia chwang Woman's Work
1911- -1912.

"The love that leads life upward is the noblest and the best." Such we hope the work of the year has been, one filled with a love that has been "leading life upward".

In reviewing the past, it is well to recount the blessings which have been freighted with special opportunity for good. The first of these came through the Chinese Mission Meeting held in May. While this was principally for the male workers of the church, the Christian women and teachers and older girls of the Boarding School received inspiration from the subjects discussed, which opened new vistas of thought for them and set forth the great possibilities of the church and its influence upon the vital interests of the New China.

While calamity and misfortune and interruption of work has been the lot of many centers of work, our "Country Parish" has been undisturbed, and its activities, both at home and in the country have gone on as usual during the entire year. We are grateful for this and know that our presence has helped to keep people quiet and contented.

Last Summer a Conference was held for young women, teachers and pupils from Peking and our own school. It proved an inspiration to all who attended. The Bible women from the field and the younger women of the church were also gathered in. (These continued in study after the Conf. terminated, the class being conducted entirely by young helpers, during the absence of the Missionaries in Aug.) It was a lively bee-hive of over 50 people. Of babies and children, who could not be left behind there were 15, of the older and young married women 25, and of the teacher and pupil class 20. These cooked their meals in three divisions in their respective living quarters. (Two home-made "punkas" answered well the double purpose of keeping flies off the food, and stirring cool breezes in the close rooms). A small tuition of $.30 was charged for the half month. Invitations were sent asking Miss Miner, Principal of the Woman's Union College in Peking, and Miss Browne of the Girl's High school in Tungchou, to come and help. For a number of days the coming of these guests "hung fire". The young women were sure their very own teacher would not refuse assistance in something that was for the good of a large number of her Shantung pupils. The complete satisfaction and joy expressed when the expected guests really came, was beautiful to see. Never were there more loyal pupils and graduates than these. Miss Miner gave three lectures on Pedagogy, Miss Browne the same number of illustrated lectures on the Results of Applied Science in Agricultural and Mecanical lines. Mr. Stanley gave food for thought in his triple lectures on Evolution, and Pastor Wu gave three on Church History. Thus the hungry appetites were satiated with something more than the ordinary lines of thought. To Bible study was given an hour each day, three days each being occupied by Miss Lyons and the Misses Wyckoff. Heb., Ezra, and "The Kingdom of Heaven" were the lessons used. There was also a program in which the young women participated either in essays, discussions, lectures. The Primary schools were discussed, and Miss Wu and Miss Lyons, conducted short normal classes giving helpful suggestions how to teach Arith. and the new Chinese Readers. Other topics relating to the young of our schools, their future work, the making of character, Liberty, Equality, and Patriotism were brought before the Conference. The morning began with a devotional meeting and an out-door evening prayres closed the day. The gathering together of so many well-educated women was an incentive to our best efforts for them in the future.

Report of Woman's Work

A new feature of work has been three open lectures in the church, for women from P'angkia chwang and near villages. Programmes as invitations announcing the day and hour, were scattered in the villages by two Bible Women. The day came bringing a crowd of women and children from 13 villages. The school girls from Peking were most helpful. Even heathen women and the most stupid and ignorant really know "k'ou ts'ai" (eloquence) when they hear it, and they appreciate well-dressed and nice-appearing girls. Eyes were all attent, and ears-and mouths too-were open to hear every word. The gathering was pronounced a success and two others have followed this one conducted in much the same way. An opportunity for some preaching and teaching is afforded at such a time, and the interest of the women who help is good to see. The benefit of such lectures is evident and we hope to continue these not only in the local center but also to give occasional one in the out-stations. At the Chinese New Year-time one was held in a village thirteen miles from here with good results.

The Summer being over the routine of work was resumed. In the Fall the station was strongly reinforced by the return of the Drs. Tucker and by the addition to our number of Miss Myra L. Sawyer. T.N. We would not blame other stations if they envied us our good luck, if we may call it that, in getting Miss Sawyer as a worker. A woman of such rare experience, who has known human nature and touched life as it is, whose good judgement and sound sense will serve her at every turn, and whose earnest consecration and high ideal of missionary work will make it a joyful service,- we acknowledge Miss Sawyer as a gift from God, to fill a much needed place and we thank Him for her. Her heart has gone out lovingly and longingly to every poor sick creature and she wins all who feel her touch. Strict attention to the study of the language, and thorough methods of study have resulted in marked progress with an examination highly commended by Mr. Wilder. Though not supposed to work in the hospital, she has assisted some in the operating room, and for the last few weeks was obliged to care most dilligently and carefully for a very ill patient, who but for such care would doubtless have died.

Work for the little ones has been carried on in the Kindergarten, and the two Sunday schools. Though the Kindergarten has been dropped this Spring, Miss Tu who had charge during the Fall and Winter, made quite a success of it under the constant supervision of Mrs. Stanley. Mrs. Stanley has continued with her several music pupils, and has been much interested in the monthly mother's meetings. She has had large plans for these being on the alert to see where and how various reforms might be introduced into the homes just around us. Large opportunities await her upon her return from furlough. The heathen children's Sunday School has an attendance of from twenty to sixty during the liesure part of the year. Mrs. De Haan has been supervising this work, having preparatory meetings with the teachers each Sun. morning. The Sunday School in the yard has been very small because some of the little girls were taken as day pupils into the Boarding School. But a sort of nursery work with the very smallest children is possible and needed.

The weekly prayer-meetings for women have been carried on much as usual, conducted in part by themselves.

The reports of the Boarding School and Medical work for women are appended below, prepared by those in charge of the two lines of work. Miss Lyons in the girl's school has worked out high ideals, raising the grade which fits pupils to enter the third year of the Bridgeman Academy, Peking. Her calm, subdued and strong will has made her life in the

station a most helpful one, making her co-workers feel stronger for routine work so full of detail and petty annoyances. A poise of character,-her own personality-has certainly left its impress upon the teachers and pupils who have been with her. That her furlough, coming a year before its time on account of home circumstances, may terminate at its natural time, and she return to her school work, is the sincere hope of the station.

BOARDING SCHOOL REPORT.

The girls' school opened in the Fall with its teaching force unchanged, except for the departure of Miss Kung to complete the Kindergarten course, and the addition of one new teacher, a former graduate of the school, who had just finished her academy course in Peking. She has come, like all the young women who have been in the Peking school, with many ideals of order and discipline; although many of the pupils have been her own fellow-students, she has been able through-out the year to command their respect, as well as to win their liking.

The school felt itself fortunate in the return of Dr. Emma Tucker, in that every girl was able to have a thorough physical examination within the first month of the Fall term. The result of the examination was also gratifying, from the fact that the general health of the school was so good. There has been no serious illness during the year, although minor ailments of different kinds have kept a steady procession going to the dispensary, and a row of fantastically shaven heads testifies to the thoroughness of the treatment.

The course of study, like that of other schools in China, has been in a state of flux for some time; it will be a great advantage to the school when it has entirely adjusted itself to a permanent prescribed course. With the increased number of schools in the out-stations, it is the aim of the Boarding School to receive no pupils below the third primary grade. Just as this aim seemed accomplished, the rise in teachers' salaries and the shortage in funds made it necessary to close the kindergarten and day school carried on in the P'angkia chwang compound; thus as a temporary arrangement, six small day scholars were received into the school, no two of whom had completed the same amount of work. The efficiency of the teaching in the out-station schools has been proved more than once as pupils have been received; in three or four cases where such pupils have entered the second or third year of the boarding school course, they have been able to out-strip all the other members of their class. The great need of the boarding school now is for one teacher who is capable of taking the higher branches, thus leaving Miss Lyons some free time for a closer supervision of the teaching work done in the school, as well as for visitation to the out-station schools.

The religious life of the school has been marked by no unusual manifestation, but has found its outlet as before through the Y.W.C.A. carried on by the girls themselves. The older girls all have their special work to do, whether in overseeing the Junior branch of the society, helping in meetings for the women of the hospital, or teaching in the village Sunday School or the regular church Sunday School. Two trips have also been made to villages, where the girls had been especially invited to go and talk to the non-Christian women.

A class of seven is graduating from the school this year, several of whom will go on to Peking, entering the third year of the Academy. These girls have been in the school for eight years. The school is feeling its lack of accomodation for pupils. With pupils coming to us not only from our own field but from Lintsing and Hsiao Chang, it is not

possible to take in all of those who apply, even when their preparation has been quite satisfactory. Many improvements in buildings and sanitation would be advisable, but nothing can be undertaken on a large scale until the move to Tenchou is completed. We may look for expansion and improvement in many ways when we are able to rebuild on a new and more commodious site.

Miss Lyons, in departing upon her furlough, after these years of close connection with the school is able to rejoice in hopes fulfilled for many who were children seven years ago. Some are making good records in college and academy in Peking; a few have little ones of their own, whom they are truly trying to train, while one girl whose character during her school life seemed both heedless and selfish, has had all her latent good qualities called forth by the constant care of a motherless little half-sister. The girls now in the school have much to show for their growth in womanliness and capability in many lines. Not the least of the fruits of the school disdipline is seen in the successful work done by our dayschool teachers, nearly all of whom have graduated from the boarding school within the last four years. School life is made up of a multitude of details, and it often seems as though the planting and watering were very humble and ordinary tasks, but truly God gives the increase in full measure."

Words fail to express any adequate idea of the untiring efforts and faithful loving discharge of the heavy duties of Dr. Emma Tucker in the hospital work. No one perhaps is more intense, and more in earnest, and more jealous of the opportunities to help people than she; and yet with the cares of home and her children, and the demands of this growing work upon both time and strength, she ought not to continue to bear the strain of such a arduous work. Therefore our need for a woman physician is more marked than ever before. She ought to be on the field at once in preparation for work, for at the best she could not relieve the situation within two years.

P'angkiachwang Womans' Medical Report.

"The medical work for women plays a more important part than ever before in the history of our hospital. Never was such friendliness shown by those who daily throng the dispensary waiting-room; the lack of fear, the desire and willingness to put themselves into the hands of the Drs. is an evidence of the growing confidence which the people now have in the hospital and foreign methods of combatting disease. This feeling is further indicated in the increased number of patients from the nearby villages,-for until more recently the larger proportion have been from more distant sections. To have honor in one's own country is most gratifying to the workers, and augurs well for the future.

The need for the woman physician in this land is inexpressibly great. The Chinese woman is hesitant about making her ills known to the man physician, especially those of a nature peculiar to her sex-and it is here particularly that the woman doctor can render invaluable aid. Daily there come to us those who have suffered in patient silence for years, ignorant of possible relief, who after dispensary treatment or a stay in the hospital, go away benefited by the care and advice which only the woman Dr. can best give. The report for 1911 shows a record of 2080 dispensary treatments for women -and this, in a year when the foreign Drs. were away on furlough nine months of the time. Dr. Emma Tucker, even by giving all her afternoons to dispensary and hospital

in addition to time spent along other professional lines, is unable to meet the demands made upon her, and her need for aid is more marked than ever before. Since her return from furlough she has given especial attention to refractive work. To state the number of such cases seen would not fairly represent the time spent, for to properly fit eyes suffering from high refractive errors-and the majority of those treated are of this class-, means hours of painstaking effort. Much time has been put upon identifying and classifying the spectacles, scores of them, sent by friends in America - from which stocks a number of worthy teachers and workers in the Lintsing and P'ngkiachwang field have been supplied.

The girls' school has been free from epidemics or other serious disturbances. Doubtless the careful physical examination which all received at the beginning of the Fall term helped toward this end. Several in the school are under observation for tuberculosis; two one a teacher, the other a fourth year pupil, were operated upon this Winter for tubercular glands. Generally speaking, however, their ailments have called for no more than dispensary treatments, of which hundreds have been given.

No less important than the medical is the evangelistic aspect of our work among the women patients. Sadly indeed do their starved minds and souls need the light and love of the Gospel. Mrs. K'ung, our white-haired, sweet-faced hospital matron is untiring in her service so full of joy and love to her charges. Ever patient, ever ready for whatever is required of her, she might well be called "Great Heart". Our two women nurses give half their time through-out the year to evangelistic work, and during the busy Spring months, when the hospital was crowded to the doors, several religious workers assisted. It gladdens the heart to see now and then, marked results from this day-by-day teaching and exhorting. One little woman, coming to the hospital two months ago, wholly ignorant of any-thing pertaining to Christianity, now rests her heart in a simple but strong, sweet faith, that we cannot doubt has aided in her probable recovery from a very critical operation. Her evident joy in this new-found peace, and source of strength, to say nothing of her gratitude and appreciation for all that is being done for her,--for her case has required hours of special care daily from the foreign hospital staff-makes all who have had to do with her, glad that such service is allowed us of God.

In this case of all others was afforded an opportunity for the addition to the foreign staff of the hospital, Miss Sawyer, Trained Nurse, to show her knowledge, her skill, her patience, her faithfulness, her love and deep interest in a suffering woman, whose bodily need and still more Spiritual need, made her forget every-thing but duty, when that call was heard. For the native assistants, we believe these weeks of ministry and example and setting forth the claims of nurses' work, will never be forgotten, and that it will be an inspiration and goal for them. If this be true from one case, what will be the great goal when Miss Sawyer is able to go in and out before her nurses in a new and well-regulated hospital, and train others to the highest and best in a calling so new to China, but one so much needed. May she have not a few young women consecrated and called of God to follow in her steps.

Our two women nurses deserve commendation. It would be hard to find two women more loyally devoted and consecrated to their work. They have not reached the desired goal as to professional skill, but with such advantages as have been afforded them, they have done well. It is hoped that later they may take the regular traing school course-which we all long to see in existence. Such a course will not be possible until our new plant is built in Tehchow, a city 14 miles North of

We hope to erect this 'ere many months elapse. The funds for the womens' hospital are already in hand, but we yet await those to build the mens' hospital. One of these nurses just referred to, is married, wth a family; the other is single, and stands among the Chinese here, with her purity and strength of character, as an exemplification of the possibility of a young woman remaining single, following a profession, and still commanding respect. Until recently, such a thing would have been deemed impossible in the eyes of the Chinese. Only two or three years ago, it was suggested to one or two of our educated girls that they look forward to training as nurses, and the idea was met with contempt and refusal. Now some of that very class are applying, indicating, that in the years to come, nursing shall rank in China as the dignified and honored profession which it is in America today. We pray that it may be so; for all which shall strengthen and increase the efficiency of medical service in this land means, that the crying physical needs of this great people shall be more adequately met, and that knowledge of the Great Physician shall come to larger numbers, as they dwell within our hospital gates.

The above is but an outline of the local work of the station. But to this should be added a word about the village work at our door. If the time, transportation and workers could all be made to fit into each other properly, monthly or bi-monthly appointments should be kept in 18 or 20 villages in which are a few Christians. These places are from six to twelve miles from P'angkia chwang, and have been visited as often as possible during the year. Besides these are twelve or fifteen more, a mile or three miles distant. A strong and able Bible Woman, whose years are suitable, could use much more time in these places with profit. This, however, would touch----------

would touch but a very small portion of the 300 villages within a radius of six miles. These are non-Christian, but not anti-Christian, and more ought to be done in them.

The Country Work.

This includes Touring and Evangelistic work, Primary Schools, and Station Classes. Owing to the absence of Miss Grace Wyckoff, filling a vacancy in Tientsin, this work has been in the charge of Miss Gertrude Wyckoff. It has been full of encouragement. The attitude of non-Christians, the attentive ear, and the eager longing on many faces makes it a great privilege to give the message. Before the Chinese New Year, from Nov. to Jan'y, Miss G. Wyckoff was in the field much of the time. Several of the larger out-stations were visited two or three times, and without repeating villages 67 were visited in about three months. Two of the most strenous days were spent in a few villages adjacent to each other. Starting from Kao T'ang in the early morning, Shao chwang was first visited, then a call was made at a new village, and the latter part of the day was spent at T'ai P'ing chwang. It was already lamp-light when we left for the fourth village, two miles away, the home of the Bible Woman. The night was spent on a k'ang with two women and a baby. The work of the Bible Woman in her home had been on three little "mites", her grand-children, who sat amidst a lot of admiring people who were listening to them sing "Jesus Loves Me" and Two Little Hands". They repeated the prayer and blessing for meals. Though indifferent to the Gospel Message, through these little ones, the mothers and others of the family may imbibe a little Christian Truth. It was interesting in this home to see the old couple, sole representatives of Christianity in the village, produce a lamp, second hand, which had a chimney. It was probably the only one of its kind in the village, and a novelty to all who saw it. Fit symbol it was, imperfect in itself, of the acceptance of the new instead of the old. Far superior too, was this man and his wife with their Christian ideas, to those around them so stupid and ignorant. The morning, after two hours with a most interesting group of women, belonging to heathen sects, two other villages were visited where large but well-behaved crowds were waiting. By lamp-light again, we made our way back to head-quarters. Six villages in two days with constant talking and preaching, to groups of Christians or large crowds, was time well spent. These visits were made with the Bible Women in their respective fields. One could but be impressed with the importance of their work, as well as the opportunities, not only to reach the indifferent, but to comfort and strengthen the Christians. Of these Bible Women in the field, we have had 10, but one has been dropped this Spring. Each woman has from four to ten vil. and except in the busiest seasons, makes two visits to the nearer places, and one a month to those more distant. The sum total of their visits is about 500 in 50 villages. They live at home and give only partial time, being paid but a small wage and animal hire as needed. The spirit of love and real desire to help their sisters, whether of the Faith or not, is proof of their consecrated service, humble though it be.

Two other evangelistic helpers work in the entire field, supplying the need where no woman is stationed and also filling up in some degree what other workers lack. In Che Chou chwang region and in the Tek Chow field, Mrs. Tu and Miss Chang have done not a little village work: over twenty places have received them enthusiastically, and call for more. Mrs. Tu lived in the former place for two months doing good work, but more or less of dissatisfaction with many things and her incapacity to fill the position of a leader in the church, made it seem wise to drop her from employ.

The villages around Litu ch'ang, in which some of the parents of the Primary school girls live, were visited by Miss Chang and Miss Wyckoff. This girl so gifted, and so spiritual, and so much a leader, has given up her special work temporarily, but we hope she will be in it again in the Fall, after she has learned new lessons which will fit her for better service in the whole county field where she is adored and looked up to as teacher and helper. One incident was most characteristic of her zeal. A family, non-Christian, was constantly quarreling because the father had insisted upon sending the only daughter, a little girl of nine years, to one of the Primary schools. The mother threatened all sorts of things, even to the taking of her own life, if the child remained in school. She insisted she was afraid of those foreigners and never wanted to see them. One day as we passed through their village, the mother came out to the cart and allowed Miss Ch'ang to talk to her, but took care only to glance very cautiously at the missionary, pretty well hidden in the cart. Miss Ch'ang surely rose to the occasion, meeting every objection so forcefully, so tactfully and so winningly, trying, in vain to make the mother understand the benefits of a girl's education. As we started home, the young worker said, "It may seem a hopeless case, but I shall pray for that woman until I die, and I expect to see her converted." The opportunity came in a day or two for her and the teacher to go again: though we had been treated discourteously, we tried to forget all about Chinese "face", and simply seek to do good to the family. The husband was at home this time: the young women were well received, drank tea in the home, exhorted both parents and showed off the attainments of the little pupil, their daughter: so far as we know the household has comparative peace in it now. The child still comes to school, and this term, a cousin has come also.

During the fall and Winter, 4 primary Boarding schools were carried on in as many out-stations, with 43 pupils. These schools have met with great favor and are a great inspiration to the country churches. The tuitions, not large, are more in proportion than those of the P'ang K'iachwang school, which has been supported many years. The little churches feel that they can do little more than look after their local expenses and in some cases a boy's school. The work of the young teachers, is most commendable. The appropriation from the home Board is for Day Schs only. In the city out-stations, there is not a constituency for such schools, either Christian or heathen. But in the homes of Christians, living four or six miles from the out-station, there are more girls than one teacher can manage. We do not feel justified in asking more money from home, and unless the churches rise to the occasion, they will be given up, or have shorter terms, and be divided among the outstations. We shall try day schools in smaller places, if the larger work cannot be done.

The station classes were left until after the Chinese New Year. With the teachers of the primary schools, and the Bible Women in their respective districts, and some other workers called in, we had seven classes of 15 days each going on at one time, and four later. It was as good as a game of chess to study out the moves, as to dates, workers, and transportation to each place without too much travel over the board. In time the game came to a successful end, and the year records 12 classes with 240 in attendance. Millet drink was provided three times a day. The women in charge, opened, conducted and closed the classes. A visit made to some of them for a day or two, deepened a sense of gratitude that there are those who can do this teaching. The spirit of helpfulness in the teachers and the warming influence of the class on the pupils, was a good atmosphere to go into. One class was unique in its teachers, a daughter-in-law, and her mother-in-

-law. Of course the little grand-daughter and baby grandson had to go a-long. We hope the happy Christian family was an object lesson to some whose homes are full of discord. The last class was in P'angchwang and was assembled with both philanthropic and religious ends in view. The first was to help some young women, brought up in Christian homes, long desiring to unbind their feet, to do so at once. Ten years ago we had 120 women in 30 villages who laid aside the bandages, but few of the younger women were among the number. In the mother-in-laws family, it is difficult to find time for sewing and to clothe ones feet in an entirely new style of hand-made shoes, and to make enough to start on, is not an easy matter. The work in the home too, gives little time for rest for weary aching feet. A class of a month with some studying was offered them, as a means of removing these difficulties. With the cutting of the queue for the men, the unbinding of the feet for the women follows more naturally. One young woman said to her husband, "When you cut your queue, you must give me word", meaning, he could not then refuse her her desire. A Christian teacher has opposed his wife this freedom for over ten years: one pupil in the boy's school brought forward many chestnut excuses, ending with the question, "does it really have to do with entering Heaven". Another pupil gave reluctant consent, but his wife was a conscientious leader, and helped others to unbind. One other young woman asked the missionary lady, to see her husband with her. The interview was arranged, the subject broached with some fear and trembling, but Earnest simply said, "This is now a free country, and she may do as she pleases." It was a pleasure to find one young man so reasonable, and we thanked him for his help. Numbers added to the enthusiasm. Nineteen in the class, with six others makes a record of 25 who have removed the bandages. Who can say what this freedom and better UNDERSTANDING for these women will mean to them in the next thirty or forty years of their lives. Especially in P'ang chwang this village of these years of work, do we rejoice that each of the Christian families are represented in this reform. Some of the young women were brides of two or three years, and had quite a supply of their wedding trosseau shoes on hand. These represented not a little time and money and thought. One, in giving over 9 pair said "Yes, I like to look at them, they are pretty". I asked "Do you give them up heartily"? A hearty "Yes" was the reply. "You will never be sorry you gave them up to me"? "NEVER". To help in replacing materials, the new shoes, and some old ones were bought at a fair price, and now Miss Wyckoff can supply shoes for nearly every size of foot at a moderate price, or give them away to the poor.

The years work is recorded. From our number two slip away from us for a time, leaving the work the poorer for their going, but the richer for having had them in it. May a speedy return be theirs when the time comes for it.

"Near doing, and near living, and near loving: these life particles make the great heaven as the little polarized atoms of light, all magnetized one way, make the great blue in which the stars burn forever"

For the station.

Gertrude Wyckoff

Statistics
for the year ending
April 1912.

Woman's Work P'angkiachwang.

Total	Number of Native Women Workers--------	---------	----28.
	Bible women in country field --------	10	
	Evangelistic Workers --------	2	
	Hospital Assistants --------	3	
	Boarding School Teachers --------	3	
	Primary " " --------	4	
	Kindergarten Teacher --------	1	
	Matrons --------	5	
	Temporary Assistants --------	--------	---- 7.
	Boarding School		1.
	" " Pupils		50.
	Day School "		6.
	Country day school (Spring term only)		1.
	" " " Pupils		7.
	Primary Boarding Schools		4.
	" " School "		46.
	Kindergarten		1.
	" "		8.
	Heathen Sunday School Scholars		10 to 60.
	Church Primary S.S. (in p'ang Chng. yard.) "		5.
	Station Classes held in P'ang Chng. I, Country II----------		I 2.
	" Class enrollment		240.
	Summer Conference		1.
	" "		45.
	Villages visited regularly by Bible Women in Country		50.
	Number of " visits made by the above		500.
	Number of Dispensary treatments in 1911		2080.
	" " inpatients " 1911		148.

The request of last year is renewed with emphasis, A WOMAN PHYSICIAN For 1912; because the station feels we need her at once. Other needs are secondary to this, and are not presented this year.

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for the year ending
April 1912.

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Heathen Sunday School Scholars		10 to 60.
Church Primary S.S. (In P'ang Chng.) "		5.
Station Classes held in P'ang Chng. I, Country II		2.
" Class enrollment		40.
Summer Conference		1.
" "		45.
Villages visited regularly by Bible Women in Country		50.
Number of visits made by the above		500.
Number of Dispensary treatments in 1911		2080.
" " inpatients " 1911		148.

The request of last year is renewed with emphasis, A WOMAN PHYSICIAN for 1912; because the station feels we need her at once. Other needs are secondary to this, and are not presented this year.

Women's Work
Gangchuang

Report Letter No. 18 from the Pang Chuang Station
of the North China Mission.

Pang Chuang, China.
January 16, 1912.

Dear Friends of the Pang Chuang Station:-

Revolutions often are multiple. I wish to write briefly of two. One of them the press has familiarized you with,- a huge Chinese Prince Rupert's drop which has had its tail twisted off,and the resulting explosion has shaken the millions of China as never before in the history of her thirty revolutions. The acts and scenes of the tragedy are changing so rapidly that,despite the humane armistice(now of several weeks duration)one knows not what a day nor an hour will bring forth. You have most of the news as quickly as do we,but the certainty is that all is in flux. One night comes a telegram advising that at least our missionary women and children flee to the port cities,and a few hours later comes a denial of the rumors which caused the sending of the message. Important cities are surrendered to the cause of the republicans;imperialists and republicans lose many in battle; the regent abdicates;truce is declared,but an effort at compromise seems unlikely to succeed at the present moment. A Manchu power that has held a benumbing sway for 267 years is probably gone forever,and an enlightened nation,the most populous in the world,is to emerge,-though not in a day nor a year. Last year the pneumonic plague,this year the plague of war.

***

Now as to ANOTHER revolution - of fully as great moment to those especially interested in the Pang Chuang Station. Three decades ago Christian work began in this village of 600 people, the Gospel won and a church of nearly a thousand members from surrounding cities and villages is one of the fruits. A revolution is said to be "An extensive or radical and usually somewhat sudden change in anything".We are therefore revolutionists,and,as was hinted by Mr.Eddy in "Report Letter Number 17" Pang Chuang will move to the ancient city of Tehchow(pronounced duh-jo). Three questions may be briefly answered,- WHY? HOW? WHEN?

***

WHY THIS REVOLUTION IN LOCATION? Tehchow is a better center from which to conduct our several lines of work,in view of the city itself and some untouched regions hard by. The field within a stone's throw for evangelistic, educational, and medical work is a tremendous and inspiring opportunity. Thus at our branch dispensary there a few days ago I saw 89 patients in a few hours,- as many as we saw in that whole week at Pang Chuang aside from the ailing in the schools. It is on an important railway from Peking to Nanking with other railroads contemplated. This fact will save much time in reaching some parts of the parish and places us several hours rather than days from centers of missionary and commercial activity. The Grand Canal has flowed peacefully by this city for several centuries. A great government arsenal and other important interests cordially welcome us,- in marked contrast to the time,not so many years ago, when the United States Consul was mobbed in this very city. Land contiguous with our present far too crowded compound we find it impossible to secure. Hence to build the new hospitals here, they would have to be on a separate plot. Further, would it not be wiser to have such institutions in the city rather than in the country?

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of the North China Mission.

Fang Chuang, China.
January 16, 1912.

Dear Friends of the Fang Chuang Station:-

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Several of the present older buildings at Pang Chuang are in need of extensive repair or rebuilding. This may as well be done on the new site as here.

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HOW ACCOMPLISH THE REVOLUTION? The question of relocation is not new. It has been considered at various times as in 1901, but the Boxers left our plant undisturbed,- "An oasis in a desert of ruin", and financial obstacles were far too serious. The moving of thirty-five brick buildings, not to mention smaller ones, is no small task,as they cannot be moved bodily,and the salvage is but a fraction of the cost of reconstruction. A long-time friend has proven his abiding interest by giving ten thousand dollars to aid in the relocation. Probably the new hospitals will be the first of the new Tehchow Station buildings. We already have a primary school, a chapel, and a branch dispensary there.

***

WHEN? Relocation will be on the installment plan, and will take several years to complete, thus not interfering with the continuity of the work, but taxing our financial and other resources to the utmost, for a plant worth at least $60,000 is contemplated. Constant prayer by friends will be a necessary and dynamic aid. The North China Mission and the American Board having approved the metamorphosis of the Pang Chuang into the Tehchow Station,it will proceed as rapidly as circumstances will allow. Unlike most workers in China we are most fortunate in that our work continues as usual during the present crisis, and if political conditions allow, we plan to proceed with relocation plans, building compound walls as soon as land is secured. The hospitals, schools, residences, and other buildings will follow with especial attention to probable needs of the work for many years to come. "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it".

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Since the last letter from China our force has been happily augmented by the addition of Miss Myra Sawyer, trained nurse, whose services in the new hospitals will enormously increase their efficiency. Miss Grace Wyckoff is temporarily assisting in the Tientsin Station.

In behalf of the Pang Chuang Station,

Fraternally,

Francis F. Tucker, M.D.

February 27, 1912.

Fang Chuang Station
Jan. 1912.

Report Letter No. 19 from the Pang Chuang Station
of the North China Mission.

Boston, Mass.
May 18, 1912.

Dear Friends of Pang-Chuang:-

The experiences of our Pang-Chuang missionaries during the winter have been characterized by Mr. Stanley as "five months of surprises". Unusual duties have come with the revolution. Mr. Stanley has been touring through the Pang-Chuang field preparatory to leaving for his furlough; Mr.DeHaan is carrying the responsibility of the station although he is not yet through with his language study; Dr.Tucker and the other workers are facing pressure on every hand. Is it any wonder that the quarterly report letter has not arrived just on time? Under the circumstances I am sure you will accept a letter written here in Boston.

***

Have you been reading the newspapers and magazines during these passing months? Old China has certainly been moving. Not more than twelve years ago China was called the "sleeping giant"; after the Boxer outbreak we heard that the giant was "awaking"; today the giant is awake and making great strides toward modern civilization. Quietly for years leaders like Dr. Sun Yat Sen had been at work,looking toward the day when China should throw off the yoke of Manchu oppression and assert her rights. And China has done just that. Since last October the world has looked upon a drama believed impossible by many. A conservative people, without military training,even lacking military temperament apparently, has passed through the most remarkable revolution of modern times. A nation has been reborn! The Manchu dynasty in power since 1644 has been overthrown; a Christian physician, converted as a youth in one of our Congregational mission schools, baptised by our own Dr. Hager of Hong-kong, has served as provisional President; a master statesman, Yuan Shi Kai, a man deeply in sympathy with the Christian movement has been made President, and Dr. Sun steps graciously from his position of leadership and yields to the man whom he considers preeminent. Whoever thought that old China could do all that?

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The last of February the Chinese Christians of the Protestant churches in Peking held a great union meeting of thanksgiving to celebrate the establishment of the Republic. Pressure of duties kept Yuan Shi Kai from accepting the invitation to be present but he sent his representative, a young Christian who is a member of Yuan's cabinet. He spoke in highest praise of the work of the Christian missionaries, gave them credit for the great changes that have swept over China. And then he said this,- "By the grace of heaven, the Republic of China is an accomplished fact, and in the Articles of favorable treatment the Manchus, Mongols, Mohammedans, and Tibetans have been assured of their religious liberty, establishing for the first time in history a precedent for religious liberty. When the National Assembly meets and the new constitution is drawn up, we can be assured that such an article will be embodied,to include the other great religions of the world. Thenceforth all obstacles to the liberty of conscience will have been removed from the Republic of China; the five peoples of China will enjoy the blessings of Republican institutions,and the distinctions between Christians and non Christians will disappear forever. Members of

Pang Chuang Station

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of the North China Mission.

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one great family, with one heart and one soul, we shall all exert ourselves to promote the strength and prosperity and the happiness of the Republic of China."

***

From the crown of his head to the sole of his feet the old "giant" is tingling with new life. Remotest provinces are feeling the change, and signs are everywhere apparent that old things have passed away. The political changes are no more significant than the psychological changes in the people themselves. They are turning away from the old religion. Idol paper, incense, etc. can hardly be sold. Some of the most precious and venerated idols in Foochow have been destroyed and their great temples comfiscated. All about the names of the temples are being taken down and they are being rechristened "Guild Halls". Societies are being formed for the teaching and practice of morality.

***

The intellectual change is just as startling. The people are seeking and accepting new ideas as never before. Education is to be one of the corner stones of the new China. Our churches, but no less our Christian schools and colleges,are facing the opportunities prayed and longed for for years. We almost hold our breath as we see the unmistakable signs of power ready to push China forward. With seventy five percent of the political leaders in the Canton province Christian or in sympathy with Christian principles and probably a proportionate number in other parts of China, this is the time to press the field as never before. Dr. Barton estimates that to adequately man our field we Congregationalists should double our missionary force within a year. That would mean sending out about 125 new missionaries. Who will go? Who will determine to stand back of the work with larger gifts? Here is a chance to help in moulding one of the world's greatest peoples, and winning a nation for Christ.

***

Pang-Chuang must come in for its share of any advance we may be able to make in China, for our workers there are facing real problems. THEY NEED MORE MEN. Mr.DeHaan writes of great untouched opportunities. A district covering twenty miles north of Techou (the city to which the Pang-Chuang work will eventually be transferred) has not a single worker and it is teeming with populous villages. The great fairs held from time to time offer one of the greatest opportunities for evangelistic work, but pressure of station work has kept our missionaries from attempting much along this line. THEY NEED MORE MONEY. The cost of living has increased in all parts of China; in some places it has trebled and our native workers are greatly in need of larger salaries. The Chinese themselves are contributing generously to the work; we must look to the American churches for a liberal advance in gifts in the near future. Remember the Pang-Chuang workers as they face these problems, as well as the problem of securing a site for the work in Techou.

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Watch the papers these days. Read the magazines. Keep in touch with the throbbing life of the Chinese. And if you want an inspiring book to read in the next few weeks try "The Changing Chinese" by Prof. E. A. Ross. It was written before the Revolution broke out but it gives a vivid picture of a great race with a great inheritance. Why not have a chapter or two reviewed at your Young People's meeting for five or six weeks?

Earnestly yours,
Brewer Eddy.

Pang Chuang Station

May 18-1912

Rec'd JUL 1 4 1913

Totalnumber women workers----27
in country field -----8
Evangelistic----------3
Hospital assistants---3
Boarding school teachers--3
Primary " " 5
Matrons in schools----6
Boarding school pupils------ 54
Boarding schools---------- 1
Primary schools---------- 5
" " Pupils------ 44
Villages represented------- 37
Stations Classes---------- 9
" " Pupils 180
Primary S.S. Pangchuang, pupils 6
Village S.S. " " 20-60
Number of Bible women in regular employ-----11
Villages visited by Bible Women, regularly,--37
Other villages visited by Chinese or
foreign workers somewhat regularly--------- 77
New villages visited---------- 6
Number of visits made by Bible Women and
evangelistic workers---------- 500
No of dispensary treatments. - - - - - - - - 5441
No. of in-patients. - - - - - - - - - - - - 217

My wish is that we of this delightful country station might do our task in an unassuming but thorough way and leave the record for heaven to write. How interested we should all be to read that record of our years work. I wonder if we would be satisfied if we could se-e it from that point of view. Some of our busiest days might be only blanks, to our great surprise, while others when we had thot we had accomplished so little might fill a page. Since you cannot read that record until you are promoted to that fair land I shall tell you of what our women have been doing.

Only the Wyckoff sisters have been giving their whole time to work for the women and girls, so as you read will you remember please that theirs have been the guiding hands and inspiring minds back of it all. In addition the work of the Woman's Board in the field is carried on by eight Chinese women who go from their humble yet christian homes on appointed days to villages in their circuits. Some go to as many as seven or nine villages, others to four or five. These visits are made semi-monthly to the places near their homes and monthly to the more distant ones. The women visited are busy with home duties which together with the "ever present wolf at the door" often hinder them much from gaining help from these visitors. However the chance to tell their troubles into a sympathetic ear is relief for the time being. Then this listener has the rare privelege of leaving with them some message from his word, and to pray to Him for them until their burdens have become lighter, and sometimes rolled away at the foot of the cross. Such a visit can but help them live closer to the Master in the succeeding days. The younger evangelistic workers who work from Pangchuang and Miss Gertrude Wyckoff supplement and we hope stimulate the work of these field women as they tour north, east, south, and west.

Chnag Shu K'uan and Mrs. Kao, nee Miss Ch'en, are the two young

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Village S.S. " " 20-60
Number of Bible women in regular employ-----11
Villages visited by Bible women regularly--27
Other villages visited by Chinese or
foreign workers somewhat regularly-------- 77
New villages visited---------- 6
Number of visits made by Bible women and
evangelistic workers---------- 800
No. of dispensary treatments.
No. of in-patients.

My wish is that we of this delightful country station might do our task in an unassuming but thoroughway and leave the record for heaven to write. How interested we should all be to read that record of our years work. I wonder if we would be satisfied if we could see it from that point of view. Some of our busiest days might be only blanks, to our great surprise, while others when we had accomplished so little might fill a page. Since you cannot read that record until you are promoted to the fair land I shall tell you of what our women have been doing.

Only the Yokoff sisters have been giving their whole time to work for the women and girls, so as you read will you remember please that theirs have been the guiding hands and inspiring minds back of it all. In addition to the work of the Women's Board in the field is carried on by eight Chinese women who go from their humble yet ever-at-home homes on appointed days to villages in their circuits. Some go to as many as seven or nine villages, others to four or five. These visits are made semi-monthly to the places near their homes and monthly to the more distant ones. The women visited are busy with home duties which together with the "ever present wolf at the door" often hinder them much from getting help from these visitors. However the chance to tell their troubles into a sympathetic ear is relished for the time being. Then this listener has the rare privilege of leaving with them some message from his word, and to pray to Him for them until their burdens have become lighter, and sometimes rolled away at the foot of the cross. Such a visit can but help them live closer to the Master in the succeeding days. The younger evangelistic workers who work from Kangchang and Miss Gertrude Yokoff supplement and we hope stimulate the work of these field women as they tour north, east, south, and west.

Chang Sun K'uan and Mrs. Kao, nee Miss Ch'en, are the two young

evangelists who go and come. Miss Chang, after the Passion Week meetings, referred to the temporary laying down of her work last year, when the young women asked for more money, as a mistake and not in accordance with God's Will. She is a wonderfully loving worker who is welcomed with open ~~xxxxxx~~ arms by young and aspiring women, whose opportunities for any degree of education are past; by little girls who love and admire and dream about being like her; and by the adult women who marvel at her attractive sweetness and "wonderful intelligence". In a way we are sorry to learn of her engagement but thankful that it is to a christian young man who is a student in Tungchou. We hope to have her services for two or three years yet. Our widow, Ch'en Ta Chieh, has a large place in the entire church and her heart goes out to all whom she tries to help with a yearning which makes her work most earnest, helpful and efficient. She is real gold, perhaps not the kind that glitters but genuine. Mrs. Chang T'ing Wen, who had some training in the Bible school in Peking, works in the yard. Since tuberculosis of the spine fell to her lot several years ago she has had to lie on the k'ang a large part of the time. However it is really wonderful what that frail little body can do for her Master in a reclining positon. A plaster paris cast has made it possible for over a year for her to sit up at times and even walk out to the yard services. When the writer's mother was visiting Pangchuang over a year ago, she often re--marked about "that sweet faced woman", meaning Mrs. Chang. Even now she writes of her in that way because she cannot remember those "horrid Chinese names". The secret of her sweetness lies in her close fellowship with the Master. She often has charge of morning prayers for the women and welcomes cordially and helpfully the women who come, whether regular attendants or stray visitors.

Our women shared in the helpfulness of a visit from Mrs. Smith. She put in stremuos work visiting in a comparatively short time thirteen out-stations and five or six nearer villages. It was a joy to the old church members to see again their dear Ming Shih Niang's face, and to here from her exhortations to Bible study and prayer.

There have been nine station classes with 180 pupils, seven in outstations and two in Pangkiachuang. Do you realize what that means of detailed work for the organizing, Miss Gertrude Wyckoff and of the joy for the 180 women and girls who are away from their home enviroment for fifteen or twenty days? One needs to be in such a class for a few days, or hours even, to see the work they do and the fun they have. Why shouldn't they laugh and joke as they get their meals and after the day's work is over? I believe all the joyous fun we can instill into their barren lives is worth while. Those classes held in the Chinese first month were taught by teachers of the primary schools and women assistants. Now the drudgery of character work for these old women can be done by the Chinese teaching women so Miss Wyckoff can give herself to more advanced work. Often she only starts a class and closes it, leaving the rest for the Chinese. She makes the work seem of more importance by her visits.

In one village we had a class, the result of Mrs. Li Ch'un Hua's and her daughter-in-law's work. These two women altho each has two small children are very eager for their own village women and girls. At New Year's time they asked Miss Chang to help them. They taught twelve little girls some of whom came to the Pangchuang class later. So eager were Mrs. Li and those she had taught that by request a class was provided for them in their village, so the mothers of the girls could also hear and learn.

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Our women shared in the helpfulness of a visit from Mrs. Smith. She put in strenuous work visiting in a comparatively short time thirteen out-stations and five or six nearer villages. It was a joy to the old church members to see again their dear King Shih Niang's face, and to hear from her exhortations to bible study and prayer.

There have been nine station classes with 180 pupils, seven in out-stations and two in Kangkiangang. Do you realize what that means of detailed work for the organizer? Miss Hortense Yorkoff and of ~~[illegible]~~ joy for the 180 women and girls who are away from their home environment for fifteen or twenty days? One needs to be in such a class for a few days, or longer even, to see the work they do and the fun they have. Why wouldn't they laugh and joke as they get their meals and after the day's work is over? I believe all the joyous fun we can instill into their barren lives is worth while. Those classes held in the Chinese fifth month were taught by teachers of the primary schools and women assistants. Now the drudgery of character work for these old women can be done by the Chinese teaching women so Miss Yorkoff can give herself to more advanced work. Often she only starts a class and closes it, leaving the rest for the Chinese. She makes the work seem of more importance by her visits.

In one village we had a class, the result of Mrs. Ch'un Hua's and her daughter-in-law's work. These two women with a son has two small children are very eager for their own village women and girls. At New Year's time they asked Miss Chang to help them. They taught twelve little girls some of whom came to the anything class later. So eager were Mrs. Ch and those who taught that by request a class was provided for them in their village, so the mothers of the girls could also hear and learn.

One little girl in a few days taught her mother one half the primer. The village is alive and gave no rest to Miss Chang, day or night. In another village the wife of a former deacon and her grand daughter-in-law have been most energetic in teaching non-christian women and girls, about ten of whom are waiting for a station class in our district city. Christian living, preaching and teaching bring results in these days as in the days of Christ.

Last summer there was a small five weeks' class in Pangchuang for instructing the evangelistic workers. These wells which are always pouring out so freely for others must be refilled from time to time or they will become dry. This year a general class was held here at the central station for a month. Mrs. De Haan took eleven little girls for an hour a day in the life of Christ. Miss Gertrude Wyckoff took the teachers and a few younger pupils thru Dean Boaworth's Studies in the Life of Christ, touching upon Christ's own conception of his death, which contained many new thots for the women. The pupils ranged from nine to seventy years. There were almost forty in number. This class was held at Easter time, so that during the Passion Week the village and hospital women joined with the station class in a 5 pm prayer meeting each day. Usually fifty or sixty women were present. A simple story was told each day followed by a short time for study and singing when those in the station class helped the hospital and village women to learn a verse. Good Friday night a stereoptican lecture was given for them with special emphasis on pictures showing the latter part of Christ's life. The last three plates were "The Great Invitation" "The Shepherd finding the sheep," and "Knocking at the door."

Lecture work with or without the pictures finds the women attentive and hungry for more. In Techou a stereoptican lecture was also given, being at night and in the city, special care was taken to make it easy for the women to come. Police at the gate were helpful and the crowd of 200 women were most interested. There is a new interest among the city women who want to attend church and who often invite both Chinese and foreign workers to their homes. The opening of a hospital there has been helpful and one Bible women gives her full time to that place, so that the women can come more easily. Mrs. Chia and Dr. Chiang's wife are most enthusiastic and helpful. They give voluntary work to the hospital and do much to keep up an interest among inquirers by visiting a number of city homes. To them is due the credit of starting a new day school in which there are five girls from Christian homes and six from non-christian homes. At the opening of school mothers of the non-christian girls came and expressed much appreciation of the school and at the same time showed interest in the Truth as well.

The regulation that all day school pupils bring their own grain and bring $.50 tuition for vegetables has made some difference in the attendance as some christian parents feel themselves too poor to provide thus for their girls. In the fall one matron had five different kinds of cakes, millet, corn, white and red kaoliang, and wheat. The little girls were urged to bring the kind of flour used in their homes One little tot felt it very hard to have only red flour, but with tears forced back, responded to the exhortation to think of her mother who had provided for her and that learning was more important than the kind of food eaten. Her willingness made it easier for two others, who were as poor as she, to eat cakes of the same kind. In another school the children were more equal in their home circumstances and all ate "yellow" millet flour. In the school at Kechuang the parents were too poor to provide tuition but supplied fuel equaling about half the fee asked. In Techou the tuition went towards one month's and some over of the teacher's

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tuition but supplied fuel equalling about half the fee asked. In Teohsien
the tuition went towards one month's and some over of the teacher's

salary. During the fall term there were 44 pupils in these schools. This spring there are only 38, representing 27 villages. The Hsia Chin school was small but the church refused to let the teacher give up because the church would seem less alive without it. Thru the pupils in the school one of our Bible women had a chance to visit six city homes. She reported a real spirit of inquiry and interest. One mother upon being asked if she could see any difference in her daughter after a year in school, replied, "She is not the same girl. Before she went she was a terror and no one could do anything with her. Now she is help-ful and kind and knows lots of characters." Who will say our primary schools are not working miracles? If government schools open we may find our primary schools suffering for a time for we may lose some of our best teachers or other evangelistic workers. On the other hand some who have not been employed in the church may find for themselves some opportunity for service in such work which we earnestly hope and trust will be an honor to the school which trained them and to God who loves them. Two young women have recently been engaged to teach in such schools. The results of this work we must wait for a time to see.

Of course our nurse, Miss Myra L. Sawyer, has spent her time very largely over her books and yet she has often assisted in serious operations. After study hours she has been of great service in the details of the doctor's office. We wait eagerly for the time when she can give her full time to the hospital and to the training of nurses. She has already given object lessons to the nurses without saying very much. What will it not mean to these Chinese women to be cared for by loving hands which really understand that wonderful profession of nursing. This year Mrs. Chou, who has long given part or all of her time as a nurse, has retired from the hospital staff and only Chang Shu Lan remains as a woman nurse. Mrs. K'ung is still hospital matron. These two women have been largely responsible for the personal work with the women patients and for the daily morning prayers. Often one of the Bible Women or Miss Wyckoff takes the Sunday Morning meeting with them. It is remarkable to see the responsiveness of these humble women who have never had a chance. It has been hard for Dr. Emma Tucker to help the hospital only by advice from a distance and her prayers but we ~~arrive~~ rejoice in the safe arrival of little Arthur Smith Tucker.

Last June seven girls graduated from our Academy and the next day we bade good-bye to Miss Lucia Lyons who left for her mother ill in Detroit. We have missed a strong member of our station this year and earnestly hope that she may be permitted to return to us this fall. Her place as head of the girls' Academy has been admirably filled by Miss Grace Wyckoff, whom no other station could kidnap away from us this year, as has been done several times in past years. Miss Li, Miss He and Miss Wang, together with Mr. Hsu, have done excellent work as teach-ers. The young women have kept the atmosphere of the school above the dead level of everyday grind. This fall English was added under Mr. Hou who gave forty minutes a day, four times a week, to the first and second classes. The gymnastics have been directed by four girls who received weekly preparation with Mrs. De Haan. With Mrs. Stanley home on furlough the girls have been deprived of instrumental music lessons, for Miss Wyckoff has felt that neither she nor the pupils had time for it. We feel that the girls are being too crowded in their work. Miss Lyons also felt it before she left and since then English has been added. This spring term opened with 51 pupils, four not having returned. Health has been fairly good but there are half a dozen girls who ought to be fed on meat, eggs, and cod liver oil and do

salary. During the full term there were 44 pupils in these schools. This spring there are only 38, representing 27 villages. The main school was used but the church refused to let the teacher give up because the church would seem less alive without it. Thus the pupils in the school one of our Bible women had a chance to visit six city homes. She reported a real spirit of inquiry and interest. One mother upon being asked if she could see any difference in her daughter after a year in school, replied, "She is not the same girl. Before she went she was quarrelsome and noone could do anything with her. Now she is helpful and kind and knows lots of characters." Who will say our primary schools are not working miracles? If government schools open we may find our primary schools suffering for a time for we may lose some of our best teachers or other evangelistic workers. On the other hand some who have not been employed in the church may find for themselves some opportunity for service in such work which we earnestly hope and trust will be an honor to the school which trained them and to God who loves them. Two young women have recently been engaged to teach in such schools. The results of this work we must wait for a time to see.

Of course our nurse, Miss Yra L. Sawyer, has spent her time very largely over her books and yet she has often assisted in serious operations. After study hours she has been of great service in the dispensary of the doctor's office. We wait eagerly for the time when she can give her full time to the hospital and to the training of nurses. She has already given object lessons to the nurses without saying very much. But will it not mean to these Chinese women to be served for by loving hands which really understand that wonderful profession of nursing. This year Mrs. Chen, who has long given part of all of her time as a nurse, has retired from the hospital staff and only among the sick remains as a woman nurse. Mrs. King is still hospital matron. These two women have been largely responsible for the personal work with the women patients and for the daily morning prayers. Often one of the Bible women or Miss Yoncoff taken the Sunday morning meeting with them. It is remarkable to see the responsiveness of these humble women who have never had a chance. It has been hard for Dr. Yuan Shoker to help the hospital only by advice from a distance and her prayers but he arrives in the late arrival of little Arthur Smith Shoker.

Last June seven girls graduated from our Academy and the next day we bade good-bye to Miss Sarah Lyons who left for her summer vacation in Detroit. We have missed a strong member of our station this year and earnestly hope that she may be permitted to return to us this fall. Her place as head of the girls' academy has been admirably filled by Miss Grace Yoncoff, who on other station could bring away from us this year, as has been several times in past years. Miss Lu, Miss Hu and Miss Tang together with Mr. Hsu, have done excellent work as teachers. The young women have kept the atmosphere of the school above the dead level of everyday grind. This full English was added under Mr. Hsu who gave forty minutes a day, for three a week, to the first and second classes. The gymnastics have been directed by four girls who received weekly preparation with him. Dr. Hsu. With Mrs. Shipley home on furlough the girls have been deprived of instrumental music lessons. For Miss Yoncoff has felt she could neither give the pupils the time for it. We feel that the girls are being too crowded in their work. Miss Lyons also felt it before she left and since then English has been added. This spring term opened with 81 pupils, four not having returned. Health has been fairly good but there are still a dozen girls who ought to be fed on meat, eggs, and cod liver oil and do

less studying, as a preventitive against "the white plague". School clinics are held in one of the recitation rooms at four thirty each day. This is a very satisfactory plan for physicians, teachers and pupils. Thanks are due to the doctors for care and interest in the pupils. Litary society comes each Saturday evening where interesting and exciting debates occur, more or less profitable essays are read and stories by the little girls make a pleasant evening. The YWCA meets regularly each Sunday in two divisions, except on consecration sunday. Four girls help Sunday afternoons to teach the Sunday School lesson in the village to from 20 to 60 children. Two other girls teach the children of the yard while still four other girls help in the hospital. Many of the pupils have been heedless, careless and trying but there has been little cause for discipline while real progress and developement can be seen. The teachers with their "vision of the latter days" are full of courage and of hope. Perhaps the hardest thing of the year has been the misconduct and return from Peking of three of our last year's Academy graduates. May the bitterness of their lessons make them better women as they strive for selfcontrol. When will Chinese parents learn to control their children and not permit them to grow into manhood and womanhood with no idea of a controlled temper? We hope soon. There has been no kindergarten or day school for the children of our yard since Christmas, due in part to the fact of ~~such~~ so few children and in part to the fact that no suitable teacher was available.

So closes our year of work. We have been busy and happy in it and we trust we have received the Master's "Well done" as He has closed his record book.

For the station,

Mrs. A.S.De Haan.

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For the station,

Mrs. A.E.De Haan.

Woman's Work
Geneva Station

Rec'd JUL 1 4 1913

REPORT OF THE GENERAL WORK. PANGCHUANG, SHANTUNG, CHINA.

It has been worth while to live in China this past year if for nothing more than to witness the slow progress of the nation in its attempt to establish a republican form of government. Add to this the interest of one's own work and one may feel that such a year comes to one only at long intervals. Some of our stations are located where they can feel the pulse of the central government. Pangchuang is located far from the central seat of government but we are privileged to see the effects of the efforts of the government as manifest in its actual working among the masses. About nine out of ten in these thickly crowded rural districts are unmindful of the epoch making period in which they live. There thots are still centered on their crops for if they fail they have no hope. If the good God will only bring seasonable rains and give them enough to eat and wear they are willing that Peking should take care of the matter of governing China. But new ideas are gradually working in and it is but a matter of time before the people as a whole will begin to appreciate the change. But as one comes in contact with the masses one realizes anew that the Republic and its destiny lies not with the masses but with a handful of intelligent men. Such a state of affairs as we have in the United States will be won for China only after many decades and one cannot but believe only after many struggles and hardships. It is with the great mass of China's people, the farming class, that Pangchuang station has to deal. Therefore in the practical working of our station life the revolution has left us with no great change. To record the usual life of the station for the past year is the purpose of this report.

We may in a word mention the Woman's work and the Medical work for they are both treated in separate reports. Suffice is it to say that never has greater effort been put forth in these two departments. The hospital has been more popular than ever and hundreds have thronged its doors during the busy seasons. The treatments run into the thousands and no one knows what truth has filtered into these minds as they have gone back to their mundane spheres. The woman's work with its schhols for girls both at the central station and with five small day schools ~~for girls~~ in the outstations has been as encouraging as heretofore. The women of this region have had every opportunity to increase their knowledge of the truth in station classes which have been held in every section of this large field. One feels that the women of our field are well shepherded indeed.

The working force of our station has been diminished by the going home on furlough of Miss Lucia Lyons and of the family of Mr. and Mrs. C.A.Stanley with their two children. Miss Lyons' place in the girls' boarding school was taken by Miss Grace Wyckoff and the general work carried heretofore by Mr. Stanley was given over to the charge of Mr. A.B.DeHaan. The remaining of our force has been busy as follows. Dr. F.F.Tucker has had charge of the hospital and busy he has been. Mrs. Tucker has spent the year free from hospital duties but her time has been full with duties connected with teaching her children and caring for her home. Miss Sawyer, while not studying has been able to help much about the hospital. Miss Gertrude Wyckoff has had entire charge of all work for women (outside the school in the yard) while Mrs. De Haan has spent many hours in the study of the language ~~xxxxx~~ together with the care of her home and such work as she has been able to do for women and children in the yard and village.

The educational work for boys for the year ending Dec 31,'12 was not very different from that for the preceding year. The change in the teaching corps was of benefit to the school. This change was reported last year. Sixty boys attended the boarding school at Pangchuang while nine day schools have given instruction to as many as 135 scholars. Since the beginning of the new year three day schools have been added, the scholars practically all being non-christian's children. The increase in attendance at our established day schools has been very marked this spring. This is due largely to the recent ruling of the government that all schools not under the direction of the county official are illegal. Thus many of the former day schools have closed their doors. The government has also ruled that all boys must cut their queues before they attend the government established schools. This many people in this region object to. The government schools likewise decree that the old classics shall not be studied while in some of our day schools they are still read if wanted. The result has been a flocking to our schools in some parts. One school, at Chiu Ch'eng, could have had over 40 scholars if it had had the room. Others of our schools have 28,- 24,-15,-etc respectively. Recently another non-christian place has applied to us and have requested that we take charge of the vil-lage school. This however has in it an element of flying to the church for refuge for the government has not molested our schools even though they are in the nature of private schools. Then too the fact that the teachers are under the employ of the official gives them great power and the people have no redress in case they are not satis--fied with them. Another interesting case has been the village of Li Lu Chuang where the village nOn-christian school and the church school have united. They have torn down a temple and have transferred all the temple land to this school, thus insuring a definite income. They have used the materials of the old temple and have bought others and are at present erecting a combined church and school on the land owned by the church. This shows a breaking down of division lines in certain parts. This place is supplemented by Chin Chuang, one mile from our little chapel at Ke Chuang. We have taken over a non-christian school and have managed to get a college graduate in as teacher. The conditions are that he be allowed to teach the Bible and every Sunday this teacher leads his scholars to Ke Chuang and conducts the service for the local church. One believes that the coming years will give us many opportunities to work along these lines. If our twenty five Tungchou students who will graduate within three years can be filled with a devotion for the work along these lines, a work which does not command a large salary, I believe that they can be placed in such schools and this would mean the opening of twenty-five centers to a regular presentation of the truth. On account of the trouble with the Chinese co-workers the local Boarding Academy was not opened this spring. The receipts from the Local school were the largest last year in the history of the school, namely, almost $400 gold. This of course includes money given for Board. For the coming year we are raising the money that each student shall bring $3.00 gold a year for old students while all new students must bring entire food money or $12 gold a year for the eight months of school. This will enable us to finance our work which has been too heavy a drain upon our resources heretofore.

As mentioned above we have had twenty-five college students from here attending Tungchou. Two students have been studying medicine while we have been represented in the Theological Seminary by one man.

The evangelistic work for the year ending Jan1,'13 finds recorded the names of 55 members received upon confession of faith, 100 received as probationers and 20 children offered to the Lord.

Station classes were held in several of the out-stations, the interest at some being good while at others not much enthusiasm was manifest. All these were held under the direction of the Chinese.

The number of men under the employ of the Board included sixteen men of either college or Seminary training or both. In addition to these there are several others as assistants or gatekeepers without training in our schools. One colporteur has been employed thru funds pro-vided by the Bible Society.

One remarkable thing has been the number of portions distributed during the past winter and spring months. No less than 90,000,(ninety thousand) portions have passed thru our hands since last October. The method adopted for the sale of these was to call upon the local Christians for this work, the money from the sales to revert to them. These books were placed in four or five centers of the field either under charge of the missionary or a Chinese co-worker and the Christians were allowed to draw from these sources. Not any large fairs escaped these sellers and innumerable small markets were visited. These Christians also visited the different schools thruout this region and reported that the scholars generally bought the five books, the four gospels and Acts. Some of these portions have a lithographic print as a frontispiece and this aids in selling them. Those that did not have were helped along by giving one of the illustrated tracts furnished by the Blackstone fund with each volume bought. While one realizes that many of these books probably reverted to uses for which they were not intended it is still true that we may hope for large results from this wide seed sowing. Next year the plan is to have the names of the men selling books approved by the Chinese co-workers before they be allowed to sell and to have only a definite number of Christians engaged in this work. In this way some features not entirely helpful may be avoided. One believes that such a method is one way of getting the lay- member to do some effective witnessing for Christ.

During the year two out-stations, located in important centers have been fitted up with street chapels, namely, Hsia Chin and Chiu Ch'eng. Owing to the recent trouble with the workers these have not been used as we had hoped they would be.

This report would not be complete without a summary statement about the trouble which arose this winter with our staff of workers. It was a trouble which finds its roots in the years gone by. The men have long been disatisfied with salaries paid owing to thefact that missions in this province and our own stations in Chihli province were paying higher salaries. This I believe was at the bottom of the whole trouble. Along with it was some feeling over the fact that the inviting and dismissing of men was in the hands of the missionary. To raise the salary scale to the rate which they desired would have involved us in a deficit of nearly $750 gold for this year. Owing to this fact the budget for the year was placed in their hands at our meeting in Dec. with a frank statement of what it would involve. The fact that the missionary did not offer to stand for this deficit created an ill feeling which found its expression in several ways. Due to this feeling it was thot best by the missionaries of the stations not to discuss this matter with them further but to withdraw the financial matters from their hands entirely and decide the matter as best we could, which would mean the dropping of some men. But this move created a situation which resulted in the resignation of twelve of our best trained men. A committee from the northern stations appointed by the mission consisting of the Chinese pastors Li and Wang of Peking and of Dr. A.H.Smith and Mr. C.E.Ewing came for the purpose of reconciling matters but ~~they~~ failed in their mission by reason of the fact that the Chinese would not accept

the propositions laid down by ~~this committee~~ this committee. Immediately after the committee's departure the men organized what they called the "Chinese Christ church". They went to every out-station of the field and preached their doctrine that the time had come to leave the missionary and push forward their own church. The country had changed into a glorious republic and the church should not mark time. For thirty years they had been nourished by the foreigner and now they were to become independant. Such was the substance of their remarks. They gave every local church a chance to choose either between them or the American board. There could be no serving of two masters in this matter. The trouble however lay in the fact that this movement began in and out of ill-feeling. It was doomed before it began to failure by reason of that fact. Funds were solicited not only from Christians but also from all who would give and even included contributions from officials, at least so reports go. The christians were not so sure of its success and gradually they began to come into Pangchuang with assurances that they were still loyal to the American Board. As the weeks went by and time had a chance to work at this and their feeling of ill-will cooled down the movement likewise lost much of its exciting nature. The men, to begin with, were to spend their lives in this movement. Some had enough to support themselves outside of the church and they would draw no salary. Others not so well off would draw a living wage from funds on hand. It was to begin a movement founded on self-sacrifice. Perhaps it might have worked had they been of one heart. But they were divided and soon they split. But they had boycotted Pangchuang. Noone might enter the employ of Pangchuang unless they were all invited back. They might go elsewhere which two of them did by going to Lintsing where they were to be supported by funds transferred from Pangchuang to Lintsing. And this was known to at least one of the men! They tried to start an Academy for our school could not open without teachers but the Christians were not interested enough to pay good hard money for the privelege for it would cost more than we had been asking of the students. So gradually there was a "disassociation of unity" and the movement dwindled down. One of the preachers was engaged by a government school to teach but this was an impossible position for the other teachers in the same school made life miserable for him.

It was in some such state of affairs that Dr. A.H.Smith visited us on his way back from Shanghai. He called in the men for the purpose of sharing with them the vision he had caught at Shanghai. After spending a few days with the men in reviewing the Shanghai and other Mott conferences with the men negotiations for bringing about a reconciliation began which after a few days resulted in the men being invited back at theirown demands with all questions waved. As a result seven out of the twelve men returned to the work of the station and since then another has returned upon special invitation. The Chinese Christ Church has dwindled down until it supports two men with no definite organization and no program except the support of these men. They desire to do nothing else evidently but rather to work with the church as it is and in full harmony. The only difference will be the matter of where the salaries of these two men are to come from. Thus another chapter is added to the developement of an Independent Chinese church.

For the station,

A.B.De Haan.

Annual Report - 1912-1913

Pangchwang Station

Boys' school

In three of the five counties in which we work, the robbers have been running so wild this past year as to put an effective stop to most of our outstation work. This anarchy, the influenza epidemic and a repetition of last years' flood, in the Chiu Ch'eng field and east of Pangchuang have been serious handicaps.

However the work has gone on a nd in many places registered gains. One extensive tour was made by Mr. Cady in November, visiting Cheng Chia K'ou Hsia Chin, Kao T'ang, and En Hsien on the return. This reached the most distant and worst neglected portions of our field where the scourge of the robbers had left the people most impotent. On the return a fall big meeting was held in Tehsien when fifty three persons were received, twenty of whom were on baptism. Mr. Heininger has made several visits to outstations within a day's journey of here. In December ingatherings were held at En Hsien and Pang Chuang. At the former place four were baptized and ten received on probation. At Pang Chuang twelve were baptized and eight received on probation. Mention should be made that Pang Chuang has done its work with volunteer services, no regular preacher being stationed there this year.

One of our disappointments was the long continued illness of Pastor Wang who came very near death's door, but is now fully recovered. He was kept from carrying forward the special work planned for him until 1919 so that no station classes were held for men during the last half of the year.

In general s mmary, one should mention the inauguration of a new financial policy after the fall Chung I Hui by which one half of all local contributions , be they small or large shall go to the support of the local preacher. This step in self- support has been well received. Another gain is the establishment of weekly prayer meeting points in villages where Christians are surrounding an outstation , thus offering a local point of religious nurture and interest in their own village.

The impression gained by visits and conversations with workers is one of real encouragement. Their spirit has been good and they have carried the brunt of the trials. We have more than held our own it seems and for this we are very grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

Lyman V. Cady.

Annual Report - 1918 - Pangchuang

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Lyman S. Cady

Yearly Report of Evangelistic Department 1918

REC'D JUL 28 1919

GLIMPSES OF SOME WOMEN IN LINTSING, China.

The Chinese New Year season had arrived and I said to Mrs. Wang, " Are you coming to study at the church during the station class ? You aren't too busy to come, are you ?" " Am I coming, yes indeed I am, I am not too busy, I have my food made up for a month ahead, and I have the new clothes ready for the family. After the New Year I am going to rest and come and study." " You say you have food made up for the whole month, will it not spoil ?" " Oh, we put it in cool rooms, and if the weather is cool it keeps pretty well, and if it spoils it spoils. To be sure I don't care much for radishes when they become spoiled, but New Years is New Years !"

So when the station class was opened Mrs. Wang was there and so were eighty or more others. I made them a visit just before noon every day after they had been studying the new Phonetic alphabet. To read with this one has to learn only fifty characters, instead of the several thousands which one ought to know to be able to read the Gospels. They were seated around tables, about six at a table, with one or two teachers near by, and according to Chinese custom were all studying aloud. Neither you nor I could study in that hubbub but they didn't seem to mind. There sat the old woman who ten years ago began reading and who was still reading on the third page of the Catechism. There was the mother with five children and her husband who by tatting has kept them all supplied with food and clothing for the past four years. She is now reading the letter to the Corinthians. Who was this young woman in tears ? She was the sixteen year old bride of the Hospital fireman. She came from a non-Christian home and finds the ways of the church people hard to understand. People the world over like to tease brides and she was getting only a little innocent teasing. Her mother-in-law had to send her home, but in a day or two she was back again and settled down to work. Scattered around the other tables were mothers of school boys and school girls, teachers', doctors' and nurses' wives who had come to learn or to help teach others. I seated myself at the wheezy organ which was carried off during Boxer days and was later brought back and sold to the church. It is now doing duty in the Kindergarten. We started with " Jesus loves me", because they all knew that, and then for fifteen minutes we sang less familiar hymns in order that they might learn them. This I know did not produce the melody that is produced at the " Liberty Sings " in America, but it was really and truly a Liberty Sing, for as they sang they were helping to free themselves and their country from ignorance and superstition and it would send them back to their work with a song in their hearts and on their lips.

At the close of this class they usually have a meal together, but this class voted to send their money to the flood refugees in Paotingfu.

The New Year was over. The month's food was eaten up. The new clothes were more or less the worse for wear, and the women were again in their homes, so we planned to visit them there. It was evangelistic week, and the church members volunteered to help preach in the homes and stores. They went in groups of three or four whereever they were invited or knew that they would be welcomed. Prayer meetings were held at which the reports of their visits were given. After a Scripture reading and a short talk by Mr. Eastman the various groups gave their reports, and we realized that some liberty is coming to China as we saw the eagerness with which even the women awaited a chance to relate their experiences. One woman said, " I visited my former home west of the river where ten years they made faces and turned up their noses at me and reviled me because I was a Christian. Yesterday when I went there they said, " Please come in and tell us about the Christian religion." So I went in and sat down and told them about Jesus. They said that they had come to believe in the true God but were still afraid to take down the idols. So I said, " Let me tear them down for you. I am not afraid. " They said that I might, and so I tore them down, and then we prayed to God to help and protect the family and to help them love and trust Him more. This was one of many such testimonies. The immediate results were seen in the larger attendance of women at the Sunday services, averaging more than two hundred each Sunday for more than three months.

The apricot, peach, and lilacs had blossomed. The compound was purple with the flowering alfalfa. The Old Heavenly Grandfather had been propitious, and many fresh and abundant showers had fallen. A big crop of winter wheat was nearly ready for harvest. One hot day at noon Harriet and Dorothy Eastman came running in saying," Oh, Mama, such a lot of women have come into the yard, and they were wheeling one woman

Yearly Report of Evangelistic Work 1918

on a wheelbarrow, and there was a baby too!" Later I went over to visit them, and sure enough found the baby too! The whole lot of women were foot sore and weary. I said, " How far have you come, and how did you come ?" They replied, " We have walked from our home twentyfive miles away. This blind woman seventyfive years old was brought on the wheelbarrow. We started in the night because it is cooler traveling at night." "Well, didn't you rest any ?" " Yes, when we got so tired that we couldn't walk we sat down and sang hymns until we could come on again. Some of the girls' bound feet hurt them so they they crawled on their hands and knees part of the time, and all of us have blistered feet. When may we begin to read ?" " Tomorrow is Sunday, you had better rest one day and begin to read Monday." These ten were joined by thirty others and for two weeks they spent several hours a day preparing for church membership. Nearly twenty were taken into the church. This fall two station classes were held in the country where some of these women live.

The hot summer months were over, and we came back for another year's work. But we hardly knew where to begin. Dr. Tallmon Sargent had returned to America and that left Miss Munger, who had been in China a year, the only foreigner at the Hospital. Miss Edith Tallmon was on a year's furlough, and Mrs. Ellis was not yet well enough to take up any work. So Miss Long, Miss Munger, and Mrs. Eastman had to divide up the work and do what they could in addition to their other duties. The influenza epidemic kept us from having large station classes, but the seven who came studied faithfully and the aforesaid bride was cheerful and helpful.

Our Woman's Prayer Meeting had become a class for the tatting women, but this fall they had no tatting to do and therefore were busy in the cotton fields earning a few cents a day. When the best crops were gathered they were allowed to glean the unopened cotton. Many gathered enough for the wadding for their winter garments. So the opportunity was taken to reinterest the reading women of the church in the Prayer Meeting. Mrs. Eastman is conducting a course on the study of Acts which the women seem to enjoy, but find it hard to remember the facts unless they have the picture scroll before them to help visualize it. In the Sunday School we are studying the International lessons, and a system of badges has been instituted so that each woman will know to which class she belongs and not seat herself in the one which seems at that particular moment most interesting. It is placing responsibility on the teachers for their own pupils.

This sums up the main points of the year, but there is still much that is interesting left untold. Our greatest need is for consecrated and trained workers. We can not have trained workers until we have trained leaders, and these at present can come only from America. How can they understand except as someone shall guide them ?
We are still looking for a lady doctor for our new Hospital. We are much in need of a young woman for evangelistic and industrial work to help in these fields already white to the harvest. Are you ready to come at once ?

Cordially yours, Florence Cutler Eastman.

JUL 28 1919

Work for Men in Lintsing,
China. 1918.

With the going to U. S. A. in May of Dr. Tallmon Sargent and Mr. Sargent, and the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis for 6 months, he in flood relief work at Paotingfu, and she at Tehchow and Peitaiho in slow recovery from her serious ilness, all lines of the Men's work have for the larger half of the year been left in Mr. Eastman's hands. With the keeping of the Hospital accounts, and membership on the Hospital Committee added to the regular evangelistic and educational work you can perhaps understand why he can now scarcely find time even to write this report.

In October 1917 we opened a Street Chapel and Reading Room in rented quarters on the busiest business street in Lintsing. Early in 1918 night classes in English were started and also occasional lectures either with or without the stereopticon were given. The net result after some months seemed to be only the adding of three boys to our Boarding School. They had been in a night class and wanted to continue under the foreigners instruction. But the Reading Room was attractive, and the preacher in charge genial and friendly. The leaven was working though we knew it not. One Sunday some months ago one of the city's bankers, a member on probation of our church, led a group of well dressed men to the church service. At its close they were invited to my study, and there announced that they were all interested in Christianity and wanted to learn more about it. Would we be starting any classes soon for the study of the doctrine ? And if so could they hope to join and perhaps ere long become members of the church ? You can imagine with what joy I answered their questions and with what eagerness we arranged evening classes for them at the Chapel, Mr. Ellis and I going by turns to the class to help with the teaching and to get better acquainted with the men. Included in this group were a well-to-do merchant of good standing in the city, a clerk in the Gov't Bank here, the city Postmaster, two scholars holding degrees, and one man the leader of these really interested ones who was well educated, had held official position in the police force and previous to that time had taught in the Lintsing schools. This Mr. Chao is I should judge about forty-five years old, with a ready tongue and a keen mind. In the catechumen class he was the one who had always prepared the lesson and was ready with question and discussion. It appeared that he had quietly been making a study of Christianity for years and observing its works of mercy and uplift. He turns to the church now, not as a kind of personal life insurance, but because he believes that Christianity is China's only hope. After the class had studied for two weeks, at our autumn Big Meeting there were received into the church the merchant, the two degree men, and Mr. Chao on probation; and the banker, the Postmaster, and the bank clerk as baptized members.

The Big Meeting at which these notable accessions to our church were made was held on Nov. 10th. The next day saw the ending of the Great War. The news reached us on the evening of the 12th, and before any word from the Gov't recommending a celebration could reach here we had issued invitations for Monday the 18th to all classes in the city, merchants, scholars, students, Mohammedans, Catholics, to join us in celebrating the Allied Victory and in giving thanks to God that the terrible struggle was over. I can not tell you of the day, except to say that more than 500people filled the church to overflowing. Songs, prayers, and speeches were given, congratulatory poems were read, I spoke on the hope for a League of Nations and the establishment of a just and righteous peace, and the Chairman, one of our Christian teachers, closed the meeting with a word ascribing the Praise for Victory to the Lord of Hosts, the true God whose message the Chrsitian church proclaims.

Following close on this celebration came the organization of a Young Men's Chrsitian Endeavor Society. Some forty have joined and the Society bids fair to have a large place in the life of the local church. We are hoping that it will be the natural outlet forthe Christian zeal (and inexperience) of the boys of the schools.

The new men who had recently joined the church were not content to become merely passive members. " I understand enough of the doctrine to believe that China will never be saved without Christianity", said Mr. Chao, " and I want to be in the church and have my share in its work, but I can't preach. I can, however, teach. Why not start a school here at th Street Chapel ? Some of us will gladly give our time freely as teachers, helping in this way to train up for the church those who will be the leaders of tomorrow." " That would be fine ", I said, " but how about the money to finance the scheme. " " We'll talk that over and ere long have a proposition to make you" , said Mr. Chao. " All right", said I, " I'll be glad to hear your report as soon as you are ready to make it."

But before that report was given still other events of interest were ranspiring. Of the 700 church members in the Lintsing field some 5 or more live within easy reach of the central church here. At our nnual Meeting in Dec. a more definite local organization was effected, y the election of a Chairman or Convener for the year, a church clerk, treasurer, and three deacons, one of these being a woman. A new system f church offerings was instituted, little bags being used instead of nvelopes as at home. Definite pledges of so much per week are however xpected of each member. At the time of writing this pledges are in and for nearly $75 Chinese currency, equivalent here on the basis of ays' work to more than 300 days labor. With this increase of income he question arose, " To what use shall this money be put?" Some five or ix uses were suggested such as the pruchase of bed quilts for the use f those who might happen to be staying over night in our Chinese guest ooms, larger gifts for the poor fund, the establishment of a school t the Street Chapel, the calling o f a woman evangelist to help build p the women's work in the city, the calling of a preacher to act as astor of the church. The latter of these plans was finally accepted nd now if within a day or so the Lintsing Conference approves of the andidate they have named their enlarged gifts will be turned over as art of the new preacher's salary. Last year scarcely $ 25 was raised ut this year we hope for nearly $ 100. I had not intended to so dwell n this incident, but when you realize that it is their first real step oward self-government and self support you can understand why we so ejoice at its consummation.

In the canvass for funds for the new preacher's salary those new members of whom I have written did not promise very generously, nor did we overurge them, knowing that they were especially interested in the school proposition. Their plan was this, they would guarantee to raise as much thro personal subscription or thro friends as the church would give out of Mission funds for the establishment and running expenses of the new school. We agreed to provide $ 100 and they have already secured nearly that amount. One teacher to have charge of the school has been engaged, Mr. Chao and others give several hours a day, 25 boys have already enrolled, and the school opens next week. Here again our joy is a out of all proportion to the results actually attained,- but to have the most recent additions to the church so ready to suggest advances and so eager to give time and money to the church's work brings joy to any pastor's heart.

This review pf the year pretends neither to be in exact chronological order nor complete in detail. Yet we must not pass over one of the most significant events of the year without mention. In former days the North China Mission affairs were run through Annual General Mission Meetings. Since the reorganization effected in 1914 which includes the Chinese as delegates in equal numbers and authority with the missionaries on the Mission Council the annual meetings have been strictly delegate meetings held in turn at the different stations. Last year was Lintsing's turn. As the time for the meeting drew near(early in May) we feared that after all we might not have the chance to entertain our friends. For the bandits were then especially numerous and bold, having even dared to hold up railroad trains, and a counsel of caution urged that the long two days trip from the nearest point on the railroad be not taken by the fourteen or more delegates who were to come from other stations. At last after much correspondence and promise of soldier escort, etc., difficulties were overcome and the meeting was held.

I c n not tell you of the meetings, except as they had bearing on our own local work and needs. For most of the delegates this was their first chance to see Lintsing. They improved their opportunity well. The Council was glad to put itself on record to the effect that Lintsing, with its tremendous opportunities, its large area, its dense population, and its pitifully undermanned condition both of foreign and Chinese workers, was of all the eight stations in the most dire need of additions to the staff. In the call for workers from the Board the Minutes showed that Lintsing was to have the first educational worker sent, as also the first doctor. Lintsing's day had come! Surely the Prudential Committee would not fail to respond to the joint plea of the eight stations in Council assembled. Lintsing had had no new men since I came in 1908. The Committee surely would not keep us waiting longer. You cann imagine then our disappointment at the word just to hand from Boston which though promising Lintsing a doctor puts the condition that the China Medical Board must also help in his support, and makes no mention at all of the educator! We do not know what financial or other considerations led to thisdecision, but we do know that no doubt the Board(14 Beacon Street, Boston) as well as we here who are staying by the stuff would be mighty happy to hear that some young doctor or educator who might chance to read this letter was ready to volunteer as the worker we need.

Cordially yours, V. P. Eastman.

P. S. Should you or any of your friends be unable to come then help anyway by sending your check in any amount from $ 10.00 to $ 10,000 to the Treas. of the American Board at above address stating definitely that **the money is to be used only for the sending of a doctor(or educator, as you prefer) to Lintsing China. We will be evermore grateful. Yrs, V.P.E.**

D JUN 19 1918

21a

Girls' School Report

Lintsing, Shantung, China

Sep. 19-March 29, 1918.

This has been an unusual year because of the presence with us of the Techou girls' school.

After having no snow in the winter and no spring rains, in the summer and fall North China was deluged with such an amount of rain that great stretches of territory were flooded and much damage was done to property and many lives lost, causing an unheard-of amount of suffering which has kept people busy thru the winter trying in some measure to aleviate. Miss Huggins and I had great difficulty in getting back from Shansi Province, where we spent the summer with members of our mission stationed there, for the railroad was washed out and we had to make use of construction trains, hand-cars, etc., besides walking many miles. Then when we came down the canal from Techou by house-boat, we found the water so very high that in some places it seemed as if our boat in passing would make it spill over the edges! The banks had already broken in two places between Lintsing and Techou, which relieved the pressure somewhat, but not long after we arrived there was more rain, the water rose still higher, and then came the break in the banks at Techou resulting in the flooding of that region, including the American Board compound with all its new buildings.

When the water was coming into the compound and everyone was preparing to leave, there was such confusion that no definite plans could be made, so the school girls were let down out of the second story windows and sent off to their homes. Later when it was known that the school buildings could not be used again this year, it was decided that the school should accept the invitation which Lintsing had sent asking that the school come down here for this year, so as soon as it could be arranged Miss Huggins came down bringing the girls and teachers.

When we in Lintsing heard of the trouble at Techou we were very anxious that the school should come here, for the Techou school had already been closed for two years and it seemed as if they should lose no more time, but we did wonder what we would do with so many girls in our already crowded buildings. At first it was thot that we might exchange yards with the boys' school, for they had only a few scholars, but that was impracticable for many reasons. Then we decided upon the large building which was built for a stable but which has recently been changed into rooms suitable for women's study classes, consisting of one large central room and two rooms at each end, also large but smaller than the central one. The yard in which this building stands is at the west of our big vacant school yard and not far from the wall, so by cutting a hole in our wall and putting in a door, the girls were able to use our yard for their exercise just as our own girls do and this made a convenient passage from one school yard into the other. These rooms were large enough to accomodate the twenty-five girls of the Techou school, on the brick "k'angs" and extra wooden beds, and by enclosing a small yard behind the building, - the space being taken from the yard where the goats are kept -, a place was made for the washing and drying of clothes. The furnishings for the rooms had to be borrowed from other departments of the work ,

principally from the boys' school, which could spare desks, tables, etc. The kitchen used by the Techou school was that used by the women's study classes and was rather small and inconvenient.

The three lower grades of the Techou school recited with the same classes in our school, while the three higher grades were seated in one half of the main room in their building and a recitation room was prepared in one of the smaller rooms. Two teachers taught in these rooms while the third Techou girl teacher taught in our school, helping out as the work increased because of the extra pupils. The two old men, classical teachers in the two schools, both taught in our diningroom, an inconvenient place at best, but by arranging the schedule so that one man was teaching writing while the other taught classics, they managed to get along without too much confusion. We made a small recitation room for Miss Huggins by tearing out the brick bed in a room adjoining one occupied by a teacher, and this was also used by some of our classes althe it is too far from the main yard and too small for our use ordinarily. All these arrangements for classes would have been much more simple if the Chinese teachers could be relied upon for the proper school disciplline, but discipline of any kind is hard for them so there was more confusion than necessary. Also some of the teachers were very much annoyed by the conditions under which they had to work and so there was more friction than we had anticipated.

The girls all met together for prayers in the morning in our larger school room and then separated for their classes. The Techou girls went back and forth across the yards to some classes but most of their recitations were in their own court. The schools also met together for the weekly literary society meetings and for the Christian Endeavor on Sunday.

Singing has been taught to the schools together, which caused some difficulties because the girls from Techou had not been taught to real notes. By re-arranging classes for a while I was able to give these new girls lessons on reading and writing notes, and then later when they joined the others we went over the first principles often. As there were girls who had studied notes and the staff for three years, some for two, and some for one, besides those who knew nothing about it, and as some were quick to learn and others slow, we had a great mixture in our classes! But they did learn a good deal, reviewed old songs, learned new ones for Christmas, and all together had very good times singing together.

At Christmas time the girls of both schools gave an entertainment at the church for the women and children of the community. It was a play, "No Room in the Inn", and the girls took the parts very well, greatly pleasing the audience. In this entertainment they used many of the songs which Miss Wycoff had taught them, and these songs they also sang at the various houses in the compound early on Christmas morning, which made our hearts especially glad, and with our joy were the memories of Miss Wycoff and her love for these girls and their love for her which they can not forget.

The gymnastic exercises were all given in our west yard where we have the basket ball and tennis courts. This work was in charge of three teachers and this part of the yard was a lively place every day at exercise time. Sometimes the whole school of fifty-five girls would be out together, playing basket ball, tennis, bounding balls in the skillful way Chinese girls have, kicking shuttle-cocks, or playing ring games. We were very thankful that we did have this place for the girls for it would have been hard to give them proper exercise otherwise, and exercise that they would enjoy. Many had never played basket

ball before and there were some wild games at first, and later some more skillful ones: they never seem to get tired of this game and we are glad of that for we feel that they can keep well when they have as much exercise daily as this game gives them. There were some days when the courts were covered with snow and the girls played in-door games: then we were glad for the games of "Pit", "Anagrams", "Lotto", a Flag game, and others that had come out in boxes from friends in America. The girls always enjoyed these games and it made a pleasant change from their usual work.

Our own school work progressed much as usual. Some changes for the better which we had intended to make were not possible because of the presence of the Techou school. We have had two new teachers, a Miss Wang from the Techou field who has taught for a time with Miss Sewall in Tientsin, and Miss P'eng, also of the Techou field. She has had a year of kindergarten work in Peking and so was especially fittel to take charge of the first two grades of the smaller girls. During the first semester there were thirty-two girls in attendance, three of whom were day pupils, and the second semester there were twenty-six. Because of lack of money and the crowded conditions we sent the girls home who did not pass the first semester examinations. Tuitions were raised the second semester and some special gifts that had been sent out were turned into the school funds so that we could keep school open until the end of March. At the Chinese New Year we had only a short vacation, instead of the usual one of a month, and most of the girls did not go home. The Techou girls could not be expected to make another trip home during the year, they had already had to make an extra one because of the flood-, and we could not close our school without involving them, so shortened our vacation, and altho our school did close in March, we had had only about one month less of school than usual. The Techou school also closed the last of March.

Our school girls carried on the work at the street chapel all year in a most helpful way. It is interesting to watch them teaching and to see the improvement which we hope is a sign that they will be good teachers in our school some day. We have been able to keep a record of attendance with the names of the children who come often and this has helped to identify the pupils as well as to induce them to come more regularly. The list of those who have memorized selections has grown considerably and that is gratifying, for it not only means that more are learning but also that more are coming regularly. We have been able to partially divide the children into classes but there are always so many that do not come regularly and they are studying such a variety of selections, that it is hard to be as methodical as we would like to be. We feel that this is one of the best ways to reach the people of this part of the city who are not reached in other ways, and we hope that in the future we may have a Bible woman who will visit in the homes and keep up the interest that is started in this Sunday School.

When the girls went home they carried with them pictures and tracts to use in helping people this summer. Their reports last fall were very gratifying and we hope that their desire and ability to help others learn of Christ will increase with the years, making them true messengers of His, wherever they are.

Our industrial work has continued, in a small way, and there are a number of girls working at crocheting during this vacation to earn the money needed for their tuition and books. The amount asked now is about half of what it costs to buy their food only

but it seems to them like a large sum for what they have is so little. The lace they make is sold to foreigners here in China: as yet the girls have made hardly enough to make it pay to send it to America and since the duty is so high it seemed best to sell all that was possible right here in China.

If there are any friends who would like to help our work by sending pictures, scraps of cloth, etc., we would be thankful. We continually use pictures, large and small, in our Sunday Schools: scraps of cloth are useful for piecing in the sewing lessons at school, and larger pieces can be used by the girls in making garments, as they did this year, some of which will do for poor children, while others are of a size to fit dolls only. They get the practice of making garments this way and they can not yet be expected to furnish their own cloth for these sewing lessons. We are wishing for some pencil boxes for the little girls in the first and second grades for their slate pencils are always dropping out of the desk onto the brick floor where they break into a number of not very useful pieces. Tablets are very useful in their school work but they can not be bot here, and good pencils are hard to buy. In fact, we find use for most of the things that are sent out and we want to let you know that we do appreciate and thank you for the loving thot that goes into each package sent to us.

We are still hoping and praying for the needed money for the new school buildings planned for our west yard, and are glad to hear that some money is in hand. We hope to have some of it here soon so as to buy some of the materials which will go into the buildings. Meanwhile we are doing our best to get the yard into good shape, by filling the hollow when possible, planting trees, smoothing down the uneven places, and trying in every way to make the yard worthy of the buildings we can see there in our imagination. The hollow has had several feet of water in it all year but the man who does the buying for the school has spent his spare time in bringing dirt from outside and slowly making a bank on the west side so that, at least, the tennis and basket balls will not fall into the water, as they did earlier in the year. In this damp place many trees spring up and we have planted them around our yard as well as furnishing many every year for use in other parts of the compound. We hope to get this hollow filled up so that there will be no danger of water standing there and so that place may be used for the children's gardens.

Just now there is a women's study class being held in the present girls' school yard, which makes us wish more than ever that the new girls' school were built so that the women could always use this yard, which was built for them. They are enjoying this time there and it is much easier to supervise their work and easier for them to do their proper studying.

At the close of another school year we still can say that we have made some progress, and have hopes for more improvement in the coming one. We are grateful for the help of our friends, which means more to us than we can say, and still want to ask for your prayers that we may go forward in the Master's work.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel M. Long

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